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A

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

SCOTLAND,

COMPRISING THE

SEVERAL COUNTIES, ISLANDS, CITIES, BURGH AND MARKET TOWNS,

PARISHES, AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES,

WITH

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTIONS:

EMBELLISHED WITH

ENGRAVINGS OF THE SEALS AND ARMS OF THE DIFFERENT BURGHS AND UNIVERSITIES.

BY SAMUEL LEWIS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

FROM ABBEY TO JURA.

Second Edition.

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PREFACE.

THE Proprietors of the "Topographical Dictionary of Scotland" have much satisfaction in presenting their Subscribers with the concluding portion of their undertaking in illustration of the Topography of the United Kingdom. Some time has now elapsed since they first circulated proposals for publishing Dictionaries of England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, in succession, in ten volumes. They trust, however, that the delay has enabled them to make the volumes more exact and comprehensive than they could possibly have been made in a shorter period; and the Proprietors of this almost national Publication can truly say, that they have spared no pains, and held back from no reasonable expense, calculated to render their labours worthy of the favour of the Subscribers.

In compiling the present Dictionary, the Proprietors have had the benefit of the stores of topographical and statistical information collected in the fifteen octavo volumes of the "New Statistical Account of Scotland," a work to which the Established Clergy were the chief contributors. It would be impossible to enumerate the various private parties to whom the Dictionary is indebted for valuable assistance. As in the prefaces to the former volumes, the Proprietors must now content themselves with a general and yet most grateful acknowledgment of the kind aid they have received from numerous persons.

For the SEALS and ARMS that embellish the Work, the Proprietors' thanks are chiefly due to the Town-Clerks of the several Burghs, who obliged them with the wax impressions from which most of the engravings have been executed. Their best acknowledgments are also due to the Principals of King's College Aberdeen, of Marischal College Aberdeen, and of Glasgow College; the Reverend the Librarian of the University of Edinburgh; and the Reverend C. J. Lyon, M.A., of St. Andrew's, Author of the valuable History of that city; for copies of the Official Seals of the five great Universities of Scotland.

It may be well to remind the Reader, that the Work, as denoted in the title-page, simply comprises *separate* articles upon the Islands, Counties, Cities, Towns, Parishes, and Principal Villages; the rivers, mountains, lakes, seats, and such objects, being (unlike the manner of a general gazetteer) described under the heads of parishes, &c. Thus, the far-famed mansion of *Abbotsford* is noticed in the article on *Melrose.* The arrangement of the places is strictly alphabetical, each being given under its proper name; and the epithet, if any, by which it is distinguished from another locality of the same designation, following after the chief heading. In this way, all such terms as *St., East, West, North* and *South, Great* and *Little, Old* and *New,* will be found to come after the real names: as Andrew's, St.; Berwick, North; Cumnock, Old; Monkland, New.

The following minor points may also be noticed. The statements of acres in the Work refer to the imperial standard measure. The ministers' stipends, which usually depend on the price of grain, are in most cases taken from the Report made by the Royal Commissioners; in other cases they are derived from private and later information: the sum for communion elements is generally included in the statement. The annual value of real property in each parish is inserted also on the authority of a parliamentary paper, printed some years ago, and having reference to the assessments under the property-tax.

In conclusion, the Proprietors have to request the indulgence of the Subscribers with regard to any errors they may detect. No topographical work can be wholly free from errors. To say that inaccuracies have crept into a compilation of this nature would be only to say, in other words, that the hand of time may be stayed, and that the fugitive and varying circumstances of a country can be always the same. The Proprietors have used every means to ensure correctness; and they hope that the Work will be received by the Subscribers with kind consideration.

A

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

SCOTLAND.

ABBEY-GREEN, a considerable village, in the parish of LESMAHAGOW, Upper ward of the county of LANARK, 6 miles (S. W.) from Lanark; containing, with Turfholm, 881 inhabitants. This village, formerly called Macute's-Green, derives its present name from its vicinity to the ruins of an ancient monastery dependent on the abbey of Kelso. It is pleasantly seated in a valley on the west bank of the Nethan, a fine stream tributary to the Clyde. The village is in the centre of the parish, and contains the parochial church. The inhabitants are employed in various trades requisite for the supply of the neighbourhood, and in hand-loom weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley.

ABBEY PARISH, RENFREWSHIRE.—See PAISLEY.

ABBEY ST. BATHAN'S.—See BATHAN'S, ST.

ABBOTSHALL, a parish, in the district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE; containing, with the village of Chapel, 4811 inhabitants, of whom 4100 are in the town of Abbotshall, consisting of Linktown and Newtown. This place derived its name from its having been the residence of the abbots of Dunfermline, one of whom erected a mansion here, the site of which is still pointed out by a yew-tree of very ancient growth. The lands, about the middle of the fifteenth century, belonged to the abbey of Dunfermline, and are supposed, after the dissolution of monasteries, to have been granted to the bailies and corporation of the town of Kirkcaldy, and by them transferred to the family of the Scotts of Balweary, from whom they passed into the possession of the Ramsays of this place, and were purchased by the ancestors of the present proprietor. The greater portion of the lands formerly in Kirkcaldy, was, in the year 1650, separated from that parish, and, together with the lands of Easter and Wester Touch, formerly in the parish of Kinghorn, and those of Wester Bogie, in the parish of Dysart, erected into a separate and distinct parish, under the appellation of Abbotshall.

The PARISH is situated on the Firth of Forth, by which it is bounded on the south-east, and comprises about 4000 acres, of which about 3320 are under tillage, and the remainder in natural wood and in plantations. Along the coast the surface is level; but the ground rises in a gentle slope, towards the middle of the parish, and thence is pleasingly undulated. A small stream issuing from the Camilla loch, in the parish of Auchtertool, on the west, flows through the lower lands into the river Tiel, near its influx into the sea. The soil is mostly fertile: towards the coast, it is light, but productive; on the rising grounds, more inland, it is a deep rich loam, and in other parts varies considerably in quality. The crops are, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips, with peas, beans, and other green crops; the system of husbandry is in a highly improved state, and the farm-buildings, and the inclosures and fences, are kept in excellent repair. Some sheep are fed, principally on the lands belonging to the principal seats; and these are generally of the Cheviot breed: there are also a few black-cattle reared, chiefly of the Fifeshire, and a mixture of the Fife, Angus, and other breeds. The plantations are mainly on the estate of Raith, and consist of oak, ash, elm, chesnut, sycamore, beech, spruce, and Scotch firs, with some larch, with the exception of which last all thrive well, and attain to a majestic growth. In general the substratum is carboniferous limestone, and coal interspersed with trap; the limestone is quarried for farming and other uses, and there are extensive lime-works in the village of Chapel, but the coal, from the immediate vicinity of long-established mines, from which an abundant supply is obtained at a moderate price, has not been worked for many years. Fossils of various kinds are found imbedded in the limestone. There are also some quarries of freestone in the parish, which is used for building purposes. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8777.

The chief seat is Raith: the mansion-house was partly built in 1694, by Lord Raith, who erected the central portion, to which two capacious wings were

added by a late Mr. Ferguson; and the late proprietor, his successor, completed the building by the erection of a beautiful portico of the Ionic order, rendering the whole one of the most spacious and elegant mansions in the country. The demesne is very extensive, and richly planted; and the pleasure-grounds are ornamented by a picturesque lake, surrounded with fine walks, varied with parterres of flowering shrubs and thriving plantations. This lake, which covers more than twenty acres, was formed in 1812; it is in some parts twenty-five feet in depth, abounds with fish of various kinds, and is frequented by numerous aquatic birds: it is situated at the base of the eminence on which the mansion is built, and adds greatly to the beauty of the scenery. Within a short distance of the house, and nearly on the summit of a hill, is a lofty tower, from which is obtained, on a clear day, a view over fifteen counties. In front of the house is a remarkably fine beech-tree, measuring fourteen feet in girth; and among the plantations are numerous specimens of stately and venerable timber. Wester Bogie, another residence, is a handsome castellated mansion of modern erection, situated in a demesne of no great extent, but laid out in fine taste and embellished with flourishing plantations.

The chief manufacture is the weaving of ticking, which is carried on to a very considerable extent, employing nearly 500 looms; the weaving of dowlas has also been introduced, both for the home trade and for exportation. There is a factory worked by steam, for manufacturing a thin kind of linen sheeting, another for canvass for making sails, and also a bleachfield. The parish contains several mills for barley-meal and flour, all of which, together with one for grinding flint, are driven by water; a pottery for brown earthenware is carried on by the proprietor of the flint-mill, and there is likewise a large establishment for the making of bricks and tiles, for which purpose clay of good quality is found in the neighbourhood. Coal-gas works have been established for lighting the towns of Linktown and Newtown. A brewery is also conducted, but the only produce is small beer. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. Fairs are held in Linktown on the third Friday in April and October, which were great marts for the sale of linseed and black-cattle; but both have for some time been declining, and the principal articles exposed for sale are shoes, brought from a distance, and articles of pedlery.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife; patron, R. Ferguson, Esq., of Raith. The stipend of the incumbent is £199. 11. 11.: the manse was rebuilt in 1772, and has been recently enlarged; the glebe comprises six acres and a half of good land, valued at £36 per annum. The present church, which occupies the site of the ancient edifice, was built in 1788, and is adapted for a congregation of 825 persons. An additional church, in connexion with the Establishment, has been erected for the benefit of the surplus population of this and the adjoining parish of Kinghorn; and there are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school affords a liberal education; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with £35 school fees, and money from other sources. There is also a free school endowed by Robert Philip, Esq., who bequeathed property to the amount of £80,000, for the foundation and endowment of schools in Abbotshall, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, and Kinghorn: the number of children attending the school in this parish is 100; they are all clothed, and supplied with books and stationery, and, on leaving the school, receive a sum of money to enable them to learn some trade.

Near the site of the tower in the demesne of Raith, have been found coffins of stone, rudely formed, and urns containing human bones. There are still some remains of the ancient castle of Balweary, consisting chiefly of the eastern wall, which is entire, and part of the north and south walls; they are more than six feet in thickness, and appear to have inclosed an area of about thirty feet. Balweary was the birth-place of Sir Michael Scott, who, from his eminence in the science of mathematics, and in general literature, was regarded as a prodigy: on his return to his native land, after many years spent in the universities of the continent, he was appointed, on the death of Alexander III., to bring home the young queen from Norway. William Adam, the architect, was also a native of Abbotshall parish. The parish has given title to many distinguished persons, among whom were, Thomas Scott and Andrew Ramsay, Lords Abbotshall; and George Melville, Earl of Raith. —See Linktown, and Newtown.

ABDIE, a parish, in the district of Cupar, county of Fife, 2¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Newburgh; including the villages of Lindores, Grange of Lindores, Glenburnie, and a suburb of the town of Newburgh, called Mount-Pleasant; and containing 1508 inhabitants. This place formed part of the lands of Macduff, Thane of Fife; it continued in the possession of his descendants for many ages, and afterwards, together with the earldom, passed to the family of Mordac, Duke of Albany, on whose attainder and decapitation at Stirling, in the reign of James I., his estates in Fife, and other property, reverted to the crown. The lands of Denmill, which included the greater portion of this parish, were granted by James II. to James Balfour, son of Sir John Balfour, of Balgarvie, one of whose descendants was killed in the battle of Flodden Field, to which he attended his sovereign James IV.; and another, Sir James Balfour, of Denmill, was appointed lyon king-at-arms to Charles I. and Charles II. There are still remaining some vestiges of the ancient castle of Lindores, in the village of that name, said to have been the residence of Duncan Macduff, first Thane of Fife; near which, according to the annals drawn up by Sir James Balfour, a sanguinary battle took place in the year 1300, between the Scots, headed by Sir William Wallace, and the English, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of 3000 slain on the field, and 500 taken prisoners.

The parish, anciently called Lindores, was formerly of much greater extent than at present, including the lands of the parish of Newburgh, which was separated from it in 1633. Its surface is very uneven, rising in some parts into hills of considerable elevation, of which the highest are the Norman's Law and the Clatchard Crag. The former is 936 feet above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive prospect, combining much interesting scenery, especially towards the north, embracing the Carse of Gowrie, with its richly cultivated surface, and the Firth of Tay, and lands in its vicinity, which are richly planted. The Clatchard Crag, situated to the south-east of Newburgh, is a tall and stately cliff,

abruptly rising to an elevation of 250 feet above the level of the plain, and towering with rugged majesty above the road, which passes near its base. The river Tay bounds the parish on the north and east; and a powerful stream issues from the loch of Lindores, in the parish, and in its course gives motion to several large mills. The loch of Lindores is a beautiful sheet of water, covering nearly seventy acres of ground, and measuring in many places almost twenty feet in depth. It is supplied by a copious stream that rises in a tract of moss about half a mile distant, called the Priest's burn, which in the winter is never frozen, and in the driest summers is always abundant. The lake abounds with perch, pike, and eels, and is much frequented by ducks, teals, and snipes.

The number of acres in the parish is nearly 7000, whereof 4580 are arable, about 1530 in pasture, 300 in wood, and the remainder waste land, of which, probably, nearly 200 acres might be brought into cultivation. The soil is extremely various: along the banks of the Tay, in the lower part of the parish, it is remarkably fertile; on the slopes it is a black loam of great depth, and in other parts light and gravelly. The acclivities of the hills are partly covered with heath, but in many places afford good pasturage for sheep, of which considerable numbers, chiefly of a mixed breed, are reared in the parish, and sold in the neighbouring markets. Great numbers of sheep of different kinds are also fed here upon turnips, and shipped to London by steamers from Leith and Dundee. The chief crops are, barley, oats, wheat, potatoes, and turnips: from the improved system of agriculture, and the draining and reclaiming of waste lands, the crops have been greatly increased in value; and large quantities of grain and potatoes are exported. There are likewise several dairy farms, producing butter and cheese of good quality. The substratum is generally whinstone, of which there are quarries in full operation; it is much valued for building and other purposes, and was formerly exported to a great extent. A kind of red sandstone is prevalent, which was once quarried; and limestone is also found, but, from the distance of coal, every attempt to work it for burning into lime has been given up. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8145.

The principal seat is Inchrye House, a castellated building in the early English style, crowned with battlements, and embellished with turrets, erected at an expense of £12,000. It is seen with peculiar effect from the road leading to Newburgh; it is surrounded with thriving woods and ornamental plantations, and the grounds are laid out with great taste. The House of Lindores, the residence of Admiral Maitland, who commanded the *Bellerophon* when Napoleon Buonaparte surrendered himself prisoner, is pleasantly situated upon an eminence, embracing much varied and interesting scenery overlooking the loch of Lindores. There are various other handsome residences, finely seated, and adding to the beauty of the landscape. The weaving of linen is carried on in the parish, affording employment to a considerable number of persons who work with hand-looms in their own dwellings; there are corn and barley mills in full and increasing operation, a saw-mill for timber, on a very extensive scale, and a mill for grinding bones for manure. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Perth line of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the Earl of Mansfield is patron, and the stipend of the incumbent is £233, with a manse, and a glebe comprising four acres of arable, and six of pasture, land, valued at £23 per annum. Abdie church, a plain substantial edifice, was erected in 1827, and is adapted for nearly 600 persons. The parochial school affords a liberal course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with £17 from school fees, and a good house and garden.

There are some remains of the ancient church, in the porch of which is still the basin for the consecrated water; and, till lately, the steps that formed the ascent to the altar were also entire. Urns containing human bones and ashes have been found in several parts of the parish. One containing a skull and several bones was dug up a short time ago near the foot of Clatchard Crag; it was inclosed in loose flat stones placed together in the form of a kistvaen. A similar urn was found near the site of the ancient abbey of Lindores, containing a great number of small bones. On the summit of Clatchard Crag are the vestiges of an ancient fort; and near the top of Norman's Law are three concentric circles, of rough stones rudely formed, supposed to have been a Danish encampment.

ABERCHIRDER, a village, in the parish of Marnoch, county of Banff, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Turriff; containing 819 inhabitants. The whole parish was formerly called by the name of this place, derived from Sir David Aberkerder, Thane of Aberkerder, who lived about the year 1400, and possessed great property in this vicinity. The village consists chiefly of three streets, regularly laid out, parallel to each other, with a square in the centre, in addition to which, several good substantial houses have been recently built. Aberchirder contains a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, a stamp-office, and a post-office; it is crossed by the turnpike-road between Banff and Huntly, and that between Turriff and Portsoy also passes through it. There is an Episcopalian chapel.

ABERBROTHOCK.—See Arbroath.

ABERCORN, a parish, in the county of Linlithgow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Linlithgow; containing, with the villages of Newtown and Philipstown, about 950 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from its situation at the influx of the small river Cornie into the Firth of Forth, is of very remote origin. Its ancient castle occupied the site of a Roman station between the wall of Antonine and the port of Cramond on the Firth, in the harbour of which the Romans moored their ships. A monastery appears to have been founded here at a very early period by the Culdees, which, in the seventh century, became the seat of a bishopric; but after the death of Egfrid, King of Northumbria, who, in 696, was killed in a battle with the northern Picts, the bishop who then presided over the see, not thinking the establishment sufficiently secure, removed it to a place less exposed to danger. Of this monastery, which is supposed to have occupied a site near the present parish church, there are not the slightest vestiges remaining; and its only memorial is preserved in the names Priestinch, Priest's Folly, and others, by which some lands in the parish that most probably appertained to it, are still distinguished. The

castle, and the lands belonging to it, in the twelfth century were the property of the Avenale family, from whom they passed by marriage to the Grahams; and in 1298 they were held by Sir John Graham, the friend and firm adherent of Sir William Wallace, under whose banner, fighting for the independence of his country, against Edward I. of England, he fell in the battle of Falkirk. Abercorn subsequently became the property of the Douglas family, and on the rebellion of the Earl of Douglas, the castle, which was one of the strongholds of his party, was besieged by James II., and taken by storm on the 8th of April, 1455, when the earl's retainers were put to death, and the fortifications demolished. Eventually the castle became a complete ruin, and every vestige of it has long since disappeared: the site, however, is still apparent, being marked by a grassy mound on which several cedars of Lebanon now grow. The lands were afterwards granted by the crown to Claude Hamilton, third son of the Earl of Arran, and the first Viscount Paisley, by whose devoted attachment to the fortunes of Mary, Queen of Scots, they became forfeited; but they were subsequently restored by James VI. to his son, whom, in 1606, that monarch created Earl of Abercorn. From this family, the estate passed successively to the Muirs, the Lindsays, and the Setons; and in 1678, the lands, which had been greatly diminished in extent, but to which was still attached the sheriffdom of the county, were sold by Sir Walter Seton to Sir John Hope, ancestor of the Earls of Hopetoun. The office of sheriff was separated from the estate about the middle of the eighteenth century.

The PARISH is situated on the south shore of the Firth of Forth, and comprises about 4500 acres, of which 3700 are arable, meadow, and pasture, 670 woodland and plantations, and the remainder roads and waste. Its surface is pleasingly undulated, and rises in two points into hills of inconsiderable eminence, of which the highest, Binns, has an elevation of about 350 feet, and Priestinch of nearly 100 feet. The former of these, at the western extremity of the parish, ascending gradually from the shore of the Firth, is arable to the very summit, and commands an interesting and extensive view; and the latter, on the south border of the parish, is a precipitous rock of trapstone, of elliptical form, on the flat summit of which are some remains of an ancient fortification. The shore, extending for about four miles, is beautifully diversified with bays, headlands, and undulating banks, enriched with plantations to the water's edge, and occasionally interspersed with verdant patches of sloping meadow-land. The only rivers are, the Nethermill burn, and the Cornie, a still smaller stream, both which, uniting near the church, flow into the Firth; and the Blackness and Linnmill burns, of which the former separates the parish from that of Carriden, and the latter from the parish of Dalmeny. In general the soil is a clayey loam, producing grain of all kinds of good quality, with potatoes and turnips; the pastures are rich, and the meadows yield abundant crops of hay. Considerable attention has been paid to the rearing of cattle, in which much benefit has been effected by the introduction of the Teeswater breed; and all the recent improvements in husbandry, and in the construction of agricultural implements, have been generally adopted. The plantations, which are extensive, and carefully managed by regular thinning and pruning, consist mostly of beech, elm, oak, sycamore, lime, and chesnut, with larch, Scotch, silver, and spruce firs, of all of which many beautiful specimens are to be found. There are quarries of valuable freestone in various parts of the parish, which have been wrought for many generations, the stone varying in colour from a light cream to a dark grey; and in the hill of Priestinch is a quarry of trap, affording excellent materials for the roads. Limestone is also abundant, and of very pure quality, better adapted for agricultural purposes than for building; it occurs in beds ten feet in thickness, generally at a depth varying from fifteen to twenty-five feet below the surface. There is likewise a small mine of coal near Priestinch, of moderate quality, in working which about twenty persons are employed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8009.

Hopetoun House, the seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, originally commenced after a design by Sir William Bruce, in 1696, and completed under the superintendence of Mr. Adam, is a spacious and handsome mansion, consisting of a centre connected by colonnades of graceful curvature, with boldly projecting wings, terminating in octagonal turrets crowned with domes. Being seated on a splendid terrace overlooking the Firth, it forms a truly magnificent feature as seen from the water. It contains numerous stately apartments, decorated with costly splendour; the library contains an extensive and well assorted collection of scarce and valuable books and manuscripts, with numerous illuminated missals and other conventual antiquities, and the picture-gallery is rich in specimens of the ancient masters of the Flemish and Italian schools. The grounds are tastefully laid out, embellished with plantations; and the walks along the heights overlooking the Firth command diversified prospects: the eastern approach to the mansion is through a level esplanade, and the western under a stately avenue of elms. His Majesty George IV. visited General the Earl of Hopetoun at this seat, on the day of his return from Scotland, in 1822, and, after partaking of the earl's hospitality, embarked at Port-Edgar, for London. *Binns House* is an ancient castellated mansion, beautifully situated on the western slope of the hill of the same name, and surrounded with a park containing much picturesque and romantic scenery; the grounds are pleasingly embellished with plantations, interspersed with lawns and walks, and on the summit of the hill is a lofty circular tower forming a conspicuous landmark. *Duddingston House* is a modern mansion in the castellated style, situated on an eminence in the south-east of the parish, and commanding an extensive view. *Midhope House*, formerly a seat of the Earls of Linlithgow, is an ancient mansion still in tolerable preservation, and now occupied in tenements, to which an old staircase of massive oak affords access; the building consists of a square embattled tower with angular turrets, and above the entrance is a coronet, with the letters J. L.

The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in the quarries and mines. About thirty persons are employed in a salmon-fishery at the mouth of the Linnmill burn, where several stake-nets are placed. The quantity of fish taken was formerly very considerable, but has, within the last few years, very much diminished; the lessee of the fishery pays a rent of £60 per annum, and the whole produce is estimated at about £200. Facility of communication is afforded by the

turnpike-road from Queensferry to Linlithgow; the Union canal intersects the southern portion of the parish, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, which pursues a direction parallel with the canal, frequently approaches within a few yards of its line. At Society, in the parish, is a small bay, where vessels with coal land their cargoes on the beach, and occasionally take back lime. There are two corn-mills propelled by water, and a saw-mill has been built on the Nethermill burn.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £188. 15. 2., with a manse, and the glebe is valued at £16 per annum; patron, the Earl of Hopetoun. Abercorn church, a very ancient building, was enlarged at the time of the Reformation; it is an irregular building, but in 1838 was thoroughly repaired, previously affording very indifferent accommodation. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average about £40 per annum. A parochial library was established in 1833, but it was superseded in 1844 by a parish church library, which contains upwards of 300 volumes.

ABERCROMBIE, or St. Monan's, a parish, in the district of St. Andrew's, county of Fife, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Pittenweem; containing 1157 inhabitants, of whom 1029 are in the town of St. Monan's. This parish, which appears to have been a distinct parish since the middle of the twelfth century, is in ancient documents invariably called Abercrombie, or Abercrumbin; but towards the close of the year 1647, on the annexation of the barony of St. Monan's, previously in the adjoining parish of Kilconquhar, it obtained the latter appellation, by which, till within the last thirty or forty years, it was generally designated. It is bounded on the south by the Firth of Forth, and is about a mile and a half in length from north to south, and a mile in breadth from east to west. The surface rises abruptly from the coast to the higher lands, which are agreeably undulated, and the general appearance of the parish is enriched and varied with thriving plantations. A small rivulet called the Inweary, rising in the marshy lands of Kilconquhar, intersects the parish, and, after a course of nearly two miles, falls into the Firth near the church; while on the north-east flows the burn of Dreel, which, after bounding that portion of the parish, falls also into the river Forth at Anstruther Wester.

The soil is mostly a light and friable loam, partly intermixed with clay, and generally very fertile; the system of agriculture is in an improved state, and the crops are oats, barley, wheat, beans, potatoes, and turnips. There is comparatively little land in pasture. The substratum is chiefly sandstone and limestone, with some till, of which the rocks on the coast principally consist; ironstone is found in great abundance on the beach, and coal in various parts of the parish. In the barony of St. Monan's are not less than six seams of coal, of different thickness, varying from one foot and a half to eighteen feet: they were formerly worked to the depth of nearly thirty fathoms; but from want of capital, they have been for some time discontinued. There are also several seams in the lands of Abercrombie, which have never been wrought. The limestone is of excellent quality; but the depth from the surface rendered the working of it unprofitable, and since the coal-works have been discontinued, the quarries have been altogether abandoned: the want of lime is, however, supplied by the great quantities of sea-weed thrown upon the shore, which is carefully collected for manure. The ironstone is chiefly obtained in nodules from one to two pounds in weight; it is found to contain from twelve to eighteen hundred weight in the ton, and considerable quantities are sent away as ballast by ship-masters. Freestone is also found. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2134.

Ecclesiastically, the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife; patron, the Crown. The stipend of the incumbent amounts to £162. 0. 11., of which about a fifth is received from the exchequer; the manse was rebuilt in 1796, and enlarged in 1819, and the glebe comprises about twelve acres of good land. The church, formerly the chapel of St. Monan, is said to have been originally founded by David II., about the year 1370, and by him dedicated to St. Monan, the tutelar saint of the place, in gratitude for the deliverance of his queen and himself from shipwreck on this part of the coast. It is a beautiful specimen of the style prevailing at that period, and forms a cruciform structure, with a square tower rising from the centre, surmounted by an octagonal spire. The nave had become a complete ruin, and had been altogether removed; the transepts were roofless and dilapidated, and the choir, the only portion, except the tower, which remained entire, was for many years used as the parish church; but in 1828, the building was restored, with the exception of the nave; the walls of the transepts were raised to a height equal to that of the choir, and the whole now forms one of the most beautiful edifices in the country. It is adapted for a congregation of 530 persons. The parochial school is under good regulation; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., and fees £34, with a house and garden.

At the north-east end of the parish, near the lands of Balcaskie, are some remains of the ancient church of Abercrombie, which, after the annexation of the barony of St. Monan's, was abandoned as a place of worship; they are situated in a secluded and romantic spot, formerly the churchyard, and still the burying-place of the Anstruther family, and of others. There are also some remains of the old mansion-house of Newark, the ancient residence of the family of Sandiland, lords of the barony, consisting of three stories. The northern part is still in tolerable repair, but the other portion is roofless and much dilapidated; the ground-floor contains several apartments with vaulted roofs, and the upper stories had, till lately, some comfortable rooms occupied by servants belonging to the farm. The building is so near a lofty rock rising precipitously from the sea-shore, that there is scarcely room for a person to pass between the cliff and the southern gable. Lieut.-General Sir David Leslie, son of Lord Lindores, resided at Newark, which he had purchased from the Sandiland family, and was created Lord Newark in the reign of Charles II.; he distinguished himself greatly in the civil wars, and was interred at this place.—See Monan's, St.

ABERDALGIE and DUPPLIN, a parish, in the county of Perth, 3 miles (S. W.) from Perth; containing 360 inhabitants. These two ancient parishes were united in the year 1618. They are beautifully situated on

the northern side of the vale of Strathearn; they measure about three miles in length, from east to west, and two miles and a half in breadth, comprising 2900 acres, of which more than 2000 are under tillage, and the remainder wood and waste. The river Earn flows on the south, and, with its picturesque windings through the strath, and its banks ornamented with gentlemen's seats, good farm-houses, and well-cultivated lands, forms a principal feature in the interesting scenery of this locality. In the direction of the river, the prospect is terminated by the Ochil hills; whilst towards the north, where the higher lands of the parish gradually slope again in a northern direction, appear the vales of the Almond, the Tay, and Strathmore, the richly diversified views being bounded by the Grampian mountains. The parish consists of six large farms and three of smaller extent, which are under the best system of husbandry. In the northern district, where the climate is sharp and the soil cold and tilly, the lands produce oats, barley, peas, and beans; in the southern portion wheat is much cultivated, the greater warmth of the sun and the rich loamy and clayey soil favouring its growth. Among the many improvements in agriculture, wedge-draining has been of great service on the wet cold grounds, and is extensively practised: much benefit has also been derived from the introduction of turnip husbandry, and the increase in the growth of potatoes. The prevailing rock is the old red sandstone, of which there are several quarries. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3871. Here is the handsome mansion of Dupplin Castle, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoull, the sole heritor. The former house was accidentally burnt on the 11th of Sept., 1827, and a new edifice was erected on the same site, and completed about the year 1832, in the Elizabethan style, by the present earl, at a cost of upwards of £30,000. The wood on the property is exceedingly beautiful, extending over some hundreds of acres, and comprising sweet and horse chesnuts, beech, spruce, and Scotch fir, some of which are of large bulk and stature. Dupplin Castle was visited by Her Majesty, during her first tour in Scotland, on the 6th of Sept., 1842; she arrived here at two o'clock, and, after partaking of a sumptuous *déjeúner*, received a deputation from the city of Perth, consisting of the provost, magistrates, and other authorities, who presented a loyal address. There are considerable facilities of intercourse. The old road from Perth to Stirling passes through the northern declivity of the parish, and a new line running along the plain below was finished in 1811, for the commencement of which the Earl of Kinnoull advanced £3000. On the sides of this road, many excellent farm-houses have been built, and it has proved of great advantage to the locality for the conveyance of lime and manures, as well as for the export of general produce, consisting chiefly of grain and potatoes, sent to Perth and Newburgh.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Perth, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Earl of Kinnoull: the minister's stipend is £157. 19. 4., with a manse, and a glebe of fourteen acres, including the site of the manse, garden, &c. The present church of Aberdalgie was built in 1773, and a vault was constructed under it for the Hay-Drummond family, though their ancient burial-place is at the church of Kinnoull. In the churchyard is the burial-place of the Lords Oliphant, of Bachilton, for centuries the feudal lords of Aberdalgie, and on the outside is a large stone with a well-executed figure of a warrior. The foundations of the old church of Dupplin are still remaining, within an inclosed churchyard. The parochial school affords instruction in the ordinary branches; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house, and £14 fees. The Earl of Kinnoull takes the title of Viscount Dupplin from this place.

ABERDARGIE, a village, in that part of the parish of Abernethy which is in the county of Perth, 1 mile (W.) of Abernethy; containing 200 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated, and the road from Kinghorn to Perth passes through the village. A part of the inhabitants, both male and female, are engaged in weaving linen-yarn.

SEAL AND ARMS.

Obverse. *Reverse.*

ABERDEEN, a city, and sea-port town, the seat of a university, the capital of the county of Aberdeen, and the metropolis of the North of Scotland, 109 miles (N. N. E.) from Edinburgh, and 511 (N. by W.) from London; containing, with parts of the parishes of Old Aberdeen and Banchory-Devenick, 67,000 inhabitants. This ancient city is by some historians identified with the *Devana* of Ptolemy; and according to an absurd tradition, Gregory the Great, King of Scotland, is said to have made the town a royal burgh. Little of its authentic history is known prior to the reign of *Malcolm III.*; and the first traces of its having attained any importance are found in a charter granted at Perth, by *William the Lion*, conferring on the inhabitants the privilege of free trade, as fully as their ancestors had enjoyed that liberty in the time of Malcolm: the same monarch, by a second charter, dated 28th of Aug., 1179, granted them exemption from tolls and customs in all markets and fairs within his kingdom. About this time, Esteyn, one of the Norwegian kings, in a piratical excursion along the British coast, landed at this place, and plundered the town, which had attained sufficient importance to attract the notice of the sovereign, who erected for his occasional residence, when visiting here, an edifice near the east end of the present Green, which he afterwards bestowed on the monks of the Holy Trinity, who had recently been introduced into Scotland. William also established an exchequer and a mint, near the south end of the modern Castle-street, where money was coined during his reign. *Alexander II.* on various occasions made protracted visits to the town; and about the year 1222, in company with his sister, the Princess Isabella, he celebrated the festival of Christmas here: he subsequently built, on

the site now occupied by Gordon's Hospital, a convent for Dominician or Black friars. This monarch, by a charter to the burgesses, confirmed all the privileges bestowed by his predecessors, to which he added the grant of a weekly market, and the right of establishing a merchant guild. In 1244, the town was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, which burnt many of the houses, at that time built chiefly of wood; and about the year 1260, it suffered materially from a similar calamity. *Alexander III.*, by charter dated at Kintore, in 1274, granted to the burgesses the privilege of an annual fair, to continue for fourteen days. The town, however, had made but little progress in commerce; though, as a sea-port, it had obtained a reputation for the curing of fish, of which its rivers and the sea afforded ample supplies for the use of the inhabitants, and also for exportation.

Aberdeen, after it had recovered from the devastation it had suffered from fire, was defended by a strong castle, and by gates at the entrances of the principal streets; and the inhabitants, who in every time of danger were distinguished by their undaunted courage in resisting the attacks of its enemies, in all cases of assault were headed by their chief magistrate, who invariably acted as their captain. In the wars which, after the death of Alexander III., arose from the disputed succession to the throne, the city had its full share of vicissitude and of the troubles of that distracted period. Edward, King of England, to whom the arbitration of the contest had been referred, though he appointed *John Baliol* to the Scottish throne, yet considered himself entitled to the sovereignty, and taking advantage of the internal hostilities which prevailed, invaded Scotland with a powerful army, and made himself master of the southern portion of the kingdom. Having dethroned Baliol, he advanced with his forces to Aberdeen, and, securing possession of the castle, placed in it an English garrison, which held the town and neighbourhood in subjection. On the approach of *William Wallace* to the relief of the citizens, the English reinforced the garrison, plundered and set fire to the town, and embarked on board their ships. Wallace, after besieging the castle without success, retreated to Angus, and having sustained various reverses, was betrayed into the hands of Edward, and conveyed prisoner to London, where he suffered death as a traitor; and his body being quartered, one of his mangled quarters was exposed on the gate of the castle here, to intimidate his followers in this part of the country. *Robert Bruce*, in asserting his right to the Scottish throne, experienced many privations, and was reduced to the necessity of taking refuge, with his wife and children, among the mountains of Aberdeenshire; but having mustered a considerable force, which was augmented by the citizens of Aberdeen, who embraced his cause, he gave battle near the hill of Barra, and obtained a victory over the English, who were under the command of Comyn, Earl of Buchan, and Mowbray, the English leader. According to Boece, the citizens, flushed with this success, returned to the town, assaulted the castle, which they took by storm, and put the garrison to the sword; and to prevent its falling again into the hands of the enemy, they demolished the fortifications. The English in the vicinity assembled their forces, and assaulted the city; but the townsmen, led on by Fraser, their provost, repulsed them with considerable slaughter. In reward of their patriotism and valour on this occasion, the king granted the city new armorial-bearings, with the motto *Bon Accord*, their watchword on that memorable occasion; and after the battle of Bannockburn, being firmly seated on the throne, he gave the citizens several charters, some ample donations of lands, and the forest of Stocket, with all the privileges attached to it, reserving to himself only the growing timber, with the right of hunting. In 1319 he honoured the town with a visit.

Subsequently to the death of Robert Bruce, and during the minority of his son David II., a civil war broke out in the country; and Edward III. of England, who, with the exception of Aberdeen, had all the Scottish fortresses in his possession, invaded the kingdom to assert his right to the sovereignty. While triumphant in the southern districts of the kingdom, Sir Thomas Roscelyn, one of his knights, landed a body of forces at Dunnottar, with which he advanced to Aberdeen: the citizens, taking arms, met the invaders on the Green, but were defeated with considerable loss, though Roscelyn fell in the encounter; and the town was given up to plunder, and set on fire by the English. *David II.*, who during these troubles had remained in France, returned with his queen, and having regained his kingdom, held his first parliament in Aberdeen, which he occasionally made his residence. He confirmed to the citizens all the grants which his father had conferred, and gave them every assistance in rebuilding their town, which thence took the appellation of New Aberdeen, though of much greater antiquity than the Kirktown of Seaton, since that period called Old Aberdeen.

After the expulsion of the English from Scotland, Aberdeen began to flourish as a place of commerce, and was represented in parliament. In a parliament held at Edinburgh, in 1357, to concert measures for the ransom of the Scottish king, David II., who since the battle of Neville's Cross had been detained prisoner in England, the city ranked as the fourth in the kingdom, and became joint guarantee for the payment of the stipulated sum. The king, on his return to Scotland, took up his residence in the town, which he frequently afterwards visited, and which, in a subsequent parliament, appeared as the first city on the roll, after Edinburgh. *Robert II.*, the first of the race of Stuart, assembled a parliament in the town, in order to plan a hostile incursion into England; and granted various privileges to the city, which was at that time the residence of several branches of the royal family, among whom were the Princess Matilda, sister of King David, and Christian, sister of King Robert Bruce. The trade of the port had now become considerable, and consisted chiefly in wool, hides, tallow, coarse woollen-cloth, cured salmon and other fish, which were exported to England, France, Holland, Flanders, and Hamburgh, whence there were imported linen, fine woollen-cloth, wines, oil, salt, soap, dye-stuffs, spices, hardware, iron, armour of various kinds, malt, wheat, and numerous other articles. During the regency of the Duke of Albany, in the time of *Robert III.*, Donald, Lord of the Isles, having entered into an alliance with England, asserted a claim to the earldom of Ross, and raised an army of 10,000 men, to obtain forcible possession of that territory; on which occasion the citizens of Aberdeen, headed by Sir Robert

Davidson, their provost, joined the forces under the Earl of Mar, which had been raised to oppose Donald, Lord of the Isles; and encountering the army of Donald at Harlaw, about eighteen miles to the north of the city, a sanguinary battle took place, in which Sir Robert and many of the citizens were killed. The conflict terminated with the day, neither party claiming the victory, but in the course of the night the Highlanders retreated to the mountains. The provost was buried in the church of St. Nicholas, near the altar of St. Ann, which his father had founded. The standard borne by the citizens on the occasion of this battle was long preserved in the armoury of the town. On the release of *King James*, son of Robert III., who had been kept as a prisoner in England during the regency, Aberdeen was one of the four cities which became bound to pay the English monarch £40,000, for his maintenance and education while in captivity. After the murder of James, in the year 1437, the citizens chose for their provost Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum, whom they invested with the title of captain and governor of the city; and in the anarchy which prevailed during the minority of *King James II.*, they fortified the town, armed themselves, and enforced the strictest military discipline. In 1448, James II. made his first visit to the city, where he was received with every demonstration of loyalty and respect; and in 1455, the same marks of attention were paid his queen.

Upon the death of *James III.*, at the battle of Sauchie-Burn, in 1488, an attempt was made to rescue the young prince from the power of a faction that had led him into rebellion against his father, James III.; in which attempt the citizens concurred, attaching the common seal of the corporation to their resolutions to that effect. About the same time, Sir Andrew Wood, admiral of Scotland, endeavoured to deprive them of the lands of Stocket granted to them by King Robert Bruce, but, on appeal to the sovereign, their possession was confirmed by a decree of JAMES IV., in 1497. This monarch frequently visited the city, and, on one occasion, remained here for a considerable time, while making arrangements for the establishment of a university, for which purpose he obtained from Pope Alexander a bull dated the 6th of February, 1494. Under an apprehension of invasion from England, in consequence of the countenance afforded to Perkin Warbeck, in the reign of Henry VII., by the Scottish monarch, the citizens fortified the town, erected a blockhouse near the mouth of the river, and threw up a breastwork as an additional defence; but a treaty for peace rendered these preparations unnecessary; and on the subsequent marriage of James IV. with the Princess Margaret, daughter of the English monarch, the council sent a deputation of the citizens, attended by a band of minstrels, to congratulate their sovereign. In the year 1511, the queen visited Aberdeen, where she was received with acclamations of joy; and during her stay the chief streets of the city were hung with tapestry and fancifully adorned. The inhabitants, in 1513, contributed a company of spearmen, and a squadron of horse, towards the expedition of Flodden Field, in which the king and many of the Scottish nobility were killed. A few years afterwards, in 1525, Alexander Seton of Meldrum, in resentment of a supposed affront to his clan, entered the city at night, with a large party of his followers, and a battle ensued, in which eighty of the citizens, including several of the magistrates, were slain. In 1530, Lord Forbes of Castle-Forbes, who had been in the habit of receiving annually a tun of wine for preserving the fisheries of the rivers Dee and Don, provoked by the discontinuance of this present in consequence of a quarrel between his sons and the citizens, entered the city with a numerous retinue, and a fierce conflict arose, which terminated in his complete defeat. On his giving security, however, for the future good conduct of his partisans, the magistrates renewed their accustomed present. In 1540, James V., after the melancholy loss of his two sons in one day, visited the city, attended by his queen and court, to divert his grief, and remained for fourteen days; and the citizens fitted out a ship of war, to join the royal squadron in the Firth of Forth, to convoy the king to England, on a visit to Henry VIII. Upon the invasion of Scotland by the Duke of Somerset, in 1547, the citizens furnished a large supply of men to join the queen's forces under the Earl of Arran, of whom very few returned from the fatal battle of Pinkie; and in 1552, the earl, who had been appointed regent during the minority of Mary, attended by the queen dowager, visited the town, and was hospitably entertained by the citizens.

On the introduction of the Reformed religion, the citizens were little disposed to receive it. At the solicitation of Gavin Dunbar, Bishop of Aberdeen, in 1525, a manifesto was issued by the king, directing the magistrates of Aberdeen to inquire into the conduct of those who maintained heretical opinions; but it was not till 1544 that any attention was paid to that injunction, when two Protestant citizens were committed to prison by the Earl of Huntly, then provost of the city, till they should be brought to trial. In 1559, on the approach of a body of Reformers called the Congregation, the magistrates took the precaution of removing from the church of St. Nicholas the sacred vessels, and ornaments, with every thing of value, which they deposited, with the archives of the town, in a place of security. On the 29th of December, in that year, a large party of Reformers from Angus and Mearns entered the city, resolved upon the destruction of the sacred edifices, and commenced an attack on the spire of the church, which they attempted to pull down. But the citizens, flying to arms, arrested the work of demolition, and it was not till the 4th of January following, that the Reformers ventured to renew their efforts. They then proceeded to the monastery of the Black friars, in School-hill, and the convent of the Carmelites, on the Green; and, having demolished those buildings and carried off the property, advanced to the monastery of the Grey friars, in Broad-street, stripped the church of its leaden roof, and were about to demolish the building, when the citizens again interposed and prevented further injury. The citizens, notwithstanding, ultimately embraced the Reformed religion; and in a meeting of the council, it was resolved to demolish the monasteries, to convert the materials to the public use, and to sell the silver, brass, and other ornaments, which had been removed from the church of St. Nicholas, and place the proceeds in the common fund of the city. It was resolved, also, to furnish forty men for the service of the Congregation, and to use all their efforts for the suppression of idolatry; and Adam Heriot, friar of the

order of St. Augustine, and a brother of the abbey of St. Andrew, having renounced the errors of popery, was appointed by the General Assembly minister of Aberdeen, which office he held till his death. In 1562, MARY, Queen of Scots, in her progress through the north, visited Aberdeen, where she was hospitably entertained, and during her stay was waited upon by Lady Huntly, who, interceding for her son Sir John Gordon, obtained his pardon, on condition of his confinement in Stirling Castle during her majesty's pleasure. On his way to that fortress, however, he escaped from his guards, and returning to the north, appeared with a body of 1000 horse, and was soon after joined by his father, the Earl of Huntly. The queen's army, under the command of the Earl of Murray, having come from Inverness to Aberdeen, marched against the forces of the Earl of Huntly and his son, over whom they gained a complete victory; the earl was killed, and his two sons, Sir John and Adam Gordon, with many others, were brought prisoners to Aberdeen, where Sir John Gordon, two days after the battle, was beheaded in Castle-street.

In 1581, JAMES VI. paid a visit to Aberdeen, on which occasion the citizens presented him with 3000 merks in gold; and in 1589, that monarch, attended by his court, remained in Aberdeen for some time, during which butts for the practice of archery were erected on Castle-hill, for their amusement. In the same year, the citizens fitted out a ship of war, to join the squadron intended to convoy the king and queen, on their return from Denmark. In 1592, the king again visited the city; and though welcomed by the usual presents, he took a bond from the magistrates that they would not confederate with the Earl of Huntly, nor join with Jesuits, priests, or rebels, but faithfully observe the true doctrines of the Reformed religion. On the defeat of the royal forces in Banffshire, in 1594, the king repaired to Aberdeen, where, raising a body of troops, he was joined by Lord Forbes and other barons, against the popish Lords Errol, Angus, Huntly, and others; and in 1600, the inhabitants celebrated the escape of their sovereign from the conspiracy of the Earl of Ruthven, by a public procession, and presented an address, composed in Latin by the rector of the grammar school, expressing their abhorrence of the attempt on his life. In 1617, after his accession to the throne of England, James VI. visited his native country, and the magistrates of Aberdeen received intimation that he would visit their city, in his progress through the north; but their expectations were not fulfilled. In 1620, Sir Thomas Menzies, provost of the city, was sent on a mission to the court of London, and on his introduction presented to the king a valuable pearl, which, it is said, has a place in the imperial crown of Great Britain.

The city sent a deputation to express to CHARLES I., on his landing in Scotland, a testimony of their affectionate loyalty. At this time, the Covenant, which had obtained almost universal subscription, found but little support in Aberdeen; and the citizens, firmly attached to their sovereign, acquiesced in all his endeavours to establish episcopacy. In 1638, the Earl of Montrose, the Lords Coupar, Forbes, and others, with the ministers of Irvine and Pitsligo, appeared in the town, as commissioners from the General Assembly, and called upon the citizens to subscribe the Solemn League and Covenant. Failing in their object, they took their departure, and the Assembly held a court at Glasgow, at which they ordered the Covenant to be subscribed, on pain of excommunication: this order was generally obeyed, and the whole country became subject to the Covenanters, with the exception of Aberdeen, which, under the influence of the Marquess of Huntly, a zealous adherent of the reigning monarch, still held out. In this state of affairs, the citizens placed the town in a posture of defence: the provost and sixteen of the principal citizens formed a council of war; a vessel laden with arms and warlike stores arrived in the harbour from England, and every preparation was made to resist an attack. The Earl of Montrose, at the head of an army of Covenanters, made his appearance in the neighbourhood, and advanced to the town with a force of 9000 horse and foot, which he encamped on the links of Aberdeen; while the Earl of Kinghorn, who had been appointed governor of the town, had only a garrison of 1800 for its defence. After some time, the Earl of Montrose withdrew his army to Inverury; but, again encamping on the links, the citizens ultimately subscribed the Covenant, and four of them were appointed by Montrose as commissioners to the General Assembly at Edinburgh. During the progress of the civil war, the town suffered materially from all parties, as they became successively predominant, and was exposed to continual vicissitudes. The last battle that occurred here was in 1646, in which year Major Middleton, arriving in the town, took the command of the Covenanters' army, against the Marquess of Huntly and the Earl of Aboyne, when it fell an easy conquest to the marquess, who was, however, soon after seized by the Covenanters, and sent, with many others, to Edinburgh, where he was put to death. *Charles II.*, on his return from the continent, was received in Aberdeen with every feeling of attachment; the keys were delivered to him by the provost, and he remained in the town for more than a week. On his restoration in 1660, the citizens testified their joy by a public procession, and sent a deputation to London, to present a congratulatory address.

In 1668, the city raised a corps of 120 men, in augmentation of the militia; and on the subsequent accession of *James II.* and of *William III.*, the inhabitants duly testified their loyalty. The accession of *Queen Anne*, daughter of James II., was proclaimed here with public rejoicings; and on the union of the two kingdoms, in 1707, Aberdeen, in conjunction with the burghs of Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, and Bervie, sent a member to the united parliament. Soon after the accession of GEORGE I., the Earl of Mar, a zealous adherent of the exiled family, assembled some forces at Braemar, in the highland districts of Aberdeenshire, and proclaimed the Chevalier de St. George, son of James II. (or James VII. of Scotland), sovereign of Britain by the title of James VIII., and levied an army of 10,000 men for his support. The magistrates of Aberdeen, who were zealously attached to the reigning family, put the city in a state of defence; but the partisans of the Pretender, having gained an ascendancy, assumed the civil government, and the earl-marischal, arriving soon after with a squadron of horse, proclaimed the Pretender at the Cross, on the day for the election of the city officers.

The magistrates and council absented themselves, without making any election for the ensuing year; and on the day following, the earl-marischal, in the East church, chose such of the burgesses as were favourable to his cause, and formed an administration for the government of the city. The earl levied an imposition of £200 for the use of the Pretender's army, and £2000 as a loan, which, with other supplies, were sent to his head-quarters at Perth. The Pretender soon afterwards arriving, with a retinue of six gentlemen, from France, landed at Peterhead, and passed incognito through Aberdeen to Fetteresso, on his way to Perth, where he was received by the Earl of Mar and the earl-marischal; the professors of Marischal and King's Colleges having waited upon him at Fetteresso, with an address of congratulation. The royal army, however, under the Duke of Argyll, was every day increasing in numbers, while that of the Pretender was rapidly diminishing, and was eventually dispersed; the administration of the city returned into its proper channel, and the election of the magistrates, which had been interrupted by this rash adventure, was made as usual. In 1716, a fire broke out at the Gallowgate, which very soon extended itself to other parts of the town; many houses were destroyed, and the council made a liberal contribution for the relief of the sufferers. This calamity was not long after followed by apprehensions of a famine, from a continued state of unfavourable weather; to counteract this evil, the magistrates and council, with the neighbouring gentry, supplied the town with 4000 bolls of meal, and imported a considerable quantity of grain from Holland. In 1741, a fire broke out in Broad-street which destroyed many houses, the dwellings being at that time chiefly built of wood: and an act of council was soon afterwards passed, enjoining that the outer walls of all houses should be in future built of stone. The city consequently began to assume a more regular and handsome appearance.

On the landing of Charles Edward, eldest son of the Pretender, in 1745, the citizens firmly maintained their allegiance to the reigning family; and General Cope embarked his forces at this place, previously to the battle of Prestonpans. Hamilton, an exceedingly zealous partisan of the adventurer, marched to Aberdeen, with a detachment of the rebel army, on the day of election of the town magistrates, and proclaimed Prince Charles regent of the kingdom; he compelled the magistrates to attend him, and liberated the prisoners in the gaol. In November, Lord Lewis Gordon, who had been appointed by the Young Pretender lord lieutenant of the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, made his appearance in the city, summoned the magistrates to attend him at the town-house, and completed the election which had been suspended on the arrival of Hamilton: he appointed magistrates whom he thought likely to promote his views, but they all refused to act; and made his deputy lieutenant-governor of the town. Soon afterwards, Lord John Drummond arrived in the city, as commander-in-chief of the forces of His Most Christian Majesty, and published a manifesto at the market-cross, calling on the citizens for their support; but it received little attention. In the mean time, the Earl of Loudon, commander-in-chief of the royal forces, having assembled an army of Highlanders, consisting of the clans of the M'Leods, Monroes, Sutherlands, and others, advanced to Aberdeen, to deliver the city from the possession of the rebels; but Gordon, who had gone out to intercept them, meeting with some success, returned to Aberdeen with several prisoners, among whom was the principal of Marischal College, and levied a contribution of £1000 for the maintenance of the rebel army. On the 8th of February, 1746, a party of the rebels, flying from before the army under the Duke of Cumberland, arrived in the city; but they were soon followed by the whole of the royal forces, who were cantoned in the town, in Old Aberdeen, and the neighbouring villages; and on the 27th, the duke, with his entire staff, and a company of dragoons, made his appearance here, and was congratulated by the provost and magistrates on his success. The army remained in their quarters till the beginning of April; and upon their departure, the city was protected by a garrison, and the newly-erected buildings of Gordon Hospital were occupied as a temporary fort. After the battle of Culloden, the magistrates voted the freedom of the city to the Duke of Cumberland, which was presented to him in a box of gold. On the anniversary of the accession of George I., some of the officers of the army quartered in Aberdeen ordered a general illumination, which not being so fully complied with as they expected, orders were given to their soldiers to break the windows of the houses of the inhabitants. Upon this occasion, the magistrates issued a warrant for the apprehension of the officers who had issued those orders, and committed them to prison, till they gave security for the reparation of the damage.

The coronation of *George III.* was celebrated here with great rejoicings; and soon after the commencement of the American war, the city raised a corps of 500 volunteers for the defence of the town and port, and offered to provide a regiment for the service of government: in 1781, it fitted out three privateers, two of which were cut out of the bay of Aberdeen, where they were riding at anchor, by the notorious Captain Fall, under the guns of the newly-erected battery. During the scarcity that prevailed in 1782, the magistrates raised large sums of money for the alleviation of the sufferings of the poor; and in cases of shipwreck, of which many melancholy instances have occurred off this part of the coast, they have always been remarkable for the liberality of their contributions of relief. In 1809, from the increase of the trade and shipping of the port, it was found necessary to extend and improve the harbour, a work which was shortly proceeded with under the superintendence of the late Mr. Telford, the eminent engineer; and subsequently, many changes have been made in the buildings and plan of the city. New streets have been opened; the public roads and approaches have been greatly improved; several handsome public buildings have been erected, and the whole being built of the beautiful species of granite peculiar to this part of the country, the city presents an appearance of splendour and magnificence fully entitling it to the appellation of the metropolis of the north.

In the month of September, 1848, Her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal, with their attendants, visited the city on their way to Balmoral, in Strathdee. The royal yacht arrived here on the morning of Thursday, the 7th of September; and at half past one o'clock, the provost and magistrates of the city proceeded from

the town-house to the yacht for the purpose of presenting a dutiful address to Her Majesty, and the freedom of the city to her royal consort. A deputation from the senatus academicus of Marischal College was also in attendance, for the purpose of presenting an address from the university. Later in the afternoon, His Royal Highness visited Old Aberdeen, halting at King's College, where the Earl of Aberdeen, as chancellor of the university of King's College, and the professors of this ancient seat of learning, were in waiting to receive the party at the entrance: an address from the senatus was presented to the prince in the college hall by Lord Aberdeen, and Provost Nicoll presented an address from the magistrates of Old Aberdeen. After visiting the library and chapel, His Royal Highness walked from the college to the old cathedral, and was there received by the reverend minister of the parish, who conducted him through the edifice. The royal party then returned to New Aberdeen, and paid a visit to Marischal College: here an address was also presented, and the prince inspected the library, museum, and observatory of the university. The polished-granite works of Messrs. Mc Donald and Leslie were next visited; and at about half past five o'clock, His Royal Highness rejoined the queen in the royal yacht. In the course of the evening, Her Majesty received the principal and professors of King's College in the saloon of the yacht; also the provost and magistrates of Old Aberdeen: and on the following morning, the 8th of September, the corporate, ecclesiastical, and other authorities of Aberdeen took up their appropriate positions for the public reception of her Majesty on landing. At half past eight o'clock the royal family quitted the yacht, and took their seats in the royal carriage, a procession being formed, which passed along the quay, and through the city. On arriving at the confines of the city at Holburn, the magistrates and other city officials drew aside, and the carriages of the royal party proceeded on their way to Balmoral, which was reached in the afternoon, after a progress marked with the most lively demonstrations of loyalty and affection. On the occasion of this visit, His Royal Highness Prince Albert was invested with the freedom of Old Aberdeen, as well as that of Aberdeen; and also had the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by the senatus academicus of King's College.

This TOWN, which, on its being restored from the devastation it suffered during the wars with England, obtained the name of New Aberdeen, is situated on slightly elevated ground on the north bank of the river Dee, near its influx into the sea, and about a mile and a half from the mouth of the river Don. It is bounded on the south by the harbour, and on the east by the Castle-hill. The more ancient part is built on a very unequal surface, consisting of several hills of trifling elevation, of which the Castle-hill, St. Katharine's hill, School-hill, Woolman-hill, and Port-hill are the most prominent. At the entrances from the suburbs into the principal streets were formerly gates, the chief of them being Gallowgate, Justice-port, Futtie's-port, Trinity or Quay-head port, Netherkirkgate-port, and Upperkirkgate-port, all of which have been removed in the various improvements effected at different times. The present town is rather more than a mile in length, from the barracks on the east to the extremity of Union-street on the west, and about 1500 yards in breadth, from the quays on the south to Love-lane on the north. The more modern part, forming by far the greater portion, consists of spacious and well-formed streets, of which Union-street, extending from the west end of Castle-street to the western extremity of the town, is seventy feet wide, and is carried over the Denburn rivulet, and the vale through which it flows, by a magnificent bridge of granite. This bridge consists of one spacious arch, 150 feet in span, and 50 feet in height, crowned with a parapet and cornice surmounted by an open balustrade, and having a rise of twenty-nine feet only from the spring of the arch, on the west side of which is a dry arch, and on the east two dry arches, to raise the street to a proper level. Two streets, also, have been arched over for the line of Union-street; and carriages highly loaded can pass under the arches with ease. King-street, leading from Castle-street towards the north, is a fine street, sixty feet in width; and St. Nicholas street, branching from Union-street to the north, is also a handsome and spacious street. During the latter part of the last century, a number of new streets were opened, of which the principal are Virginia-street, Tannery-street, North-street, Marischal-street, Belmont, Queen, James, Carmelite, George, and St. Andrew's streets; and since the commencement of the present century, the area of the town has been at least doubled. The houses, built of fine granite, with which the neighbourhood abounds, have a splendid appearance; and the city generally, from the style and character of its buildings, wears a commanding aspect.

Aberdeen was at first lighted with gas extracted from oil, by a company established in 1824; but finding it an unprofitable undertaking, they afterwards had recourse to coal-gas, in the production of which the best parrot-coal is used, and the streets are now brilliantly lighted with gas, carefully purified, and conducted by cast-iron pipes, of which the aggregate length exceeds forty-eight miles: the works are extensive, and conveniently situated in the lower part of the town. The inhabitants were originally supplied with water from wells sunk in various parts of the town, and from a cistern in Broad-street, containing more than 30,000 gallons. The quantity, however, being found inadequate to the increasing population, works were constructed by commissioners for bringing a supply from the river Dee, and steam-engines erected at the north end of the bridge of Dee, to which the water is conveyed by a tunnel about 500 yards in length, into which it enters, not directly from the river, but after passing through a filtering bed of sand. The engines, two in number, of thirty-horse power each, can raise in twenty-four hours a supply of 1,100,000 gallons; and the water is thence forced into a cistern at the west end of Union-place, 40 feet above the level of the street, and 130 feet above that of the engine, from which cistern the water is distributed through the city by cast-iron pipes. The management of the supply of water, and also of the lighting, watching, and cleansing of the streets, is vested in the commissioners of police.

The approaches have been rendered commodious, and much improved in appearance; the great north road from Stonehaven, the road from Charlestown on the north side of the Dee, the road from Skene, and the great roads from the north and north-west, all meet in the centre of the town. The bridge over the Dee was pro-

jected in 1488, by Bishop Elphinstone, who, dying before any considerable progress was made in its erection, left a large sum of money for its completion, which was applied to that purpose by his successor, Bishop Dunbar, who, on the opening of the bridge, in 1518, made over to the magistrates and council ample funds for keeping it in repair. It is a handsome structure of seven arches, and had a chapel at the northern extremity, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was destroyed at the Reformation, and at the other end a watch-tower, in which the citizens mounted guard in times of danger. The greater portion of the bridge was rebuilt in 1722, and about ten years ago it was nearly doubled in width, at an expense of £7000; the whole charges at each period were defrayed from the endowment left by the bishops, and the funds are still unexhausted. Lower down the river, where the banks are precipitously steep, an elegant suspension-bridge has been constructed, at an expense of £8000, raised by subscription, affording facility of access to the city in that direction; and communicating with Old Aberdeen is an interesting and truly picturesque bridge over the Don, of one lofty arch, the particulars of which are detailed in the article Old Aberdeen.

In Castle-street, to the west of the town-house, is the *Cross*, the pavement round which was formerly used as an exchange, and frequented by the merchants of the city. This structure was erected in 1686, to replace the ancient cross, and is of hexagonal form, eighteen feet in height: the faces, which are ten feet in breadth, are ornamented with duplicated Ionic columns at the angles, sustaining an entablature and cornice, surmounted by a parapet and an open balustrade; and from the centre of the area, which is twenty-one feet in diameter, rises a lofty Corinthian column, supporting a unicorn bearing a shield with a lion rampant. The entrance was once by a door in the north face, leading to a staircase forming an ascent to the platform, from which all public proclamations were read. The entablature above each of the faces is divided into two compartments, in the western and eastern of which are respectively the arms of the town and the royal arms of Scotland, and in the others busts of the sovereigns from James I. of Scotland to James II. of England. A few years ago the Cross was taken down, and rebuilt on a site farther to the east than the former; but the original structure was carefully preserved, except that the masonry between the supporting columns was removed, and the lower part of the fabric thus thrown open. *The Barracks* stand near the site of the ancient chapel of St. Ninian, on the Castle-hill, which, together with all the ground within the ramparts of the castle, was given to government for that purpose, by the magistrates and council of the city. They were erected in 1794, at an expense of nearly £18,000, and form a handsome range of buildings, containing, exclusively of the officers' apartments, accommodation for 600 men, with guard-room, chapel, infirmary, and other requisites, and an ample ground for parade.

The Mechanics' Institution was commenced in 1824, for the improvement and instruction of its members, by the delivery of lectures, at a moderate expense, on chemistry, natural philosophy, and other branches of science. In a few years, it began to languish, and in 1830 it was found necessary to discontinue the lectures. The library, however, which at that time contained nearly 1100 volumes on practical science, induced those of the subscribers who remained, to supply funds for its preservation; and in 1835, the plan of the institution was remodelled by the establishment of classes, upon moderate terms, in the various branches of science and literature, since which it has continued to flourish. *The Society of Advocates* was incorporated by royal charter in 1774, and in 1799 by a more extensive charter, in which they are styled the "President and Society of Advocates in Aberdeen," for the improvement of its members in their profession, and for the establishment of a fund for the relief of their widows, orphans, and near relatives. The widows receive an allowance of £40 per annum. The society have a valuable law library of 1900 volumes, which is open to the use of all its members; and they have lately erected a spacious building in Union-street, containing a handsome hall for holding their meetings, a library, and other apartments. *The Medical Society* was first instituted in 1789, by a small number of young practitioners, for their mutual improvement. They held their meetings in one of the class-rooms of Marischal College, and subsequently in apartments hired for that purpose, till, from the increase of their numbers, and the acquisition of sufficient funds, they erected the Medical Hall in King-street, which was completed in 1820. It contains a hall for their public meetings, a library of 3000 volumes on medical science, to which the members have free access, and a museum, with class-rooms and other apartments. The society consists of two classes of members, one of practitioners resident in the city and neighbourhood, who meet once in the month for mutual communication; and the other of students of medicine, who meet weekly for the discussion of medical questions, and for attending lectures on the various branches of the profession.

There are several subscription libraries, of which the principal are those of Messrs. Brown and Co., D. Wyllie and Son, and W. Russel; they contain collections amounting in the whole to about 60,000 volumes, and the terms of subscription vary from fifteen shillings to £1. 11. 6. per annum. The Athenæum in Castle-street, and the Union Club News-rooms in Union-street, are well supported, and amply supplied with journals and periodical publications. Card and dancing assemblies, which are maintained by subscription, are held regularly every month, during the winter season, in the spacious rooms erected about thirty years ago. *The Theatre*, situated on the west side of Marischal-street, was built by subscription, in 1795, at an expense of £3000; it is a handsome structure, capable of seating 600 spectators, and is opened occasionally by itinerant companies, to whom it is let by the subscribers. A weekly concert was, for many years, conducted by a proprietary of amateur and other subscribers, and a hall was erected for its use, on the east side of Broad-street; but the concerts have long been discontinued. A *Golf Club* was originally established in the vicinity, by a society of gentlemen, in 1780, which after its dissolution in the course of a few years, was revived in 1815, under the appellation of the Aberdeen Golf Club. It is under the direction of a committee, consisting of a captain, secretary, and four councillors, chosen annually at the general meeting. The members are admitted by ballot, on payment of £1. 1., and an annual subscription of five

shillings; and at the annual meeting, which takes place in May, a gold medal is awarded to the most successful player. A society for the practice of archery also once existed, under the designation of the "Bowmen of Mar:" in a short time, however, it dwindled away. *Races* were formerly celebrated here, under the patronage of the members of the Northern Shooting Club, who, in 1790, voted a piece of plate, of fifty guineas value, and the magistrates also gave a purse of thirty guineas; but they were soon discontinued. After an interval of twenty years, an association of the gentry of the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine, was formed for their revival; and an excellent course was made on the links of Aberdeen, where races took place annually in October, until 1828, continuing for four days, under the superintendence of a president and stewards, chosen from the association. At one of the meetings, four silver cups, value fifty guineas each; a purse of sixty guineas, by subscription of the ladies; an open plate of fifty guineas, by the corporation of the city; a silver cup, value 100 guineas, by the members of parliament for the counties; and an open plate of fifty guineas, by the members for the boroughs, were run for, and spiritedly contested.

A mineral spring called the *Spa well*, rising at the base of Woolman-hill, near the site of the Infirmary, was long celebrated for its efficacy in the cure of nephritic diseases; it appears to have been in repute from a remote period, and was inclosed with a building ornamented with representations of six of the Apostles. In 1516, it attracted the notice of Mr. William Barclay, an eminent physician, who analyzed the water, which he found to contain carbonate of iron and vitriol. The building having fallen into dilapidation, was restored by George Jamieson, the celebrated painter, but was afterwards destroyed by an inundation of the Denburn rivulet, and the spring remained concealed under the ruins of the building, till 1670, when it was discovered, and the present building erected by Alexander Skene, of Newtyle, then bailie of the town. It was again lost in 1751, and subsequently discovered by Dr. James Gordon, long after which it continued to flow with its accustomed freedom; but from recent erections at the infirmary, in the immediate neighbourhood, the water has a third time disappeared. *Baths* were opened a century ago on the east side of the Denburn vale, for which there was a commodious bathing-house, with dressing-rooms and every requisite; they were amply supplied with pure spring water, and, previously to the establishment of those near the sea, numerously attended. The beach on the sea-coast is a fine level sand, affording every facility for bathing, and is much frequented during the season, by visiters from different parts of the country; bathing machines are kept, and on the shore are warm salt-water baths fitted up with every accommodation. The environs of Aberdeen afford various interesting walks and rides, through a district abounding with romantic scenery.

The principal MANUFACTURES carried on in the town, prior to 1745, were plaidings, serge, coarse woollen-stuffs, and knit-stockings, of which last great quantities were sent to Holland and Germany; and to such perfection were the stockings made here brought, that those of the finest wool were sold at from two to five guineas per pair. The manufacture of coarse woollen-cloth was also introduced about this period, but, after languishing for a time was abandoned, towards the close of the century. The *Linen* manufacture was originally introduced in 1749, by a company from Edinburgh, for the spinning of flax, the making of thread, and the weaving and bleaching of cloth, all of which were soon brought to a considerable degree of perfection. An extensive mill for spinning flax was erected on the left bank of the river Don, in 1798, and also works for bleaching yarn and cloth. Another was soon after erected at Broadford, near the town, the machinery of which was driven by steam; and there are now three extensive establishments for the manufacture of linen of every quality, from the coarsest Osnaburghs to the finest shirting, and for the making of thread of every degree of fineness. The manufacture of sail-cloth is also carried on, and likewise that of brown sheeting, of which large quantities are sent to the East Indies and America. Tape is woven to a large extent, by the Aberdeen Tape Company. The number of persons employed in the flax manufacture is about 3000, of whom about one-half are females. The *Cotton* manufacture was introduced in 1779, by Messrs. Gordon, Barron, and Company, who established a spacious bleaching and printing field at Woodside, where they also erected a large mill for spinning cotton-yarn, and weaving by machinery put in motion by the river Don. Another mill was soon afterwards established by Messrs. Forbes, Low, and Company, on the south side of the Denburn rivulet; the machinery of which is propelled by steam. There are now four establishments in the cotton trade, producing every variety of cotton goods; and in one of them, thread, equal in quality and fineness to that of flax, is made in large quantities and of all colours. The number of persons employed in the trade is about 4000, of whom a considerable number are women and children. The *Woollen* manufacture was introduced in 1789, by Mr. Charles Baird, who brought from England some carding-engines and spinning-jennies, with other apparatus, and erected a mill at Stoneywood, for the manufacture of plaiding, serge, and the coarser woollen-cloths, by the aid of machinery. Several other factories were soon afterwards established, and the Messrs. Haddens, who had been long engaged in the stocking trade, erected extensive works on the Green, in which they employed the most improved machinery, propelled by powerful steam-engines. The manufacture of carpets is also carried on with success. The number of persons employed in the woollen trade is about 2500.

The manufacture of *Paper* was introduced in the year 1770, at Peterculter, in the vicinity of Aberdeen, where the business is still pursued; and several mills were subsequently established, of which the only one now left is on the right bank of the river Don, for making all the various kinds of paper, which, previously to the establishment of these works, was imported from Holland. The number of persons employed in the trade is about 400. The manufacture of *Combs*, which had been introduced in 1788, and carried on to a very moderate extent, was in 1830 commenced upon a greatly enlarged scale, by Messrs. Stewart, Rowell, and Company, who first employed steam-power in the manufacture, and introduced other improvements by which the articles can now be produced almost at a sixth part of the former cost. In this concern, about 250 persons are employed, and the number of combs of all kinds made

is about 43,000 weekly. The *Iron* manufacture is also very extensive. There are not less than eight foundries at present in active operation, in which the largest castings, and the heaviest articles, are produced; and numerous establishments are carried on for the manufacture of machinery of all kinds, five of which are engaged in the making of steam-engines. Iron boats are constructed in considerable numbers, and an iron vessel of 550 tons' burthen has lately been launched from the docks. There are also several establishments for the manufacture of chains and chain-cables, and of boilers for steam-engines. Above 1000 persons are generally employed in the iron trade. There are several *Rope-walks* of large extent, for the supply of the shipping of the port, and others on a smaller scale, for the making of cord and twine for various uses, and to a great extent for the making of fishing-nets: the number of persons in these works is about 200. Some breweries are conducted on an extensive plan, from which considerable quantities of ale and porter are sent to London and other places, where they find a ready market; and also several upon a smaller scale, for the supply of the town and neighbourhood. There are likewise tanneries in operation here. The present extensive trade in *Granite* appears to have originated with the Messrs. Adam, architects, of London, who, having entered into a contract for paving the metropolis, in 1764, commenced some quarries in the rocks on the sea-coast, near the lands of Torrie, and brought the stone, when prepared, to London. Finding this mode of supply, however, too expensive, they employed the Aberdeen masons to furnish them with stone; and in a short time a very extensive trade was established, not only in paving-stones, but in blocks of granite for public buildings and works of great magnitude. Many of the largest blocks have been sent to Sheerness, for the construction of the docks at that place, and to London, for the erection of bridges over the Thames, and the foundation of the new houses of parliament. The granite, which is extremely hard, and of great beauty when polished, has lately been brought into extensive use for chimney-pieces, vases, pedestals, and other ornamental works, by the application of machinery to the purpose of polishing it, by which the expense is reduced to about one-third of that by hand labour. The quantity of granite exported in 1844, exceeded 27,400 tons.

Aberdeen carries on an extensive TRADE with Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Prussia, Germany, Holland, Spain, Portugal, and with the West Indies and America. Its chief exports are oatmeal, grain, butter, eggs, salmon, porter and ale, cattle, sheep, and pigs, linen, cotton, and woollen manufactured goods, and granite; the chief imports are coal, lime, flax, cotton, hemp, wool, iron, salt, timber, whalebone, wheat, and flour. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port, in 1844, was 206, of the aggregate burthen of 38,000 tons. The tonnage of the several vessels which entered the port in the same year, was 289,483, of which 257,703 belonged to Aberdeen, 27,540 to other British ports, and 4240 to foreign ports; and the amount of duties paid at the custom-house was £76,259. The HARBOUR was, for many years, an open basin, with an island in the centre called the Inches, which separated the channel of the river from the harbour, on the north side of it; and the only building was the Quay-head, which, having become ruinous, was repaired in 1484, and rebuilt in 1527, with stone brought from Dundee. A pier was built in 1607, which, in 1623, was extended from the quay-head towards the fishing-village of Futtie: by this means a considerable portion of land was gained from the basin, and which now forms part of the town. In 1755, the magistrates and council engaged Mr. John Smeaton, an eminent engineer, to improve the harbour; and in 1770, he proposed a stone pier on the north side of the entrance, which, confining the stream of the river within narrow limits, would remove a bank of sand accumulated there. In 1773, an act of parliament was obtained, and the improvements on Mr. Smeaton's plan were carried into full operation, at a cost of £18,000. This pier was 1200 feet in length; it was twenty feet broad at the base, twelve on the summit, and sixteen feet in height, at the western extremity, and gradually increased towards the east, where it was thirty-six feet broad at the base, twenty-four on the summit, and thirty feet high. It was faced with blocks of granite, many of which weighed more than three tons each. The pier, however, by a deviation from Mr. Smeaton's original plan, being erected too far towards the north, a great swell was occasioned in the harbour at high water, to remedy which, a breakwater was projected from the west end of it, towards the channel of the river, with complete effect. The harbour was further improved by Mr. Telford, who, in 1810, extended the original pier 900 feet further towards the east, where it terminated in a circular head, sixty feet in diameter, which was destroyed by the sea in the following winter, and rebuilt with a slope towards the sea. A breakwater 800 feet in length was also erected, on the south side, by which the harbour was protected from the south-east storms, and the depth of water increased to nineteen feet. Commodious wharfs were formed along the harbour, on the south-west side of the village of Futtie, and quays nearly 4000 feet in length have been constructed: the Inches, also, are now connected with the town by a swivel-bridge opposite the end of Marischal-street. In 1843 an act of parliament was obtained for converting a large part of the harbour into a wet-dock, and in 1847 an act was passed, as noticed below, for some further harbour works. The custom-house, situated on the Quay, is a neat building purchased by government, and fitted up for the purpose; the establishment consists of a collector, comptroller, land and tide surveyors, four land-waiters, twenty-eight tide-waiters, six boatmen, and other officers.

Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent; there are six building-yards, and a patent-slip has been constructed in the harbour, at an expense of £3337: in 1838, the number of vessels built in these yards was twenty-three, and their aggregate burthen 4058 tons. Four steam-packets, of the aggregate burthen of 1360 tons, and of 810-horse power, have long continued to ply to Leith, Inverness, Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland. In 1827, a steam-packet of 550 tons, called the *Queen of Scotland*, began to ply between Aberdeen and London, since which, others have been added, which sail weekly to London, and likewise one to Hull: these, together with a vessel engaged in the London and Inverness trade, belong to one company, whose steamers are now five in number, of nearly 3900 tons' burthen, and 1420-horse power. There are also steamers to Dundee,

and to Peterhead, during the summer. A *Salmon-fishery* has been carried on here from a remote period, and from the abundance of the supply afforded by the rivers Dee and Don, it is still continued, on an extensive scale, affording employment to about 200 persons. The average number taken in a season, is 20,000 salmon averaging ten pounds each, and 40,000 grilse of about four pounds each, of which by far the greater portion are packed in ice, and sent to the London market. The *Herring* fishery, a pursuit of comparatively recent establishment, at present employs about sixty boats, and, from the success with which it is attended, has every prospect of being considerably increased. The *Whale* fishery was first introduced here in 1753, and for some time continued to prosper; in 1820 there were fifteen vessels employed in the trade, each having a crew of fifty men, and in 1823 the quantity of oil brought home was 1841 tons. From that time, however, the trade began to decline, and it is now nearly abandoned.

The Aberdeen Canal, from the harbour of Aberdeen to the burgh of Inverury, was constructed by a company of £50 shareholders, who in 1795 obtained an act of parliament, incorporating them under the designation of the "Proprietors of the Aberdeenshire Canal Navigation," and empowering them to raise a capital of £20,000, which by a subsequent act, in 1801, was extended to £40,000. It was completed at an expense of £43,895, and opened to the public in 1807. The whole line, from the quay at this place to Port Elphinstone, on the river Don, at Inverury, is 18¼ miles in length: the width on the surface is 24 feet, and the average depth 3¾ feet; it has 17 locks, 5 aqueducts, and 56 common bridges, and the highest summit level is 163 feet above low water mark.

In 1845 an act of parliament was passed authorizing the construction of the *Aberdeen railway*, from Aberdeen to the Arbroath and Forfar line at Friockheim and at Guthrie, in the county of Forfar, with branches to the towns of Montrose and Brechin. This important line of communication, connecting the city with the south of Scotland and with England, leaves Aberdeen on the south side, and in its progress round the basin of the Dee, crosses the river by a majestic viaduct standing in a skew line across the channel. It passes near the towns of Stonehaven and Lawrencekirk, in Kincardineshire, through which county it takes its course into Forfarshire, where it has branches to the towns of Montrose and Brechin, the former on the east and the latter on the west side of the main line. The whole railway was permanently opened on April 1, 1850. In 1846 an act was obtained for the construction of a line to be called the Deeside railway, from Ferryhill, near Aberdeen, to Charlestown of Aboyne, a distance of 29 miles, along the valley of the Dee. Another act was passed the same year, for a railway from Aberdeen to Inverness. In 1847 an act of parliament was passed to authorize the purchase for railway purposes of a piece of ground at the upper part of the Inches, and upper part of the harbour of Aberdeen, previously vested in the harbour commissioners; and to enable the commissioners to construct some new harbour works.

The MARKET, which is amply supplied with corn, and with provisions of all kinds, is on Friday, and on the preceding day for meal: the market for fish, with which the town is abundantly supplied, is daily. Fairs are held on the last Wednesday in April for linen; on the last Thursday and Friday in June, and the first Thursday and Friday in July, for wool; and on the last Wednesday in August for timber. The butchers' market, on the east side of the town, was erected by the corporation, in 1806, and consists of two ranges, having in one thirty-eight stalls twelve feet square, with a pavement four feet broad in front, and in the other forty-eight stalls, each ten feet square: within the area are fifteen slaughter-houses. Another market for butchers' meat was formed in 1816, in the Lochlands, on the north side of the town, containing forty-two stalls, thirteen feet long, and twelve feet wide, with a pavement in front five feet broad, and covered with a roof supported on slender cast-iron pillars. The fish market is held on the south side of the Shiprow, and is well arranged and fitted up, with a view to prevent the exposure of fish for sale in Castle-street. The meal, poultry, and fruit and vegetable markets are situated on the west side of King-street, and are amply supplied. In the fruit market, great quantities of strawberries and gooseberries, the produce of gardens in the neighbourhood of the town, are exposed to sale, frequently to the amount of £1000 annually. On the 29th of September, 1840, the foundation stone was laid of a *New Market*, the principal front of which is towards a street opened about the same time between Union-street and the quay. The structure is 318 feet in length, and 106 feet in breadth, and is divided into two stories, the lower of which is even with the old street called the Green, and the upper has three spacious and elegant entrances from Market-street. The hall, on the level of Market-street, extends the whole length of the building; it is fifty feet in height and the same in breadth, and towards its west end, near the top of the flight of steps leading to the basement story, is a beautiful fountain of polished granite, the work of Messrs. Mc Donald and Leslie. The roof of the hall is supported by fifty-eight pillars, and between them and the outer walls are the galleries, twenty-five feet broad, containing fifty-three shops and 160 yards of counter for dealers in small wares, besides a space of fifty by twenty-eight feet at the east end, occupied weekly as a grain market. In the hall, under the galleries, are fifty-three shops, and in its area benches upwards of 370 yards in extent for gardeners and provision sellers. The basement floor contains ninety shops, and forty-three yards of tables for fishmongers. This elegant building was designed by Mr. Archibald Simpson, a native of Aberdeen, and in every respect it does credit to his acknowledged talents and good taste.

The GOVERNMENT of the city, under a succession of charters from the reign of William the Lion to that of Charles I., who greatly extended the privileges conferred by his predecessors, which have been also confirmed by subsequent monarchs, is vested in a provost, four bailies, and eight councillors, assisted by a treasurer, master of shore-works, master of kirk and bridge works, master of the guild brethren's hospital, master of mortifications, and a dean of guild. There are seven incorporated trades, viz., the hammermen, bakers, wrights and coopers, tailors, shoemakers, weavers, and fleshers. The burgesses are entitled to numerous privileges, among which are, freedom to trade, and exemption from all tolls and customs on goods brought into the

town for their own use. The corporation are patrons of the city churches, and of the professorships of mathematics and divinity in Marischal College, and have the presentation to thirty-six bursaries in that establishment; they are also patrons of the grammar-school, and various other schools, and of the charitable endowments in the city. Here are two classes of burgesses, namely, burgesses of guild, who are entitled to trade in all branches of merchandise, but not to exercise any craft; and freemen of the seven incorporated trades, who have the privilege of exercising their respective crafts. The fees paid by strangers on becoming guild burgesses are £35, and by the sons of burgesses, £12; the fees paid by strangers on becoming trade burgesses are £11. 12. 2., and by sons of freemen, 10*s.* for the eldest, and £1. 10. for the younger. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the whole of the city and royalty, and they hold a bailie court every Saturday, for civil actions to any amount, in which they are assisted by an assessor, appointed for that purpose, who is generally an advocate of Aberdeen. The sheriff, however, exercises a concurrent jurisdiction with the magistrates; and since the establishment of the sheriff's small-debt court, the civil business of the bailie court has been very much diminished. The police establishment is considered to be fully sufficient for all purposes connected with its institution, and is under the control of commissioners elected by the nine wards into which the police district was divided by the act of 1829. This city was formerly the head of a district, including the burghs of Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, and Bervie, in conjunction with which it returned one member to the imperial parliament. At present, Aberdeen of itself sends a representative to the house of commons; and the right of election, previously in the magistrates and council, is, by the Reform act, vested in the resident £10 householders. The annual value of real property in the six parishes of the city, assessed to the Income tax for the year ending April, 1843, was £96,588; the amount for the parish of Old Aberdeen was £67,192.

The *Town House*, built at various periods, is situated on the north side of Castle-street, and has undergone frequent alterations: in 1750 the appearance of the front was greatly improved. It has five spacious and handsome windows, and above the roof is a tower surmounted by a spire 120 feet in height. The town-hall is about forty-seven feet in length, and twenty-nine feet wide, and is embellished with an elegant mantel-piece of variegated marble, executed in Holland, above which is a perspective view of the city, taken from the lands of Torrie. The walls of the apartment are hung with a full-length portrait of Queen Anne by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and full-length portraits of the Earl and Countess Findlater by Alexander; a portrait of Provost James Hadden by Pickersgill, and one of Provost James Blaikie by Phillips. This hall, which is appropriated to the meetings of the magistrates and council, is on public occasions brilliantly lighted by three elegant cut-glass chandeliers, suspended from the ceiling, and by twelve sconces on the walls. In the upper part of the building, on the west, is the town armoury, in which are deposited 300 muskets, a very ancient coat of mail, the staff of the banner borne by the citizens at Harlaw, and the furniture of the provost's charger when he attended the coronation of Charles I. at Edinburgh. The *County Buildings*, in Union-street, erected in 1820, by the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, for festive meetings, at a cost of £11,500, is a handsome structure of finely-dressed granite, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a stately portico of the Ionic order. It contains a spacious assembly-room, richly decorated; card, tea, and supper rooms, and various other apartments.

The *Town Gaol*, adjoining the town-house, has been considerably enlarged. Above the entrance is a strong vaulted chamber, in which are deposited the records and archives of the town, the church registers, and other valuable documents. The *City Bridewell* was erected at an expense of £12,000, on a site of two acres and a half on the confines of the town, and was opened in 1809. It is a handsome structure in the castellated style, surrounded with a wall fourteen feet in height. There are five stories, of which part of the uppermost is used as an hospital, and the interior is divided throughout its whole length by a gallery, on one side of which are dormitories, and on the other cells for labour; the whole number of cells is 109, each eight feet long, and seven feet wide. The building is warmed by steam and lighted with gas. Adjoining the rear is the governor's house, containing a committee-room for the meeting of the magistrates, a chapel, and apartments for a surgeon, in addition to the requisite accommodations for the governor, matron, and other officers necessary for the performance of the various duties of the establishment. The prisoners are employed in profitable labour.

Seal and Arms.

The university of Marischal College was founded in 1593, under a charter from James VI., by George Keith, fifth earl-marischal of Scotland, who endowed it with the church, conventual buildings, and lands of the Franciscan monastery, which had been presented to him for that purpose by the magistrates and council of the city, and with the lands, tenements, and other property of the Dominican and Carmelite convents situated respectively on the School-hill and the Green, and which had been demolished at the Reformation. The original endowment was augmented by a grant of £300 per annum, by William III., payable out of the bishops' rents of Aberdeen and Moray, and by a grant of £105 per annum by Queen Anne; and the funds have since been increased by royal grants, for the foundation of additional professorships, and by donations and bequests from various individuals, for the foundation of bursaries and lectureships. The primary establishment consisted of a principal, three regents in philosophy and languages, six bursars, an *œconomus* and other officers. As at present constituted, the university consists of a chancellor, generally a nobleman of high rank, who is elected by the *senatus academicus*, and holds his office for life; a rector elected periodically by the *suppositi* of the university; a dean of faculty, elected by the *senatus academicus* and the senior minister of Aberdeen; and a principal, who is appointed by the crown. There are thirteen professorships, of which the Greek, civil and

natural history, natural philosophy, and moral philosophy and logic, were founded in 1593, at the original institution of the university; and those of mathematics, divinity, oriental languages, church history, humanity, medicine, chemistry, anatomy, and surgery, at subsequent periods. Of these professorships, that of divinity, founded in 1615 by Mr. Patrick Copland, a dissenting minister at Norton in the county of Northampton, and that of mathematics, founded in 1613 by Dr. Duncan Liddell, are in the patronage of the town council; that of oriental languages, founded in 1723 by the Rev. Gilbert Ramsay, rector of Christ Church, Barbadoes, is in the patronage of his descendant, Sir A. Ramsay, of Balmaine; and all the others are in the patronage of the crown. There are also lectureships on practical religion, the evidences of Christianity, Scottish law and conveyancing, botany, *materia medica*, institutes of medicine, midwifery, medical jurisprudence, comparative anatomy, and agriculture. The lectureship on practical religion is in the patronage of the trustees of Mr. Gordon of Murtle; on Scottish law and conveyancing, in the patronage of the Society of Advocates; on agriculture, in that of the magistrates of Aberdeen; and all the others in the patronage of the college. Attached to the university are likewise 115 bursaries, varying in value from £5 to £30 each per annum, tenable for four years, and of which more than sixty are open to general competition, and thirty-six in the patronage of the town council. The average number of students is about 400.

The University Library, now very extensive and valuable, consisted originally of the books belonging to St. Nicholas' church, among which were several previously in the ancient monasteries, comprising the lives of the fathers of the church, and some volumes of the classics in manuscript. The collection has been greatly increased by successive donations, the most considerable being that of Mr. Thomas Reid, Latin secretary to James VI., who, in the course of his travels, had purchased the best editions of the classics, with the most celebrated works of the ancient philosophers, lawyers, and critics, and numerous valuable MSS., all of which he bequeathed to the university, in which he was educated, with a sum of money as a fund for its further improvement, and for a salary to the librarian. In 1782, the Earl of Bute, then chancellor, presented to the library a collection of 1400 volumes; and it was subsequently enlarged by the collections of Sir William Fordyce and Professor Donaldson. Altogether the number of volumes is about 12,000. *The Museum* contains numerous specimens in the various departments of natural history, and many artificial curiosities. Among its contents are, an Egyptian mummy; an antique statue of Esculapius, in white marble, two feet in height; the staff of office of the earls-marischal of Scotland; a box of gold presented to the university by the Earl of Buchan, in 1769, inclosing a silver pen, which is annually awarded as a prize to the most successful student of the Greek class; the dies for a gold medal two ounces in weight, given by the late John Gray, Esq., of London, to be presented to such of his mathematical bursars as should distinguish themselves in acquirements; the various apparatus for the illustration of natural history; and the common seal of the university, bearing the arms of the marischal family, and those of the city of Aberdeen impaled, with the crest a meridian sun, and the motto *Luceo*. *The Observatory*, formerly on the Castle-hill, at a distance from the college, was removed on the erection of the present barracks, and government granted to the university a sum of money towards the building of another within the precincts of the college, which was completed in 1840. It contains a universal equatorial circle, a transit instrument, a moveable quadrant of two feet radius, an achromatic telescope with refraction apparatus, reflecting-telescopes, an orrery, and various other astronomical instruments, with a clock striking the seconds within the hearing of the observer, and an astronomical clock exhibiting the motions of the celestial bodies.

The buildings of the university, originally the Franciscan monastery, several portions of which were rapidly falling into decay, were taken down in 1838; and the present elegant structure, towards the erection of which government made a grant of £15,000, was completed at an expense of £25,000. The principal front of the present buildings, on the east side of Broad-street, occupies three sides of a quadrangle, and is in the later style of English or pointed architecture. The central range is ornamented with a stately square tower, with octagonal turrets at the angles, surmounted by minarets crowned with ogee domes, crocketed, and terminating in flowered finials. Above the doorway is a noble oriel window of two stages, and on each side are three open arches, leading into the interior portion of the structure, above which are windows of two lights, cinquefoiled, and surmounted with square-headed dripstones. The wings, which are also two stories high, are lighted by ranges of windows of corresponding style, and at the angles are octagonal turrets, rising to the parapets, and crowned with lofty minarets similar to those of the principal tower. The buildings contain a public hall, library, museum, and observatory, with spacious class-rooms and other apartments. In the hall are portraits of the fifth earl-marischal, founder of the university, the last earl, and his brother, Field-Marshal Keith; of Bishop Burnet, the Earl of Bute, Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, Dr. Arthur Johnston, Sir Paul Menzies, provost of Aberdeen, and others, by the celebrated artist Jamieson.

The city formerly constituted the parish of St. Nicholas alone, which was divided by the authority of the Court of Teinds, in 1828, into the six separate PARISHES of East, West, North, South, the Grey Friars, and St. Clement. The parish of the *East Kirk*, situated in the centre of the city, contains a population of 4798; the minister's stipend is £300, paid by the corporation, who are patrons of the whole of the six churches, and receive the seat-rents, and apply them to Church purposes. The church, originally the choir of the collegiate church of St. Nicholas, was rebuilt about fifteen years ago, at an expense of £5000; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, eighty-six feet in length, and is separated from the West church, which formed the western portion of the old edifice, by the lofty arches of the tower. Externally, the two churches are connected, and embellished with an elegant façade of granite, 160 feet in length. The East church contains 1705 sittings. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod and United Original Seceders, and an episcopal chapel dedicated to St. Paul, erected in 1722, at an expense of £1000; also places of worship for Wesleyans,

Glassites, Unitarians, and United Christians. The parish of *West Kirk* contains a population of 10,186; the minister's stipend is £300, paid by the corporation. The West church, originally the nave of the ancient church of St. Nicholas, is separated from the East church by the arches of the tower, which is surmounted by a lofty spire 143 feet high; the church was handsomely rebuilt in the eighteenth century, was enlarged in 1836, and now contains 1454 sittings. There are places of worship for Independents and members of the United Presbyterian Church. The parish of *North Kirk* is situated within the town, and contains a population of 5381; the minister's stipend is £300, paid by the corporation. The church is a handsome structure of dressed granite, in the Grecian style, with a lofty tower, and an elegant portico of the Ionic order; it was erected in 1831, by the corporation, and contains 1486 sittings. There are a place of worship for Independents, a Roman Catholic chapel, an episcopal chapel dedicated to St. John, and one dedicated to St. Andrew, the latter a handsome structure in the later English style, erected in 1817, at an expense of £8000. The parish of *South Kirk* is situated within the town, and contains a population of 3934; the minister's stipend is £250, paid by the corporation. The church, originally a chapel of ease, was rebuilt in 1831, at an expense of £4544, and contains 1562 sittings. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Church and Independents. The parish of the *Grey Friars* is wholly in the town, and contains a population of 5356; the minister's stipend is £250, paid by the corporation. The church, formerly the church of the monastery of Grey Friars, is a very ancient structure, enlarged and improved some years since, and contains 1042 sittings. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends. The parish of *St. Clement* is to the south-east of the town, in the district of Futtie, and contains a population of 7092; the minister's stipend is £250, arising principally from bequeathed lands. The church, erected in 1787, on the site of an ancient chapel, was afterwards rebuilt, on a larger scale, at an expense of £2600; it is capable of accommodating 1300 persons. The *Union* quoad sacra parish, which, like similar ecclesiastical districts in other parts of the country, was afterwards dissolved, was separated from the parishes of East Kirk and St. Clement in 1834, and contained a population of 2790. The church was built by subscription, in 1822, at an expense of £2600, and contains 1238 sittings. A chapel for seamen was built in the same year, at an expense of £800, by the Seamen's Friend Society, containing 570 sittings, all of which are free. The quoad sacra parish of *Spring-Garden* was separated from the parish of West Kirk, and annexed to a Gaelic church, in 1834, and contained a population of 1887; the church was built in 1795, by subscription and loan, and contains sittings for 700 persons. The quoad sacra parish of the *Holy Trinity* was separated from the parish of South Kirk, in 1834, and contained a population of 2058; the church was erected in 1794, at an expense of £1700, and contains 1247 sittings. The quoad sacra parish of *John Knox*, separated from the parish of the Grey Friars, in 1836, contained a population of 3377; the church was built by subscription, at a cost of £1000, and contains 1054 sittings. Places of worship for members of the Free Church have been built in different parts of the city: of these, three are at the head of the Mutton Brae, connected together, and surmounted by a lofty and elegant spire.

The Grammar School is of so remote antiquity that the origin of its foundation is not distinctly known; in 1418 Andrew de Syves, vicar of Bervie, who had been master for some years, died, and the school has since that period continued to prosper under a succession of masters, whose salaries have gradually increased from £5 Scotch to 600 merks per annum. It appears to have been supported by various donations, and small fees paid by the scholars, till 1634, when Dr. Patrick Dun, principal of Marischal College, bequeathed the lands of Ferryhill, for the support of four masters, appropriating one-half of the proceeds to the head master or rector, and the remainder to be equally divided among the other three masters. The school is under the patronage of the corporation, the ministers of the town, and the professors of Marischal College, by whom the masters are appointed, with preference to candidates of the name of Dun. Instruction is given in the Greek and Latin classics, the French language, history, geography, arithmetic, and the mathematics. The salary of the rector is £100, and that of the other masters £50 each, with the fees of their respective classes, amounting to 13*s.* 4*d.* for each pupil, with the exception of the sons of poor tenants on the Ferryhill property, who are taught gratuitously. There are about 200 scholars in attendance. The buildings, erected in 1757, form three sides of a quadrangle, with two additional wings in the rear.

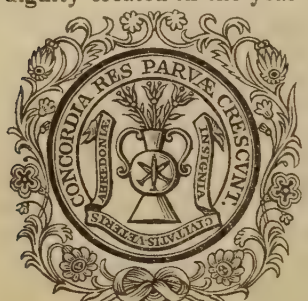
Gordon's Hospital, for the maintenance and education of the sons of decayed burgesses, was founded in 1732, by Robert Gordon, Esq., who by deed conveyed the whole of his property, amounting to £10,300, in trust to the provost and council of the city, and the ministers of Aberdeen. These trustees accordingly erected a handsome building on the ground, formerly belonging to the Dominican friary, on School-hill, which had been purchased by Mr. Gordon; but the funds, having been much reduced by the erection of the building, were suffered to accumulate till 1750, when the hospital was opened, and thirty boys admitted on the foundation. The number gradually increased to eighty; and in 1816, Alexander Simpson, Esq., of Collie-hill, bequeathed to the principal and professors of Marischal College, and the ministers of Aberdeen, lands in the parishes of New and Old Deer, for the maintenance and education of an additional number of boys, for which purpose the building was enlarged by the erection of two wings, at an expense of £14,000, and fifty more boys were admitted. The buildings consist of a central range, connected with the wings by a handsome colonnade, and surmounted by a small neat spire: over the principal entrance, in a niche, is a statue of the founder, in white marble. In the hall is a full-length portrait, and in the public school-room a half-length portrait of the founder. *The Boys' Hospital* originated in the separation from the Poor's hospital of the adult inmates and girls, and the subsequent appropriation of the remaining part of the funds to the maintenance and education of poor boys, of whom twenty-five were admitted in 1768, since which time the number has been increased to fifty, who are clothed, maintained, and taught the ordinary branches of learning. *The Girls' Hospital*, upon a similar plan, was instituted in 1829, and is supported by subscription and annual collections: thirty girls are clothed, maintained, and in-

structed, till they are fourteen years of age, when they are placed out to service. Dr. Bell, of Madras, bequeathed to the magistrates and council £10,000 three per cents., for the support of schools upon his system; and two have been consequently established, in one of which are 400 boys, and in the other 300 girls. Schools on the Lancasterian plan were opened in 1815, in which, for some years, were 450 boys and the same number of girls; but since the establishment of the Madras schools, the number of scholars has been reduced to less than one-half. The Aberdeen schools of industry, established in part in the year 1841, have done much for the prevention of crime, by affording employment, instruction, &c., to juvenile vagrants. In addition to these institutions, there are nearly forty parochial and other schools in the town and neighbourhood, in which the fees vary from two to five shillings per quarter, and the aggregate number of scholars amounts to nearly 4000. There are also week-day evening schools, in which the number of scholars is about 700; and twenty Sabbath-schools, in which there are 2000 scholars.

The Infirmary was first established in 1739, by subscription, aided by a grant of £36 per annum by the magistrates, who also gave a site for the erection of the building, which was partly effected in 1760, when forty-eight patients were admitted. An addition to the building, in 1820, increased the number to seventy, and in 1833 the managers resolved to erect an edifice on a larger scale, which was accomplished in 1835, at an expense of £8500, and the institution adapted for the reception of 210 patients. The government is vested by charter in the magistrates, the professor of medicine in Marischal College, and the moderator of the synod of Aberdeen, who, with all benefactors of £50 each, constitute the body of directors, of whom sixteen, chosen annually, form a committee of management. There are two physicians, two surgeons, a resident surgeon, and an apothecary. The buildings are spacious, and well ventilated; there are twenty wards of large dimensions, and eleven apartments for cases requiring separate treatment and attendance. The income averages £2500. A dispensary was originally established in connexion with the infirmary, and partly supported from the same funds; but subsequently dispensaries were opened, and maintained by subscription, three of them in the town, and two in the suburbs: these, in 1823, were incorporated into one institution called the *General Dispensary*. The *Lunatic Asylum* was first instituted in 1799, and a building erected for the purpose at a cost of £3484, towards which the magistrates, as trustees of Mr. Cargill's charity, contributed £1130, on condition of being permitted to send ten pauper patients gratuitously; and for the reception of an increasing number of patients, and their requisite classification, some ground adjoining the asylum was purchased, and an additional building erected, in 1819, at a cost of £13,135, towards which the governors appropriated a bequest of £10,000 by John Forbes, Esq. In 1836, about eleven acres of land were purchased for £3000, in the cultivation of which many of the patients are engaged; several workshops have also been erected for such as show any predilection for mechanical pursuits, and to these are added the powerful influences of religious worship, for which there is a chapel. *John Gordon, Esq.*, of Murtle, in the year 1815 bequeathed considerable property to trustees, for pious and charitable uses, of which they assigned £100 per annum to the lecturers on practical religion in King's and Marischal Colleges, £150 to aged female servants, £150 towards the support of Sunday schools, £300 for the establishment of an hospital for female orphans, and the residue in annual donations to the Deaf and Dumb Society, and other institutions. Mr. John Carnegie, in 1835, left nearly £8000 to trustees, for the establishment of an *Orphan Hospital* for females, and in 1836, Mrs. Elmslie, of London, bequeathed for the same purpose £26,000: with these funds, an appropriate building has been erected, on the west side of the town, and properly endowed. *The House of Refuge* was established in 1836, by subscription, aided by a donation of £1000 from George Watt, Esq., and is supported by annual contributions: the number of inmates, in the year 1839, was 420, of whom 120 males and 90 females, under fourteen years of age, were being instructed in the ordinary branches of a useful education. *The House of Industry* and the *Magdalen Asylum* were also founded chiefly by Mr. Watt, who for that purpose conveyed to trustees the property of Oldmill, producing a rental of £164. *The Deaf and Dumb Institution* was established by subscription, in 1819; but from the inadequacy of the funds, only one-half of the expense of maintenance is afforded to the inmates, who generally derive the remainder from other charitable funds: the management is vested in a committee, and the teacher is allowed to receive private boarders, who are not chargeable to the funds. *The Asylum for the Indigent Blind* was instituted in 1818, by the trustees of Miss Cruickshank, who devoted the bulk of her property to that benevolent purpose, which, after the funds had been suffered for some years to accumulate, was carried into effect, and an appropriate building erected. An hospital for the maintenance and education of five orphan or destitute boys, and as many girls, and for which, at present, a house has been hired in the Gallowgate, was founded by a bequest of Alexander Shaw's, in the year 1807. The boys are apprenticed, and the girls placed out as servants; the former, on the expiration of their indentures, and the latter after five years' service in the same family, receive a premium of £10. There are also numerous missionary and other religious societies, some of which are supported exclusively by members of the Established Church, others by various dissenting bodies, and some indiscriminately by both: as, however, they have no permanent funds or vested property for their support, and present no peculiar features in their management or objects, it is unnecessary to give a detailed account of them.

Among the most *Eminent Natives* may be noticed, John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen in 1330, and author of a metrical history of Robert Bruce; George Jamieson, a portrait-painter, who was born in 1586, and painted more than 100 portraits of the principal nobility and gentry, which are held in high estimation; David Anderson, distinguished for his mechanical genius, and who, in 1618, greatly improved the harbour by the removal of a large rock which lay in the middle of the channel, and obstructed the entrance; James Gregory, inventor of the reflecting-telescope, born in 1638, and educated at Marischal College; James Gibbs, born in 1688, the architect of the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, who furnished the design for the present

West church in his native city; John Gregory, born in 1724, professor of medicine in King's College, Aberdeen, and afterwards of Edinburgh, where he was succeeded by his son, Dr. James Gregory, also a native of this place; and John Ramage, eminent for his practical skill in the construction of reflecting-telescopes, of which he made one now in the Royal Observatory, which, though greatly inferior in size, is nearly equal in power to Herschel's celebrated forty-feet reflector. Connected with the town have been also, Dr. Robert Hamilton, professor of natural philosophy, and afterwards of mathematics, in Marischal College, and author of a valued essay on the national debt; Dr. Patrick Copland, likewise professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the college, the museum of which he enriched with apparatus and models of his own construction; and Dr. Thomas Reid, Dr James Beattie, and the late Lord Byron, who were residents of Aberdeen. In the foregoing enumeration of natives and others, are probably some that were connected with Old Aberdeen; but it would not be easy, and perhaps it is not necessary, to draw an accurate line between those men of talents and celebrity who have lived in Aberdeen, and those who properly belong to the adjoining town. The city gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Gordon family, a dignity created in the year 1682.



Burgh Seal.

ABERDEEN, OLD, or Old Machar, a parish, chiefly without, but partly within, the city of Aberdeen, in the county of Aberdeen; comprising the former quoad sacra parishes of Bon-Accord, Gilcomston, Holburn, and Woodside; and containing 28,020 inhabitants. This place, originally a small hamlet, consisting only of a few scattered cottages, was, from the erection of a chapel near the ancient bridge of Seaton by St. Machar in the ninth century, called the Kirktown of Seaton. It was undistinguished, however, by any event of importance till the year 1137, when it became the seat of a diocese, on the removal of the see of Aberdeen by David I. from Mortlach, in the county of Banff, where it was originally founded by Malcolm II., and had continued for more than 120 years. Bishop Kinnimond, at that time prelate of the see, founded a cathedral church on the site of the ancient chapel of St. Machar; and towards the end of the thirteenth century, this church was taken down by Bishop Cheyne, for the purpose of erecting a structure of more ample dimensions, and more appropriate character; but in the contested succession to the throne of Scotland, becoming an adherent of Baliol, he was compelled to retire into exile, and the rebuilding of the cathedral was suspended. On the establishment of Robert Bruce, that monarch recalled the exiled bishop, who recommenced the work; and the undertaking was continued by his successors, of whom Bishop Elphinstone, the founder of King's College, with the assistance of James IV., made rapid progress in the rebuilding of the cathedral. It was completed by Bishop Dunbar, in 1518, and, since the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, has been appropriated as the parish church. In the long line of bishops who made this place the seat of ecclesiastical state, there were some who by their deeds and character threw a lustre even upon their high and holy office.

The town is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, near the river Don. Across the river is an ancient picturesque bridge of one lofty arch, in the early English style, said to have been built by Bishop Cheyne, though by others ascribed to King Robert Bruce, and concerning which, under the appellation of the *Brig of Balgownie,* a traditionary legend prophetic of its downfall is quoted by Lord Byron. Considerably to the east of this, is another bridge, affording a passage from Aberdeen to the north, erected from the funds for keeping the old bridge in repair, originally left for that purpose by Sir Alexander Hay, and which, from £2. 5. 6., had accumulated to £20,000: it is a handsome structure of five arches, built of granite. The principal street, which consists of houses irregularly built, extends from south to north, to the town-house, where it diverges into two branches, one leading to the church, and the other to the old bridge; the streets are lighted, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water by commissioners appointed by the rate-payers. The environs are extremely pleasant, and richly wooded; and in the immediate vicinity of the town are numerous villas.

On the establishment of the see at this place, the town was made a burgh of barony, by charter of David I.; and the various privileges conferred upon it by subsequent sovereigns were confirmed by charter of George I., who granted the inhabitants the power of choosing their own magistrates. The government is vested, by charter, in a provost, four bailies, a treasurer, and council of eight merchant and five trade burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, procurator-fiscal, and other officers. There are seven incorporated trades, viz., the hammermen, weavers, tailors, wrights and coopers, bakers and brewers, fleshers and fishers, and shoemakers, who elect their own deacons, and also a deacon convener. The fees on entrance to these trades, which confer the privilege of carrying on trade in the burgh, are £8, and a payment of £3 to the court of conveners; and for a merchant burgess £5. 7. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the whole burgh, but is seldom exercised: not more than two civil causes have been determined in one year; in criminal cases, their jurisdiction is limited to petty misdemeanors, and all more serious offences are referred to the sheriff's court. For parliamentary purposes the burgh is associated with Aberdeen, and the right of election, under the Reform act, is vested in the resident £10 householders of the place. The number of members of all the several guilds does not in the aggregate exceed 120, and of these not more than fifteen exercise any trade. The town-hall, which is situated at the northern extremity of the principal street, was built by subscription, in 1702, and has been since rebuilt. It contains a spacious hall for public meetings, a council-room for the occasional use of the magistrates, and various other apartments; in the upper floor is the grammar school, and on the ground floor a school for English. Opposite to the town-hall was formerly an ancient cross, consisting of a pedestal bearing the arms of the Bishops Dunbar, Stewart, and Gordon, from which rose a pillar surmounted by an effigy of the Virgin Mary; but this was removed on the rebuilding of the hall.

Seal of the University.

Since the dissolution of the see, the town has owed its chief prosperity and support to its university, which was founded by Bishop Elphinstone, in the reign of James IV., who for that purpose procured a bull from Pope Alexander VI. The college was first dedicated to St. Mary; but from the great liberality of the monarch in its endowment, it was subsequently called KING'S COLLEGE, a designation it has ever since retained. The first principal of the college was Hector Boethius, the celebrated historian, under whom and his successors it continued to flourish till the Reformation, when many of its functionaries were expelled. In 1578, the institution received a charter from the parliament, after which it languished under the gross mismanagement of its principals, who sold the ornaments of the chapel, alienated the revenues for their own emolument, and committed other abuses. In 1619, however, Bishop Forbes, by great perseverance, recovered part of the alienated property, and restored several of the professorships, to which, in 1628, he added a professorship of divinity, which was afterwards held by his son. From this time, the institution revived, and continued to flourish till the introduction of the Covenant, for refusing to sign which several of the professors were expelled, among whom was Dr. Forbes, the divinity professor. Many of the new professors appointed by the Covenanters were, in their turn, ejected by Cromwell, under whom General Monk despatched Colonels Desborough, Fenwick, and others, to visit and reform the college: these officers, though they removed some of the professors, and appointed others, still promoted the general interests of the establishment, and subscribed liberally towards the erection of houses for the students. After the restoration of Charles II., the bishops of Aberdeen assumed their authority as chancellors of the university, and reformed the disorders which had been introduced during the interregnum.

The university, as at present constituted, is under the direction of a chancellor, generally a nobleman of high rank, who is elected by the *senatus academicus;* a rector, chosen by the same body; and a principal and sub-principal, elected by the rector, *procuratores gentium,* and the professors, and admitted by the chancellor. There are nine professorships, of which those of Greek, humanity, medicine and chemistry, and civil law, are in the patronage of the rector, *procuratores,* and *senatus academicus*; that of divinity in the patronage of the synod of Aberdeen, the principal, and dean of faculty of theology; those of mathematics, natural philosophy, and moral philosophy, in the patronage of the *senatus academicus;* and that of oriental languages, in the patronage of the crown. There are also eleven lectureships, of which that of practical religion is in the patronage of the trustees of John Gordon, Esq., of Murtle, the founder; and those of the evidences and principles of the Christian religion, Murray's Sunday lectures, *materia medica,* anatomy and physiology, surgery, practice of medicine, midwifery, institutes of medicine, medical jurisprudence, and botany, are all in the patronage of the *senatus academicus.* The number of bursaries is above 150, varying from £5 to £50 per annum, and mostly tenable for four years. Of these, ninety-six are open to public competition, and the others are in the patronage of the professors of the college, or representatives of the founders.

The site of the college occupies a quadrangular area of considerable extent, surrounded with buildings raised at different periods, of which the most ancient were erected in 1500. The whole possesses a strikingly venerable appearance. In the north-west angle is a lofty massive tower, strengthened with canopied buttresses, bearing the royal arms of Scotland, and those of Stewart, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, and others: above the parapet is a lantern, supported by flying buttresses springing from the angles, in the form of an imperial crown. This kind of lantern also surmounts the cathedral of St. Giles at Edinburgh, the Cross or Tolbooth steeple at Glasgow, and at one time surmounted the central tower of the parish church of Haddington, and the tower of the church of Linlithgow: in England, only one example of it is known, namely, that which, far excelling any of these in the north, crowns the tower of St. Nicholas' church at Newcastle-on-Tyne. On the north side of the college quadrangle is the ancient chapel erected by Bishop Elphinstone, originally a stately structure of elegant design, with a lofty spire, and internally embellished with most costly ornaments, which, as before noticed, were sold by the parliamentarian functionaries. The nave is now appropriated to the use of the college library, and the chancel is the college chapel. There are still remaining, in the former portion, many traces of its pristine beauty, and an inventory in Latin of the various ornaments of the chapel; and in the chancel are the rich tabernacle work of the prebendal stalls, the pews for the diocesan synod, the carved oak roof, and the tombs of Bishop Elphinstone and the first principal, Boethius. The south side of the quadrangle, rebuilt by Dr. Fraser in 1725, is of plain character, 112 feet in length, with a piazza in front, and at the extremities were circular towers, of which one only is remaining. The common hall, which is sixty feet in length, and twenty-three feet wide, contains numerous portraits by Jamieson, including portraits of Bishops Elphinstone, Dunbar, Forbes, Leslie, and Scougal, Professors Sandiland and Gordon, George Buchanan, and Queen Mary. In the committee-room is a painting, on panel, of the college as it appeared in the sixteenth century. The library contains a very valuable and extensive collection of books and manuscripts, and was formerly entitled to a copy of every work entered at Stationers' Hall, of which privilege it was deprived by act of parliament in 1836, the loss being compensated for by an annual grant of £320. It comprises about 34,000 volumes. The museum contains a large collection of specimens in mineralogy and zoology, numerous Grecian and Roman coins and antiquities, casts from ancient gems, and some valuable books of engravings illustrative of these subjects: this department was, in 1790, enriched with the coins and medals bequeathed by Dr. Cummin, of Andover, and has been subsequently increased by numerous specimens. A commodious room, in the more modern portion of the building, was handsomely fitted up by subscription, in the year 1842, as a museum of natural history.

Among the many distinguished individuals that have been connected with the university may be noticed, George, Earl Marischal, the founder of Marischal College; Chancellor Gordon, of Haddo, created Earl of Aberdeen in 1682; Dr. Thomas Bower, an eminent mathematician; the celebrated Dr. Reid, professor of philosophy, and afterwards of Glasgow; Lord Monboddo; Mr. Charles Burney, a distinguished Greek scholar; Arthur Johnston, a Latin poet; Dr. James Gregory, and his sons, afterwards professors of medicine at Edinburgh; Robert Hall, the distinguished preacher; and Sir James Mackintosh.

The PARISH originally comprehended the parishes of New Machar and Newhills, which, after the Reformation, were separated from it: anciently there was a deanery of St. Machar. The present parish is about eight miles in length, and varies from two to four in breadth, situated on a peninsula, between the rivers Dee and Don. Its surface rises gradually from the sea-shore, and the scenery is interspersed with flourishing plantations, and with the windings of the Dee and the Don, the banks of which latter are richly wooded, and in some parts, from their precipitous acclivity and rugged aspect, have a strikingly romantic appearance. The higher grounds command extensive views of the German Ocean, of the lofty and ancient bridge on the one side, and on the other of the cathedral and the spires of Aberdeen. The soil is various, in some parts richly fertile, and in others almost sterile; but the lands are generally in good cultivation, and the state of agriculture highly improved. The annual value of real property in the parish is £67,192.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen, and patronage of the Earl of Fife; the stipend of the first minister is £273. 1. 3., and that of the second £282. 19. 9., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £31. 10. per annum. The church was formerly an elegant structure, of which the choir was destroyed by the reformers; and the remainder of the building was preserved from demolition only by the Earl of Huntly, and Leslie of Balquhan, who, at the head of a large body of their armed retainers, drove away the band which had been assembled for its destruction. The interior of the remaining portion suffered great mutilation under the Covenanters, who destroyed the altar, and the rich carvings and other ornaments; and in 1688, the high tower at the east end of the nave, which had been undermined by the soldiers of Cromwell, through the removal of masonry for the erection of their works at Castle-hill, and which, with its spire, 150 feet in height, had long served as a landmark to mariners, fell to the ground, destroying in its fall a considerable portion of the nave, with several of the monuments. The great arches on which the central tower was supported, have been built up, and the two towers at the west end are in good preservation; they are 112 feet high, and after rising to the height of fifty-two feet in a quadrilateral form, are continued by a succession of octangular turrets, decreasing in size till they terminate in a finial surmounted by a cross. The nave is nearly perfect; and its western front, built of the obdurate granite of the country, is stately in the severe symmetry of its simple design. The choir seems never to have been finished; and of the transepts, only the foundations now remain. The ceiling of the nave is divided into forty-eight compartments, in which are emblazoned, in vivid colours recently renewed, the armorial bearings of the Scottish kings, the ecclesiastical dignitaries, and the principal nobility. Of the several monuments still remaining, that of Bishop Scougal, father of Henry Scougal, author of the *Life of God in the Soul of Man*, is the most interesting and entire; there are also a monument to William Blake of Haddo, sub-principal of King's College, and tablets to Gordon and Scott, professors, and David Mitchell, Esq., LL.D. The portion of the building appropriated as the parish church is neatly fitted up, and contains 1594 sittings; the chapel in King's College contains 350 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church.

The grammar school, which is held in the town-hall, is under the patronage of the magistrates and council, and is visited annually by the professors of the college, and the ministers. The parochial school affords instruction to about seventy scholars; the master has a salary of £30, with an equal sum from the trustees of Dick's bequest, and the fees average about £30 per annum. There are also two schools on the Madras system, founded by a bequest left by Dr. Bell. An hospital was founded in 1531, by Bishop Dunbar, who endowed it for twelve aged men; the buildings consisted of a refectory, twelve dormitories, and a chapel surmounted with a small spire. The endowment has been subsequently increased by donations and bequests, and by the proceeds of the sale of the buildings; the present funds are about £3000, from the interest of which twenty-one aged men derive relief. An hospital was founded in 1801, by Dr. Mitchell, for lodging, clothing, and maintaining five widows, and five unmarried daughters of burgesses in indigent circumstances, for which purpose he bequeathed ample funds, in trust, to the principal of King's College, the provost and senior bailie of the town, and the two ministers of the parish. The building, which is situated near the church, is one story high; it contains a kitchen, refectory, and dormitories, neatly furnished; and attached to it is a pleasure-ground. A dispensary was established in 1826.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a maritime county, in the north-east part of Scotland, and one of the most extensive counties in the kingdom, bounded on the north by the Moray Firth; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine shires, and on the west by the counties of Banff and Inverness. It lies between 56° 52′ and 57° 42′ (N. Lat.), and 1° 49′ and 3° 48′ (W. Lon.), and is eighty-six miles in extreme length, and forty-two miles in extreme breadth; comprising an area of 1985 square miles, or 1,270,400 acres; 32,063 inhabited, and 1091 uninhabited, houses; and containing a population of 192,387, of which number 89,707 are males, and 102,680 females. From the time of David I., the county was included in the diocese of Aberdeen; at present, it is almost wholly in the synod of Aberdeen, and includes several presbyteries, the whole containing eighty-five parishes. For civil purposes, it is divided into eight districts, Aberdeen, Alford, Deer otherwise Buchan, Ellon, Garioch, Kincardine-O'Neil, Strathbogie, and Turriff, in each of which, under the superintendence of a deputy lieutenant, the county magistrates hold regular courts. It contains the three royal burghs of Aberdeen, Kintore, and Inverury, the

market-towns of Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Huntly, Turriff, and Meldrum, and numerous large fishing-villages on the coast. Under the act of the 2nd William IV., the county returns one member to parliament.

The SURFACE, towards the sea, is tolerably level; but the greater portion forms part of the central highlands, and consists of high mountains, interspersed with a few valleys. The principal mountains are, Ben-Macdhui, the loftiest in Britain; the Braeriach, which has an elevation of 4304 feet; Ben-Aburd, Ben-Aven, Lochnagar, and Morven, which vary from 2500 to 4300 in height, with numerous others from 800 to 2000 feet in height. Of the valleys the chief are the Garioch and Strathbogie, the former inclosed on all sides with hills of moderate height, and the latter enriched with wood, abounding in beautiful scenery, and highly cultivated. The rivers are the Dee, the Don, the Ythan, the Doveron, and the Ugie, but the rapidity of their currents renders them comparatively useless for the purpose of navigation; they have their sources, generally, among the mountains in the south-west, and flow towards the north and north-east. All of them abound with fine salmon, and fish of every kind is taken on the coast.

About one-third of the land is under cultivation, and the remainder mountain, pasture, and waste. Towards the sea, and in the valleys, the soil is rich and fertile, producing excellent crops of wheat and other grain; and in the more secluded portions of the county is some fine timber, among which are numerous lofty pine-trees, fit for the masts of ships; but from the want of inland navigation, few of them are felled for that purpose. Between the Dee and the Ythan is a low tract of waste, on which are some sand-hills that have been lamentably destructive of the adjacent lands; several fertile fields, to the north of the Ythan, have been covered, to a great extent, with sand blown from these hills, and the walls of a church and a manse that have been buried by them are still to be seen. The minerals are quartz and asbestos; and various gems and pieces of amber are found in the mountains: the principal quarries are of granite of very superior quality, of which vast quantities are sent to London and other places, and freestone and limestone are also extensively quarried. Many of the proprietors reside on their lands, and have materially contributed to their improvement, by extensive plantations, and the introduction of a better system of agriculture, and superior breeds of cattle; and much waste land has been brought into cultivation under the patronage of the Highland Society. The chief seats are Haddo House, Aboyne Castle, Huntly Lodge, Slains Castle, Keith Hall, Mar Lodge, Delgaty Castle, Skene, Castle-Forbes, Philorth House, Monymusk, Ellon Castle, Fintray House, Fyvie Castle, Gordon Lodge, and Castle-Frazer. The coast is bold and rocky, with some alternations of level beach. On the Moray Firth, the most prominent headlands are Rosehearty Point and Kinnaird Head; and on the German Ocean, Cairnbulg Point, Rattray Head, Scotstown Point, Invernetty Point, and Buchan Ness. The chief bays in the former are, the harbour of Rosehearty, and the bay of Fraserburgh; and in the latter, Peterhead Bay, Cruden Bay, Sandy Haven, Long Haven, Garrick's Haven, and the bay of Aberdeen. Facility of communication is maintained by good roads, some of which were made under the authority of the commissioners for Highland roads and bridges, appointed by act of parliament. The annual value of real property in the county is £605,802, of which £423,388 are returned for lands, £145,366 for houses, £8864 for fisheries, £1087 for canal navigation, £1085 for quarries, and £26,012 for other species of real property.

ABERDOUR, a parish, in the district of DEER, county of ABERDEEN; containing 1645 inhabitants, of whom 376 are in the village of New Aberdour, 8 miles (W. by S.) from Fraserburgh. The name of this place is supposed to have been derived from the Gaelic term *Aber*, signifying "mouth" or "opening," in reference to the rivulet *Dour*, which finds an entrance into the sea a short distance below the manse. There are numerous cairns and tumuli, containing stone coffins with the ashes and bones of human bodies, indicating the parish to have been the theatre of military conflict. The castle of Dundargue, also, stands here, which Sir Thomas Beaumont fortified and garrisoned, in right of his wife, daughter to the Earl of Buchan, when he accompanied Edward Baliol, who came to claim the kingdom of Scotland. This castle was of great importance in the feudal times, and is famed for a long siege in 1336, when Henry de Beaumont, the English Earl of Buchan, capitulated to Murray, Regent of Scotland, during the captivity of David Bruce. On the coast is a cave called Cowshaven, which is celebrated as the hiding-place of Lord Pitsligo, after the battle of Culloden: this retreat was at last discovered by the impressions on the snow, of the footsteps of a woman who supplied him with food; and he was obliged to flee thence for safety.

The parish contains 15,165 acres, of which 5873 are cultivated, 5608 are moor or green pasture, 3496 moss, 88 wood, and 101 occupied by roads, &c. Its form is altogether irregular, consisting of a kind of zig-zag boundary, some parts of which strike off to a considerable extent. The northern boundary runs for about seven miles along the shore of the Moray Firth, which is broken by numerous openings and caves, some of them penetrating for a long distance into the land. The coast in general is bold and rocky, and on the estate of Auchmedden rises the colossal Pitjossie, an immense natural arch, which strikes the beholder with astonishment, when viewed from the summit of the adjoining cliff, and is said to rival the celebrated Bullers of Buchan. On the coast are also the three small bays of Aberdour, Pennan, and Nethermill, the beach of which consists of large quantities of stones washed down the Dour burn and other streams, and thrown back by the violence of the sea on the occurrence of a storm. The surface of the parish, generally, is unequal, the eastern division being flat and low, while the estate of Auchmedden, on the western side, rises about 200 or 300 feet above the level of the sea: on that property are several deep ravines and dens, which, with the adjacent scenery, present a striking and romantic appearance. In the south-eastern extremity are three farms, entirely cut off from the rest of the parish by the lands of Tyrie, and which some suppose to have been originally grazing land for the cattle belonging to the tenants on the sea-coast; whilst others think that, at the time the parish was erected, they formed a separate estate belonging to the proprietor, who, wishing to have all his property in one parish, included them within the bounds of Aberdour. In the south-west of the parish, on the farm of

Kinbeam, is a fresh-water loch called Monwig, situated in a large and deep moss; it is 200 yards long and twenty-two broad, in some parts very deep, and the dark mossy water of which it consists is covered in the season with flocks of wild geese and ducks. There are several small streams, all of which run into the Moray Firth; and near Pitjossie, in the glen of Dardar, is a cascade, the water of which, after dashing from the top of a rock into three successive basins, glides gently for 100 yards, until it falls into the Firth.

Near the coast the soil is a strong loamy clay, which, with good husbandry, yields fine crops; but in many other parts it is cold and mossy, exhibiting merely cultivated patches of land: the produce raised chiefly comprises oats, turnips, potatoes, barley, bear, and hay. Great improvements have taken place in agriculture within the last thirty or forty years, especially upon the estate of Aberdour, where a regular and scientific system of drainage has been adopted. The bog, the moss, and moor, with which the arable land was mixed, have been removed, bridges and roads have been constructed, and a proper rotation of crops has been introduced and observed; improvements which have entirely altered the character of the parish. In other parts, however, there is a deficiency of good inclosures, arising from the scarcity of stones for forming dykes. The rocks along the shore, which are lofty and precipitous, and of considerable interest, are a coarse sandstone, frequently passing into conglomerate of various degrees of coarseness, and connected with a greywacke slate: the outlying blocks of loose stone, or boulders, are primary trap or granite. There are several quarries in the parish of granite and sandstone, and two quarries of millstone, one of which latter, in the rocks of Pennan, is said to contain some of the best stones in Britain: the stones from this quarry were formerly in great repute, and sent to the south and west of Scotland, but the demand for them has of late years greatly diminished. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4510. Aberdour House is an old-fashioned narrow building, occupying a very bleak situation; and there are several other residences, including one on the estate of Auchmedden: the glens of this estate are justly celebrated as the beds of the finest collection of plants to be found in Scotland, and afford some scarce specimens of botanical treasure.

The parish contains the villages of New Aberdour and Pennan, the former erected in 1798; the inhabitants are employed in agricultural pursuits, with the exception of a few engaged in fishing at Pennan. A manufacture of kelp was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but it has been greatly reduced, in consequence of the repeal of the duty upon Spanish barilla, which is now generally used instead of kelp. The white-fishing at Pennan, on the estate of Auchmedden, employs six boats, with four men each, who pay a rent to the proprietor of £20 and some dried fish; and several long boats annually proceed to the herring-fishing in the Moray Firth, which abounds with fish of almost every description, except salmon, very few of which are to be obtained. There are two meal-mills in the parish, one at Aberdour, and the other at Nethermill, each of them built partly of granite and partly of red sandstone. Four annual fairs are held at New Aberdour, for cattle, merchandise, and for hiring servants, in the middle of April, at Whitsuntide, in the middle of August, and at Martinmas: there is also a cattle-fair called Byth Market, occurring twice in the year, in May and October, upon a moor in the south of the parish. The turnpike-road from Fraserburgh to Banff touches the parish, at the two points of Bridgend in the east, and Cowbog in the west, and is rendered available to the parishioners by an excellent junction road.

For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is in the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen; patron, A. D. Fordyce, Esq.: the minister's stipend is sixteen chalders and a half of victual, half meal half barley, payable by the fairs of the year; with a manse, built in 1822, and a glebe of about seven acres, valued at £14 a year. The church, which is conveniently situated at the northern extremity of the village of New Aberdour, was erected in 1818, and contains about 900 sittings. There is a parochial school, where Latin is taught, with all the ordinary branches of education; the master has a salary of about £32, and £15 fees, with a house. The chief relic of antiquity is the castle of Dundargue, situated upon a lofty precipice overhanging the sea; and at a place called Chapelden, on a hill opposite the Toar of Troup, are the ruins of a chapel. Of the mineral springs that are to be found in every direction, the most famed is one named Mess John's Well, a strong chalybeate, celebrated for its medicinal virtue; it issues from a rock about 200 yards west of the burn of Aberdour, and has a small basin, like a cup, to receive the water that drops. The basin is commonly said to have been formed by John White, laird of Ardlaw-hill during the contest of religious parties.

ABERDOUR, a parish, in the district of Dunfermline, county of Fife; including the island of Inchcolm, and the village of Newtown; and containing 1916 inhabitants, of whom 307 are in Easter and 469 in Wester Aberdour, 8 miles (S. W.) from Dunfermline. This place takes its name from its situation at the mouth of the Dour, a rivulet which flows into the Forth near the village. It was anciently the property of the Vipont family, of whose baronial castle there are still considerable remains. The castle, with the lands, passed in 1125 from the Viponts, by marriage, to the Mortimers, of whom Allen de Mortimer granted the western portion of the lands to the monks of Inchcolm, in consideration of the privilege of being allowed to bury in the church of their monastery on the isle, about a mile distant from the mainland. When conveying the remains of one of that family to the abbey for interment, a violent storm is said to have arisen, and compelled the party to throw the coffin into the channel, which, from that circumstance, obtained the appellation of "Mortimer's Deep." The ancient castle is a stately pile of massive grandeur, situated on an eminence, on the east bank of the Water of Dour, and commanding an extensive view of the Firth of Forth: in front is a spacious terrace, overlooking the gardens, into which are several descents by flights of steps. It was partly destroyed by an accidental fire, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, since which time it has been abandoned, and suffered to fall into decay; but the roof is still entire, and several of the apartments are in tolerable preservation, though used only as lumber-rooms. At a small distance is the old church, now a roofless ruin; it contains the ancient family vault of the Morton family, and is surrounded by a small cemetery.

This parish, which is bounded on the south by the river Forth, is about three miles in length, from east to west, and nearly of equal breadth, comprising about 6240 acres, of which 3240 are arable, about 1800 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The surface is broken by the ridge of the Collelo hills, which traverses the parish from east to west, and the summits of which are well wooded, and the southern acclivities in profitable cultivation. Towards the river, along which the parish extends for more than two miles, the ground is for the most part tolerably level; but on the east, the coast is rocky and precipitous, rising abruptly into eminences that are wooded to the margin of the Forth. On the face of the hills, walks have been laid out, commanding diversified prospects; and on the west is a rich bay of white sand, surrounded with trees, whence the ground rises towards the west into eminences crowned with thriving plantations, which, stretching southward, terminate in a perpendicular mass of rock washed by the sea, by which, and by the headlands on the south-east, the harbour is securely sheltered from the winds. To the north-west of the harbour, the surface again rises into a hill finely wooded, adding greatly to the beauty of the scenery, and commanding, on the right, a view of the island of Inchcolm, with the picturesque ruins of the abbey, and, on the left of it, the town of Burntisland, with the coasts of Lothian, the city of Edinburgh, and the Pentland hills in the distance.

The soil on the north side of the ridge of hills, which has a considerable elevation above the sea, is cold and sterile, but on the south side more genial and fertile; and generally a rich black loam, in some parts alternated with sand. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley, beans, potatoes, and turnips; the system of agriculture is much improved, and the farm-buildings are substantial and commodious. The substratum abounds with coal, of which an extensive mine on the lands of Donibristle, belonging to the Earl of Moray, is in operation, about two miles and a half from the village; and coal is also wrought on Cottlehill. Freestone of a white colour, and of compact texture, was formerly quarried to a great extent, and much of it sent to Edinburgh and Glasgow for ornamental buildings; and on the lands of the Earl of Morton is a quarry producing stone admirably fitted for piers and other purposes where great durability is requisite: large blocks from this quarry were used in the construction of Granton Pier. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5581.

Aberdour House, the seat of the Earl of Morton, is a spacious mansion on the west bank of the Dour, opposite to the ancient castle, and surrounded with pleasure-grounds richly wooded, and tastefully laid out. Hillside is a stately mansion commanding views of the Firth of Forth, the opposite coasts, and the adjacent scenery; and Whitehill Cottage and Cottlehill House are also finely situated. The village of Aberdour is divided into two portions called Easter and Wester, by the river Dour, over which is a handsome bridge; and to the south of the western portion is the village of Newtown, consisting of Sea-side-place and Manse-street. The beauty of the surrounding scenery, the numerous retired walks in the neighbourhood, and the fine sandy beach, have rendered these villages places of favourite resort during the summer months, for bathing; and for the accommodation of the numerous visiters, lodging-houses are extensively provided. Steamers ply twice a day from Edinburgh, during summer, and pinnaces daily from Leith harbour, throughout the year. The manufacture of coarse linen was formerly carried on extensively by hand-loom weavers; but it has greatly decreased. On the Dour, about a mile from the old village, is an iron forge, in which spades, shovels, and other implements are made, and of which the great hammer is worked by water power. There are also a brick-work, and some saw-mills of recent establishment. Considerable quantities of coal are shipped from the harbour, for exportation; and several foreign vessels arrive weekly for freights of coal from the mines. Between the harbour and Burntisland is an oyster-bed belonging to the Earl of Morton, which is leased to the fishermen of Newhaven. A fair is held on the 20th of June, chiefly for pleasure.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife. The minister's stipend is £207. 14. 6., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £13 per annum; patron, the Earl of Morton. The church, erected in 1790, and repaired in 1826, is a plain building. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial school is attended by about 100 children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average £30 per annum. An hospital was founded in Wester Aberdour by Anne Countess of Moray, who endowed it for four aged widows, of whom three are appointed by the family, and one by the clerk of the signet; each of the widows has a separate apartment, with an allowance of coal and candles, and £5 per annum in money. On the summit of a hill on the farm of Dalachy, was a cairn, on the removal of which, during agricultural improvements, were found a stone coffin containing a human skeleton, several earthen vessels containing human bones, a spear-head of copper, and various other relics. The field adjoining the garden of the old manse is called the "Sisters' land," from its having been anciently the site of a Franciscan nunnery. Aberdour gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Morton.

ABERFELDY, a village, partly in the parish of Dull, and partly in that of Logierait, county of Perth, 6½ miles (N. E.) from Kenmore; containing 823 inhabitants. This is a considerable and thriving village, situated on the southern bank of the river Tay, and on the great Highland road. It belongs solely to the Marquess of Breadalbane, but is held, with a few exceptions, under building leases, of ninety-nine years' duration. The village is surrounded with thick and luxuriant wood of hazel and birch; and in its vicinity are the falls of Moness, remarkable for the beauty and grandeur of the scenery, and the majesty of their torrents, which rush furiously from precipice to precipice, with a tremendous and fearful roar; the ascent is from the village, and is attained by pleasing and varied walks, with seats at intervals for the accommodation of the visiter. The Moness mineral water, which was accidentally discovered a few years ago, has been pronounced by competent authority to be an excellent chalybeate. The river is crossed at Aberfeldy by a bridge, erected by General Wade. Some fairs are held at the village; also a quarterly sheriff's court for small debts. In 1846 an

act of parliament was passed "for making a railway from the line of the Perth and Inverness railway to Aberfeldy, to be called the Strathtay and Breadalbane railway." There are places of worship for Independents and members of the Free Church; a post office, a branch bank, and a savings' bank. The Evangelical Library, instituted in 1823, has nearly 400 volumes, and there is a literary society of recent formation, with a library in connexion with it.—See DULL.

ABERFOYLE, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 14 miles (W. by S.) from Doune, and 20 (W. by N.) from Stirling; containing 543 inhabitants. It derives its name from the situation of the church, near the mouth of a rivulet called in Gaelic the Poll or Foile, which forms a confluence with the river Forth, at this place an inconsiderable stream. The lands originally formed part of the possessions of the ancient family of Graham, Earls of Menteith, and on failure of heirs male, about the end of the seventeenth century, became the property of the ancestors of the Duke of Montrose, the present sole proprietor. This parish, which is in the south-western portion of the county, forms the extreme precinct of the Highlands, in that direction, and extends for nearly fourteen miles from east to west, and from five to seven miles from north to south; comprising the beautifully romantic vale of Aberfoyle, and part of the vale of the river Teith, which abound with all the varieties of Highland scenery. Between the vales are lofty mountains, forming a part of the Grampian range, and of which the highest are, Benvenue, having an elevation of 2800, and Benchochan, of 2000 feet above the sea. From both these mountains, beneath which lies the celebrated scenery of the Trosachs, are obtained extensive views of "the windings of the chase," and the most interesting parts of the surrounding country, described by Sir Walter Scott in his poem of the *Lady of the Lake.*

In the parish of Aberfoyle are the Lochs Katrine, Ard, Chon, Auchray, and Dronky. *Loch Katrine,* which has a depth of about seventy fathoms, is about nine miles in length and one mile broad; the lofty, and in some parts precipitous acclivities on its shores, are finely wooded nearly to their summits, and the lake is adorned with various rocky islets, which rise to a considerable height out of the water, and are tufted over with shrubs and trees, adding greatly to the beautiful scenery for which it is so eminently distinguished. *Loch Ard,* about four miles in length and one mile in breadth, is divided into two portions, the Upper and Lower Ard, connected by a channel 200 yards in length; it is in the vale of Aberfoyle, and is bounded on one side by the lofty mountain Ben Lomond, whose richly-wooded declivity extends to its margin. On a small island in the lake are the ruins of an ancient castle built by the Duke of Albany, uncle of James I. of Scotland. *Loch Chon,* about two miles and a half in length and one mile in breadth, is in the same valley; it is beautifully skirted on the north-east by luxuriant plantations, and on the south-west by the mountain of Ben Don, 1500 feet in height, the sides of which are covered with forests of aged birch and mountain-ash. *Loch Auchray,* near the Trosachs, and *Loch Dronky,* which is two miles long and about half a mile broad, are both finely situated, and embellished with rich plantations. Of the above lakes, Loch Katrine and Loch Auchray separate the parish from the parish of Callander. Between the mountains are several small valleys, about a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in width, formerly covered with heath, but which have been cleared, and brought into cultivation. The river Forth has its source at the western extremity of the parish, at a place called Skid N'uir, or "the ridge of yew-trees," issuing from a copious spring, and flowing through the Lochs Chon and Ard. About half a mile to the east of the latter, it receives the waters of the Duchray, a stream rising near the summit of Ben Lomond, and which is also regarded as the source of the Forth, though the former is the larger of the two.

The scenery of the *Trosachs* is approached from the head of Loch Auchray. At this point an inn is situated, the last human habitation on the route, and here travellers usually quit their vehicles in order to walk the remainder of the distance; the road will, however, accommodate a chaise to the verge of Loch Katrine. What is called the Trosachs is simply a concluding portion of the Teith valley, about a mile in extent, and adjoining to the bottom of Loch Katrine, just mentioned. From the tumultuous confusion of little rocky eminences, of the most fantastic and extraordinary forms, which lie throughout the bottom of the vale, and are every where rendered shaggy with trees and shrubs, nature here wears an aspect of tangled and inextricable roughness: the hills, moreover, on each side of the contracted valley, rise to a great height, and are entirely covered by birches, hazels, oaks, hawthorns, and mountain-ashes. The author of the *Lady of the Lake* has described the Trosachs as "a wildering scene of mountains, rocks, and woods, thrown together in disorderly groups;" and the meaning of the name in some measure, also, describes the character of the scenery, the word Trosachs signifying a rough or *bristled* piece of territory. At the termination of this tract, commences Loch Katrine.

The arable lands bear but a very inconsiderable proportion to the pasture and woodlands. The upper, or highland, part of the parish, which is by far the greater, is divided principally into sheep-farms, upon which scarcely sufficient grain is raised to supply the occupiers and their shepherds; the lower grounds are chiefly arable, and in good cultivation, yielding grain of every kind, for the supply of the parish, and also for sending to the markets. In the lower portions the soil is fertile, producing not only grain, but turnips, with the various grasses, and excellent crops of rye and clover; the farm-buildings, with very few exceptions, are commodious, and mostly of modern erection, and the lands are well drained. The sheep are of the black-faced breed, and great attention is paid to their improvement. The cattle on the upland farms are of the black Highland breed, and in addition to those reared on the lands, great numbers are pastured during the winter, for which many of the farms are well adapted by the shelter afforded by the woods; the cattle on the lowland farms are chiefly of the Ayrshire breed. The whole of the woods, from the head of Loch Chon to the loch of Monteith in the parish of Port of Monteith, are the property of the Duke of Montrose; they consist of oak, ash, birch, mountain-ash, alder, hazel, and willow, and are divided into twenty-four portions, of which one is felled every year, as it attains a growth of twenty-four years, within which

period the whole are cut down, and renewed, in succession. On the west side of the mountains is limestone of very superior quality, of a blue colour, with veins of white, and susceptible of a high polish; it is extensively wrought near the eastern extremity of the parish, for building, and for manure, solely by the tenants of the several farms. To the west of the limestone range is a mountain consisting almost entirely of slate, occurring in regular strata, in the quarries of which about twenty men are employed. The prevailing rocks are conglomerate and trap, or whinstone; but the want of water carriage, and the distance of the markets, operate materially to diminish their value. The annual value of real property in the parish in £3600.

The village is situated near the eastern extremity of the parish: the making of pyroligneous acid affords employment to a few persons. A post-office has been established as a branch of that of Doune; and fairs are held in April, for cattle; on the first Friday in August, for lambs; and on the third Thursday in October, for hiring servants. The lakes and rivers abound with trout, pike, perch, and eels; and char is also found in Loch Katrine. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., of which part is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe containing about nineteen acres of good land, partly arable and partly meadow: patron, the Duke of Montrose. Aberfoyle church, built in 1774, and thoroughly repaired in 1839, is a plain structure, containing 250 sittings. Divine service is also performed occasionally, by the minister, in the schoolroom. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £28, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £6 per annum. Near the manse are the remains of a Druidical circle, consisting of ten upright stones, with one of much larger dimensions in the centre. The Rev. James Richardson, whose son William was professor of humanity at Glasgow; and the Rev. Patrick Graham, eminent for the variety and extent of his talents, and employed in revising an edition of the Sacred Scriptures in the Gaelic language; were ministers of the parish.

ABERLADY, a parish, in the county of HADDINGTON, 4 miles (N. W.) from Haddington; containing 1050 inhabitants, of whom 537 are in the village. This place is situated on the Firth of Forth, and near the mouth of the small river Peffer, supposed to have been anciently called the Leddie, from which circumstance the name Aberlady is said to have been derived. A strong castle was built here in 1518, by Patrick Douglas, grandson of Sir Archibald Douglas of Kilspindy: he was treasurer of Scotland during the minority of James V., but sharing in the fate of the Douglases, he forfeited his estates, and died in exile. The parish is bounded on the north and north-west by the Firth, and comprises an area of about 4000 acres, chiefly under tillage, with very little permanent pasture, and only a small portion of woodland. Its surface is generally flat, but has a very gradual rise from the coast to the south and south-east; and though attaining no considerable elevation even at the highest point, it still commands a richly-varied and extensive prospect over the Firth of Forth in its widest expanse, the Pentland hills, the city of Edinburgh with its castle, and the Grampian hills. Near the coast the soil is light and sandy, in some parts clayey, and on the more elevated lands a rich and fertile loam. The system of agriculture is in an improved state; tile-draining has been extensively practised, and on all the farms are threshing-mills, many of which are driven by steam. Comparatively little attention has been paid to the rearing of live stock; but the number of sheep and cattle is increasing, and it is not improbable that in due time the farmers will be distinguished for improvements in the breeds of stock. The chief substrata are limestone and whinstone, and coal is supposed to exist in some of the lands; the limestone is not worked, but along the coast the whinstone is quarried extensively. Clay of good quality for bricks and tiles is found, and about twenty persons are employed in works for that purpose. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8151.

Ballencrieff, the seat of Lord Elibank, is a handsome mansion, in a richly-planted demesne, commanding some fine views of the surrounding country. Gosford, the seat of the Earl of Wemyss and March, upon which large sums have been expended, was anciently a possession of the noble family of Acheson, whose titles as Barons, Viscounts, and Earls Gosford have been chosen from this place, where was formerly a village that no longer exists. The mansion is beautifully situated, and contains an extensive and very choice collection of paintings, most of them by the old masters. Luffness is an ancient mansion, considerably enlarged and improved, but still retaining much of its original character; the grounds are well planted, and laid out with exquisite taste. The village is pleasantly situated, near the influx of the Peffer into the Firth, and is neatly built; a subscription library has been established, and there is also a parochial lending library. At this part of the coast is a small haven, where vessels of seventy tons may anchor at spring tides, but from which their return to the sea is difficult when the wind happens to be westerly: the haven is the port of Haddington, but the trade carried on is insignificant. Great facility of communication is afforded by the North-British railway, which passes through the parish.

At a remote period, there appears to have been an establishment of Culdees near the village, probably subordinate to the monastery of Dunkeld, on the erection of which place into a bishopric, David I. conferred the lands of Aberlady and Kilspindy on the bishop, in whose possession they remained till the Reformation. Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, granted these lands to Sir Archibald Douglas in 1522, and in 1589 they were resigned to the crown, and the church of Aberlady became a rectory, independent of the diocese; the patronage remained with the Douglas family, from whom it passed to others, and ultimately to the Earl of Wemyss, the present patron. The parish is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the stipend of the incumbent is £280. 11. 11., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £27. 10. per annum. Aberlady church, rebuilt in 1773, is a neat and substantial edifice, adapted for a congregation of 525 persons: four handsome silver cups, for the communion service, were presented by the Wedderburn family. The parochial school affords a liberal course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4½., with £34 fees, and a house and garden.

Till lately there were some remains of the castle of Kilspindy, already noticed, situated between the village and the sea-shore; but they have now totally disappeared. On the margin of a small stream which separates the parish from that of Gladsmuir, are the ruins of Redhouse Castle, apparently a place of great strength, the erection of which is referred to the sixteenth century; the lands belonged in the fifteenth century to the family of Laing, of which one was treasurer of Scotland in 1465, bishop of Glasgow in 1473, and high chancellor in 1483. The more ancient portion of the house of Luffness was formerly inclosed within a fortification, raised to intercept the supplies sent by sea to the English garrison at Haddington; the fortification was demolished in 1551, but the house was preserved. Near the site was once a convent of Carmelite friars, to whom David II. granted a charter; and at Ballencrieff and Gosford were ancient hospitals, of which there are now no remains. Along the coast, stone coffins and human bones have been frequently dug up, supposed to have been those of persons slain in some conflict near the spot.

ABERLEMNO, a parish, in the county of Forfar; containing, with the chapelry of Auldbar, 1023 inhabitants: the hamlets of Kirktown and Crosston of Aberlemno are equidistant from the towns of Forfar and Brechin, being about 6 miles from each. Aberlemno is named from the small river Lemno, the word signifying "the mouth of the Lemno." This stream, after flowing a few miles towards the south-west, and winding northward around the western extremity of the hill of Oathlaw, runs to the east, and falls into the Esk, about a mile from its source. The parish is separated on the north, by the Esk, from Tannadice and Careston, and measures about six miles in length, and in some places five in breadth. It forms part of a hilly district situated towards the south of Strathmore, and the higher portions, which are bleak, are mostly covered with broom and heath, while the lower grounds are generally fertile, though in one district subject to inundations from the Esk. The hill of Turin is the highest eminence; the others attain only a moderate elevation: it rises about 800 feet above the level of the sea, commanding extensive prospects, and by the plantations of fir upon its slope contributing greatly to the improvement of the scenery. The lake of Balgavies, on the southern boundary, affords good pike and perch angling: it formerly yielded a large supply of marl for manuring the lands. The inhabitants, with the exception of a few engaged in weaving and in quarrying, follow agricultural pursuits; and the farmers pay much attention to the rearing of cattle, considerable numbers of which, and large quantities of potatoes, are sent to the London market. There are four meal and barley mills, driven by water; and all the large farms have threshing-mills. Several quarries of fine slate stone of a greyish colour are in operation, supplying a good material for building, paving, and the roofing of houses. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6833.

In this neighbourhood are various old castles and remains of strong places, including the houses of Auldbar and Balgavies, both of which are surrounded with fine wood: the first of these consists of an ancient and a modern portion, and that of Balgavies is comparatively modern, a single vault only of the more ancient structure remaining. The house of Carsegownie has been lately partially stripped of its ancient feudal appearance; while the castle of Flemmington, a little to the east of the church, retains all the distinguishing features of the predatory era in which it was erected. The Auldbar turnpike-road, connecting the railway station of the same name with Brechin, passes through the parish, as does also the turnpike-road from Forfar to Montrose; and there is a parish road from Forfar to Brechin, running in a north-eastern direction through the whole length of the district. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Forfar, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Crown and the family of Smythe of Methven; the minister's stipend is £228. 6. 6., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum. The present church was built upon the old foundation, from about three feet above the ground, in the year 1722, and accommodates 450 persons with sittings. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with fees producing between £12 and £14. There is a library of miscellaneous works. The most interesting relic of antiquity is the ruin of Melgund Castle, said to have been built by Cardinal Beaton, and still indicating by its extent and strength its former magnificence. On the summit of Turin hill are the remains of an ancient fort called Camp Castle, commanding most extensive views, and supposed to have been raised as a watch-tower. There are also numerous tumuli and cairns in the parish, and several obelisks or monumental stones, ornamented with various devices, one of the chief of which is in the churchyard, exhibiting on one side a cross in bold relief covered with flowers, and on the other a number of martial figures, thought to be memorials of important military achievements. The title of Viscount Melgund is borne by the Earl of Minto, who is proprietor of nearly half the parish.

ABERLOUR, a parish, in the county of Banff, a few miles (W. N. W.) from Dufftown, and on the road from Elgin to Grantown; containing, with the village of Charlestown, 1352 inhabitants. This parish, which was formerly called Skirdustan, signifying in the Gaelic tongue "the division of Dustan," its tutelary saint, derived its present name from its position at the mouth of a noisy burn which discharges itself into the river Spey. It is situated in the western part of the county, and extends nearly seven miles along the south bank of the Spey, from the hill of Carron on the west, to the mouth of the river Fiddich on the east. The surface is very uneven. Towards the southern part is an almost unbroken chain of mountains, consisting of the Blue Hill, the East and West Conval hills, the mountain of Benrinnes, and the broad hill of Cairnakay; with part of the hill of Carron, on the border of the Spey, and separated from Benrinnes by a narrow valley. A deep and narrow pass called Glackharnis, of great length, and of uniform breadth at the bottom, separates the mountain of Benrinnes from the Conval hills, and is remarkable for the great height and regularity of its declivity on both sides. The mountain of Benrinnes, as its name implies, is precipitous in its ascent, and sharp on the summit. It has an elevation of 2756 feet above the sea, and of 1876 feet from its base, being the highest in the country for many miles around. From the summit are seen the Grampian hills to the south, the interesting valley and hills of Glenavon to the west, and to the

north the mountains of Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness; it embraces a fine view of the sea, along the coasts of Moray and Banffshire, and forms a conspicuous landmark for mariners. The Conval hills are spherical in form, and profusely covered with heath; and between these and Benrinnes is the fine valley above mentioned, the south part of which, consisting of sloping land, and including the district of Edinvillie, is divided on the north-east, by a brook, from the lands of Allachie, and on the north, by the burn of Aberlour, from the district of Ruthrie. To the north-west of Ruthrie is the district of Kinnermony. The lands of Aberlour are watered by two rivulets, descending from the Blue hill, and which unite to form the burn of Allachoy, separating the lands of Aberlour from the district of Drumfurrich.

These several districts contain some good tracts of holm land, and form the principal arable grounds of the parish, of which, upon the whole, not more than one-half is under cultivation. The soil, near the river, is a rich deep loam, mixed with sand; towards the hills a deep clay, lying on a substratum of rough gravel, and covered with a thin alluvial soil; and towards the centre of the parish, a richer alluvial soil, resting on a bed of granite. In the neighbourhood of Glenrinnes, limestone is quarried for agricultural purposes, and, by many of the farmers, burnt upon their own lands. The principal crops are barley, oats, wheat, and peas; and the barley produced here weighs more, per bushel, than that of the heavier soils of the adjoining parishes. The Morayshire breed of black-cattle is raised, and the sheep are of the hardy black-faced kind. Several of the farms are inclosed with fences of stone, and the farm-buildings generally are substantial and commodious. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3169. Here is the handsome seat of Aberlour, occupied by Alexander Grant, Esq., the chief resident proprietor: a column of the Tuscan order has lately been erected on the estate. There are several flourishing plantations of fir in the hilly districts, and of elm and ash near the river, the banks of which are in some places decorated with birch-trees of very luxuriant growth.

The river Spey, from the rapidity of its current, and the narrowness of its channel, frequently overflows its banks, and damages the neighbouring lands. In 1829 a very destructive flood occurred, the waters rising to the height of nearly twenty feet above the ordinary level, sweeping away the entire soil of several fields, with all their crops, and leaving upon others a deposit of sand and rough gravel, to the depth of several feet. A cottage and offices were carried away; and the dry stone arches which formed the approach to the bridge of Craig-Ellachie were entirely destroyed, only a few yards of masonry being left on which the end of the arch rested. This bridge consists of one metal arch, more than 160 feet in span, abutting on a solid rock on the north side of the river, and supported on the Aberlour side by a strong pier of masonry, built on piles. It was erected in 1815, at an expense of £8000, of which one-half was defrayed by government, and the other by subscription. The rivers Spey and Fiddich afford excellent salmon and trout; the fishing season commences in February, and closes in September. The parish also abounds with various kinds of game. On the burn of Aberlour, about a mile above its influx into the Spey, is a fine cascade, called the Lynn of Ruthrie; the water falls from a height of thirty feet, and, being broken in its descent by a projecting platform of granite rock, richly adorned with birch-trees and various shrubs, presents an interesting and highly picturesque appearance. Fairs are held annually in the village of Charlestown.

For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is in the presbytery of Aberlour and synod of Moray: Lord Fife is patron, and the stipend of the incumbent is £287. 8. 2. The church, a well-arranged structure, erected in 1812, is situated to the north of Charlestown, at a distance of about 300 yards from the ruins of the old church near the influx of the burn of Aberlour into the Spey; Mr. Grant has lately made an addition to the length of the edifice, and erected a handsome tower. In the valley of Glenrinnes is a missionary establishment, and a chapel of ease has been erected, the minister of which has a stipend of £60 per annum, royal bounty, with a manse, glebe, and other accommodations provided by the heritors. The parochial school affords instruction in the Latin language, arithmetic, elementary mathematics, &c.; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4½. per annum, with a house and garden, and the school-fees average about £40.

ABERLUTHNOTT, in the county of KINCARDINE. —See MARYKIRK.

ABERNETHY, a parish, in the counties of INVERNESS and ELGIN, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Grantown; containing, with Kincardine, 1832 inhabitants, of whom 1083 are in Abernethy proper. This parish, to which that of Kincardine was annexed about the time of the Reformation, derives its name from the position of the church near the influx of the river Nethy into the Spey: Kincardine, or Kinie-chairdin, implies the "clan of friends." The united parish is fifteen miles long and from ten to twelve broad, containing about 120,000 acres, of which about 3000 are in tillage, 40,000 forest and plantation, and 77,000 uncultivated. It extends from the borders of Cromdale to Rothiemurchus, and the lower end of it falls within the county of Inverness: the surface is mountainous and woody, interspersed with corn-fields. The parish is bounded on the west, throughout its entire length, by the river Spey; and the Nethy, when swollen, is of sufficient size to allow of the passage of floats of timber into the Spey. There are several lakes also, in Kincardine; the chief is the oval basin in Glenmore forest, which is nearly two miles in diameter. The soil in some parts is deep raith, but frequently thin and dry, and in some places wet and cold; wood is abundant, and about 7000 acres on one estate are under fir of natural growth. Some of the farms exhibit the appearance of superior husbandry, and have substantial and commodious buildings. Improvements have been carried on for a considerable time, to the advance of which, the plentiful supply of limestone in the parish, and of native fuel for preparing it, has greatly contributed: every farmer, however small his ground, has a lime-kiln in use. Parallel to the river Spey extends a range of mountains, a branch of the Grampians, which exhibits a great variety of rock: commencing with the well-known Cairngorm and Ben-Macdhui, its southern extremity, granite stretches to the north, for several miles; then appears primary limestone, and this is succeeded by trap and micaceous schist.

A regular "manufacture" of timber has been carried on in the Abernethy district, for more than sixty years. The Duke of Gordon, in 1784, sold his fir-woods of Glenmore, in the barony of Kincardine, for £10,000, to an English company, who exhausted them; and from the forest of Abernethy, belonging to the Earl of Seafield, great quantities of timber are still forwarded yearly to Garmouth or Speymouth, by large rafts in the river Spey: much of it has been formed into vessels of large burthen, at the former place, and considerable quantities sent to the royal dockyards in England. The trade was immense during the war, the annual value for many years averaging £15,000: it is now considerably diminished, although still employing a large number of the population. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3442.

The parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray; the Earl of Seafield is patron, and the stipend of the minister is £234. 2. 1., with a glebe of the annual value of £7. The church in the district of Abernethy, a commodious structure with seats for 600 persons, was erected eighty or ninety years since; and that of Kincardine, a well-built edifice, seven miles distant from the manse, containing about 330 sittings, was built in 1804. There is a parochial school, in which Latin, mathematics, and the usual branches of education are taught; the master has a salary of £25. 13., with £22 fees, &c., and a house. A Gaelic school at Kincardine is chiefly supported by £17 a year from the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. Several ancient remains are to be seen, particularly of Druidical circles; and on rising ground near the church is an old building, of which no satisfactory account has ever been afforded. The topaz called cairngorm is found in considerable numbers in the mountain of that name; and at the end of Lochaven is an interesting natural curiosity, in the form of a cave, commonly called Chlachdhian, or "the sheltering stone," and which is surrounded by vast mountains. It is sufficient to contain a number of persons, and people frequently take shelter in it for security from rain and wind, after hunting or fishing, and sometimes being driven by necessity. Some pine-trees of immense size are to be found throughout the forest: the trunk of one, at nine feet from the ground, is nineteen feet in circumference.

ABERNETHY, a burgh and parish, partly in the district of Cupar, county of Fife, but chiefly in the county of Perth, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Newburgh; containing, with the village of Aberdargie, 1920 inhabitants, of whom 827 are in the town of Abernethy. This place, originally called Abernethyn, is supposed by some to have derived its name from the small stream of the Nethy, flowing through the centre of the parish, and so denominated from the old British term *neith*, or *nid*, implying a "turning" or "whirling stream", of which term *nethy* is a diminutive. But others are of opinion that the appellation has been received from Nectan or Nethan, one of the Pictish kings who dignified the place, and of whose kingdom it was the capital. The most ancient and credible of the Scottish historians agree in representing this locality as the metropolis of the Pictish nation, both in civil and religious matters; but the particulars relating to the erection of the church are variously described. The Pictish Chronicle states the edifice to have been raised by Nethan, or Nectan, I., about the year 456, as a sacrifice offered to God and St. Bridget, for the recovery of his kingdom; whilst Fordun asserts, that St. Patrick himself introduced St. Bridget and her nine nuns into the religious establishment of Abernethy. Others, however, think that the church was founded and endowed towards the close of the sixth century, by King Garnard M'Dourmach, or in the beginning of the seventh century, by Nethan II., his immediate successor. The church was shortly after made the head of an episcopal see; and here was the residence of the metropolitan of the Pictish kingdom, and probably of all Scotland, until the Picts were subdued by one of the Kenneths, and both the see and the residence of the bishop were transferred to St. Andrew's, the head of which was afterwards acknowledged as the national bishop. Abernethy was subsequently comprehended in the bishopric of Dunblane, founded in the twelfth century, by King David I., out of the national bishopric of St. Andrew's.

After the removal of the see from this place, the church became collegiate, and was in the possession of the Culdees, of whom but little is known with certainty, except that this parish was their principal seat, and that here they had a university for the education of youth, in which the whole of the sciences were taught, as far as they were then known. In the twelfth century, by a charter of King William the Lion and of Lawrence de Abernethy, the church and advowson of Abernethy, with its pertinents, were conveyed to the abbey of Arbroath; and about the year 1240, the altarage of the church was given with certain lands to the Bishop of Dunblane, who in return, among other things, engaged to provide for the service of the church, to enrol it among his prebendal institutions, and to instal the abbot of Arbroath as a prebendary or canon, with a manse and privileges similar to those of the other canons. The ancient monastery, in 1273, became a priory of canons regular, and a cell of Inchaffray, all the Culdee institutions yielding to the increasing power of the Romish Church; and this priory seems to have been afterwards converted into a provostry or college of secular priests, the church becoming a collegiate establishment. The church was valued at the Reformation at £273 per annum, and was afterwards a parsonage.

The civil occupancy of the principal lands appears to have taken place at an early period. In the twelfth century, Orme, the son of Hugh, received the lands of Abernethy from King William the Lion, and from them both himself and his posterity took their name. Alexander de Abernethy, a descendant, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1292, and was appointed by Edward II., in 1310, warden of the counties between the Forth and the Grampians. His lands are supposed to have been forfeited after the battle of Bannockburn, or to have been continued in the family only by the marriage of his daughters, the eldest of whom, Margaret, was united to John Stewart, Earl of Angus, who thus obtained the lordship of Abernethy, and whose grand-daughter, Margaret Stewart, married William, Earl of Douglas. Their son, George Douglas, on the resignation of his mother in 1389, became Earl of Angus. This family, in the earlier period of Scottish history, were numerous and powerful: during their more intimate connexion with the parish, they seem to have had a castle or place of residence here, which tradition says was near the

house of Carpow; and some of the most illustrious of the Earls of Angus were interred in the parish. According to some authors, it was at Abernethy that Malcolm Canmore did homage to William the Conqueror; but so many different opinions exist on the point as to render it altogether doubtful.

This TOWN, which is of great antiquity, and, from the ruins discovered eastward of it, is supposed to have been once much more extensive, is situated near the confluence of the Tay and Earn rivers, on the south-eastern border of the county, and adjoining Fifeshire, in which county a small portion of it stands. The lands in the vicinity, and throughout the greater part of the parish, are interesting and beautiful, consisting of large tracts highly cultivated, forming on the north a portion of the rich vale of Strathearn, enlivened by the rivers; on the south the lands are for the most part hilly, occupying about two-thirds of the whole area, and belonging to the picturesque range of the Ochils. About a mile to the east is the mansion of Carpow, a neat modern structure; a little beyond it is a small stream which separates Abernethy from the parish of Newburgh, in Fifeshire, and to the west is the mansion of Ayton House, skirted by the Farg rivulet, which flows through the romantic scenery of Glenfarg, and joins the Earn at Colfargie. In the south-western district, about three-quarters of a mile from the town, rises Castle Law, a steep grassy elevation, 600 feet high, the summit of which is the seat of a vitrified fort. It commands a beautiful view of Strathearn and the Carse of Gowrie, with the interjacent Tay, where there is an island named Mugdrum, belonging to this parish, a mile in length, comprehending thirty-five acres of rich arable land, and which is thronged in autumn and winter with various kinds of water-fowl, and sometimes is visited by fine wild swans.

The town contains a library, but no other institutions of interest. The Perth line of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway company passes here, and has a station. A large portion of the inhabitants, both male and female, as well as of those residing in the villages of Aberdargie and Glenfoot, in the parish, are employed in weaving linen-yarn, for the manufacturers of Newburgh. The trade consists chiefly in the sale of grain and potatoes, the former being sent to the weekly market of Newburgh, and the potatoes taken to Ferryfield, on the estate of Carpow, where is a stone pier, and thence conveyed to the London market. The Earl of Wemyss has fishings on the Earn, and there are others on the Earn and the Tay, belonging to the estate of Carpow. A brick and tile work is in operation; and a bleachfield has been formed at Clunie, in the eastern district, which has to some extent caused an increase in the population. Besides the above mentioned line of railway, the turnpike-road from Perth to Edinburgh passes through the parish: several good roads, also, are kept in repair by statute labour, one of them leading from Perth to Cupar, in which line a new bridge was erected over the Farg a few years since. There are two ferries, one at Cary, and the other at Ferryfield. Cattle-fairs are held on the 12th of February, the fourth Wednesday in May, and the second Thursday in November; they are, however, in a very low state.

Abernethy is a BURGH of barony, held under Lord Douglas. It had a charter from Archibald, Earl of Angus, Lord of Abernethy, dated the 23rd of August, 1476, in which mention is made of a royal charter of erection, in his favour, by King James II. By a charter of William, Earl of Angus, dated the 29th day of November, 1628, the privileges were confirmed, and, among them, the right of fairs and markets, the customs of which were to be applied to the use of the burgh, unless they amounted to more than 100 merks Scots yearly, when the surplus was to be accounted for to the superior. The practice of the burgh has fixed the number of bailies at two, and the councillors at fifteen, and by right of charter the burgesses elect their magistrates; the fee for admission as a burgess, to a stranger, is 10*s*. 6*d*., and to the son of a burgess, half that sum. The bailies formerly exercised both a civil and criminal jurisdiction, to a small extent, but their authority has been lately challenged; they still, however, hold courts for petty offences, from which there is no appeal but to the court of justiciary or session.

The PARISH comprises about 7030 acres, of which 2568 acres are comprehended in the northern division, forming the lowest part of the vale of Strathearn, and the remainder consists of a portion of the Ochil hills. The soil of the former is deep rich clay, black earth, and sand; and that of the latter, tilly, and resting on whinstone, among which numerous valuable pebbles have at different times been found. All kinds of grain and green crops, of the first quality, are raised on the lower portion, where the lands are cultivated to the highest degree; the hilly part contains 950 acres of permanent pasture, 850 acres in plantations, and 2660 arable, the last producing oats, barley, turnips, potatoes, &c. The whole farming of the parish is of the most approved kind. The rocks between the Tay and the Ochils consist principally of the old red sandstone, and the substrata of the Ochils chiefly comprise the clinkstone, amygdaloid, porphyry, and claystone varieties of the trap formation. Gneiss, primitive trap, and quartz are found in boulders, especially on the hills; and quarries of the greenstone and clinkstone rocks are in operation, supplying a material for roads and coarse buildings. Zeolites of great beauty are found in Glenfarg, and agates, jaspers, &c., in many places; there is limestone in Auchtermuchty, and in the Glenfarg quarry have been found scales of the ichthyolites. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9626.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Perth, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the gift of the Earl of Mansfield; the minister's stipend is £256. 5. 7., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum. The church, built in 1802, is a plain but commodious edifice, containing 600 sittings. There are places of worship belonging to the Free Church and United Presbyterian Church, and another at Aberdargie connected with the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has the maximum salary, and the fees, together with about £13. 13., chiefly arising from a bequest by Lord Stormont, of £200, in 1748, and another producing £1. 13., for teaching. On the top of a hill behind Pitlour, are the remains of an ancient fort called the "Roman camp," supposed by some antiquaries to have been occupied by the Roman army before the great battle with Galgacus. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered in the parish, leading to the supposition that this people had an important military station here; and a Roman road is

said formerly to have existed, conducting to Ardoch, and another to Perth. In the south-western extremity of the parish, in Fifeshire, is the ruin of Balvaird Castle, situated among the Ochils, the property of the Earl of Mansfield and his ancestors since the time of Robert II., and which conferred a title on Andrew Murray of Balvaird, who was settled minister of Abdie in 1618, knighted in 1633, and created Lord Balvaird in 1641. But the most interesting relic of former times, and that which has excited the greatest interest, is a round tower, to which there is nothing similar in Scotland, except at Brechin, and the origin of which is altogether involved in obscurity. It stands at the entrance of the church, near the site containing the old college and ecclesiastical establishment, and also the ancient church taken down in 1802; and has a clock, and an excellent bell which has been used from time immemorial for ecclesiastical purposes, and to a certain extent by the burgh for civil purposes. The building is seventy-four feet high, and forty-eight feet round outwardly at the base, and consists of sixty-four courses of hewn freestone, diminishing a little towards the summit, where there are four windows, equidistant, facing the four quarters of heaven, each five feet nine inches high, and two feet two inches wide. The walls, at the bottom, are three feet and a half thick; and opposite to the north is a door, eight feet in height and three feet wide, arched overhead. The structure is flat at the top, having a large projecting moulding for the uppermost course of stones; and, being entirely hollow, and without staircase, is ascended by scaling ladders attached to wooden platforms. The Rev. John Brown, for thirty-six years minister of the Associate Burgher congregation at Haddington, and author of the *Self-interpreting Bible* and other theological works, was born at Carpow in 1722.

ABERNYTE, a parish, in the county of Perth, ten miles (W.) from Dundee; containing 280 inhabitants. The name of this place is of Gaelic origin, referring to the situation of the principal village near the confluence of two rivulets, one of which is supposed to have borne the appellation of Nyte. Very little is known concerning the transactions that anciently occurred here. A battle is said to have been fought in the parish between two powerful families, the Grays of Fowlis and the Boyds of Pitkindie, in which the latter were victorious; and upon the top of a hill called Glenny-law are two cairns, thought to have been raised in consequence of this engagement. This parish, including Glenbran annexed to it quoad sacra, is about three miles in extreme length and two in breadth, and contains about 1703 acres under cultivation, 172 in good pasture, and about 341 in plantations, consisting chiefly of larch and Scotch fir. It is bounded on the north-west by the Sidlaw hills, the district lying among those hills that rise gradually from the Carse of Gowrie to the top of the ridge of Dunsinnan, the highest point of which in this parish, called King's Seat, is 1050 feet above the sea. The most cultivated part of the parish is situated 300 feet above the level of the Tay, and about three miles only in a direct line from that river. The numerous hills and vales in the locality impart to the scenery a picturesque character, and fine prospects may be had from several of the heights; there are many rivulets among the valleys, and at the head of a romantic dell is a beautiful cascade, the waters of which fall from a perpendicular height of almost forty feet.

In the lower parts, the arable land is in general of a light fertile soil, lying frequently on gravel, and sometimes on clay, or on a mixture of both: in some parts the earth runs to a considerable depth. The portions of the higher grounds which are not planted, are covered with coarse grass or heath. All the usual white and green crops are produced, of good quality; the best system of agriculture is followed, and great advantages are said to have resulted from the consolidation of small farms. The use of bone-dust for turnip husbandry, and the practice of turning in the sheep to eat off the turnips, have proved of much benefit. The implements of husbandry are good, and the farm-houses and buildings have mostly been placed upon an excellent footing; but the fences, which form an exception to the generally improved appearance of the parish, are deficient in extent, and sometimes in very bad order. The rocks are sandstone, with amygdaloid containing agates or pebbles. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2041. For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dundee, synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. The stipend is nominally £150, but has lately fallen short of this sum: there is a commodious manse, with a glebe of nearly seven arable acres, and three of pasture, and a large garden. The church, built in 1736, and lately repaired, is situated at the lowest extremity of the parish. A tabernacle built about fifty years since, by Mr. Haldane, for a missionary, is now occupied by a congregation of United Original Seceders. There is a parochial school, in which instruction is given in every branch of education; the master has the maximum salary, with about £27 fees. Several Druidical circles yet remain; and in the parish is also the "Long Man's Grave," a noted spot at the road-side, north-east of Dunsinnan Hill, of which the traditionary account states that one, guilty either of suicide or murder, was buried there.

ABERTARFF.—See Boleskine and Abertarff.

ABINGTON, a village, in the parish of Crawfordjohn, Upper ward of the county of Lanark, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Crawford; containing 135 inhabitants. It is situated on the road between Glasgow and Carlisle, on the river Glengonnar; and has a station of the Caledonian railway on the other side of the river, in the parish of Crawford. In the vicinity are vestiges of gold-mines, said to have been explored in the reign of James VI., and with some success. A school here is aided by a heritor, with £6 per annum.—See Crawfordjohn.

ABOYNE and GLENTANNER, a united parish, in the district of Kincardine O'Neil, county of Aberdeen, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Kincardine O'Neil; containing, with the burgh of barony of Charlestown, 1138 inhabitants. The Gaelic words *A*, signifying a "ford," and *boinne* or *buinne*, a "thin rippling water," originated the appellation of the first of these places, on account of its proximity to a ford on the river Dee; and the name Glentanner is said to be compounded of the Gaelic terms *Glean-tan-ar*, meaning "the glen of scanty arable land." The date of union is uncertain; but previously to 1763, there was a church in each parish, the two being served by one parochial minister. Glentanner, before the union, formed a separate chapelry, and Aboyne was then united to Tullich, an intermediate chapel being situated at Braeroddach, equidistant from the churches of Aboyne and Tullich. On the south bank of the Dee,

and surrounded by a burying-ground, are still to be seen the remains of the old church of Glentanner, called, on account of its heather thatch, the "black chapel of the moor." The portion of Aboyne on the north side of the Dee formed two baronies, the burgh of which, now named Charlestown, formerly Bunty, is near Aboyne Castle; but the tolbooth was destroyed at the close of the last century, and all traces of the pot and gallows have nearly disappeared. The Knights Templars once had possessions here, given to them by the Bissets; from that body they passed to the Frasers of Cowie, and from them to Lord Keith, whose daughter Elizabeth, having married Sir John Gordon of Huntly, carried the lands and castle to the Gordons, with whom they have remained.

The main outline of the PARISH is irregular, rendering the statement of an accurate measurement difficult; besides which, there is a detached portion with a population of about sixty, situated on the left bank of the Feugh, about nine miles south-east from the church, and separated by the parish of Birse. The length from east to west, between extreme points, is supposed to be thirteen miles, and the breadth twelve miles; comprising 37,000 acres, of which a small part is arable, and the remainder moorland, natural pastures, and in wood. This is a mountainous and woody district, watered by numerous rivulets, among which are the Tanner, the Feugh, the burn of Dinnet, and that of Dess, beautifully winding in different directions, but all in subordination to the stately and majestic Dee, which here pursues its course through the middle of the parish, Aboyne lying chiefly on the northern, and Glentanner on the southern, bank. The district is bounded on all sides either by rivers or mountains; it is skirted on the west, south, and east by ranges of the Grampians. The climate is serene; during heavy falls of snow, and the blowing of the keener winds, it is intensely cold, but it is considered salubrious, particularly about the banks of the Dee, and the Tanner. Invalids frequently resort hither in summer, to enjoy a picturesque and romantic seclusion, and to drink the goats' whey for which the place is celebrated; while the heath-clad hills and Alpine forests, ascended by steep and craggy slopes, afford exercise for the more hardy, who, having reached the summits, are amply repaid for their fatigue by the fine views around them, embracing Aberdeen, Montrose, and many other objects of commanding interest.

The SOIL near the rivers is a thin alluvial deposit, formed, in consequence of the rapidity of the currents, chiefly of sand and gravel; but advancing towards the hills, the earth is stronger and of better quality, consisting of a black or clayey till. Extensive tracts of peat-moss are found on the higher grounds, to a large extent supplying the inhabitants with fuel. The only grain raised is oats and bear. The farms vary much in size, some being mere crofts, and others comprising more than 100 arable acres; but the latter are few in number, and the average dimensions are from twenty to fifty acres. Between 5000 and 6000 sheep, chiefly of the Linton breed, are pastured upon the hills and moorlands; and the black-cattle, to the rearing of which much attention is paid, comprise the Aberdeenshire horned and the Buchan polled breeds, crossed not unfrequently with the short-horned. The rocks mostly consist of granite, existing in various forms, according to the proportions of its constituent parts; gneiss is also common, and ironstone, limestone, topaz, crystallized quartz, and fullers'-earth are found. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4001. About 4500 acres of natural fir, a remnant of the ancient Caledonian forest, still remain in Glentanner; and on the estate of Balnacraig, where stand the old mansion-house of the same name and the house of Carlogie, about 1400 acres are covered with Scotch fir, which is in a thriving state, like most of the other wood in the parish. There are also 2144 acres of plantations near Aboyne Castle, the ancient seat of the Earls of Aboyne; consisting chiefly of Scotch fir, with many sprinklings of larch, oak, ash, beech, elm, and other varieties. The castle grounds are ornamented with an artificial lake of thirty-two acres, interspersed with wooded islets. The castle was partly rebuilt in 1671, by Charles, first Earl of Aboyne; and the east wing was added in 1801, by his great-great-grandson, now Marquess of Huntly. This mansion is surrounded with beautifully-wooded hills commanding extensive and interesting views.

The village of Charlestown has a daily mail to Aberdeen. The turnpike-road from that city terminates here, but the communication is continued by good commutation roads, on each side of the Dee, to Ballatar and Braemar; there are also commutation roads leading hence in the direction of Tarland and other places, and the parliamentary road to Alford commences here. Numerous small bridges cross the different streams; and at Aboyne, nearly opposite the church, is an elegant suspension bridge, erected in 1831, by the Earl of Aboyne, in place of a former one built in 1828, and swept away by the great flood in August in the following year. In 1846 an act of parliament was passed for the construction of a railway from Charlestown of Aboyne, along the valley of the Dee, to Ferryhill, near Aberdeen. The trade in the sale of grain and cattle is principally carried on with Aberdeen; and besides the cattle sold for this city, or forwarded by the steamers to the London market, large numbers in a lean state are sent to the south of Scotland or to England. Fairs are held at Candlemas, Michaelmas, Hallowmas, and in June and July, on a green between the village of Charlestown and the church.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Huntly. The minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., part of which is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe of twenty acres of very poor land, assigned in lieu of the old glebes of the two parishes, when a central church was built for the united parish, in 1763: the present handsome edifice, containing 628 sittings, was erected in 1842, at an expense, exclusive of carriage, of £900. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £26, with £28 in fees, and a portion of Dick's bequest. The antiquities comprise Picts' houses, cairns, tumuli, and the remains of encampments, of the history of which nothing is known. Aboyne gives the inferior title of Earl to the Marquess of Huntly.

ACHARACLE.—See AHARACLE.

ACHARN, a village, in the parish of KENMORE, county of PERTH; containing 42 inhabitants. It is a small place, of which the residents are entirely engaged in agriculture. The Acharn burn, a feeder of Loch Tay,

runs through the eastern portion of the parish.—See KENMORE.

ACKERGILL, a village, in the parish of WICK, and county of CAITHNESS. It was anciently called Aikrigill, and lies on the shore of Sinclair bay, and on the road between Staxigo and Keiss. The lands were formerly a possession of the Keiths, earls-marischal, whose residence here was Ackergill Tower, a spacious rectangular structure, the walls of which, thirteen feet in thickness, and crowned with battlements, are eighty-two feet in height; it is in a state of entire preservation, and, from its antiquity, has an impressive aspect.—See WICK.

ADAMSROW, a village, in the parish of NEWTON, county of EDINBURGH; containing 249 inhabitants.

AFTON-BRIDGEND, a village, in the parish of NEW CUMNOCK, district of KYLE, county of AYR; containing 261 inhabitants. This village is situated on the banks of the Afton, a small stream tributary to the river Nith, into which, flowing northward through Glen-Afton, it merges near New Cumnock. The Afton gives name to a barony, wherein is a lead-mine. The parochial church is between the villages of Afton-Bridgend and New Cumnock.

AHARACLE, or ACHARACLE, a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of ARDNAMURCHAN, partly in the district and county of ARGYLL, and partly in the county of INVERNESS; containing 2016 inhabitants. It is about twenty-four miles in extreme length and ten in breadth; is formed, for the most part, of the eastern portion of Ardnamurchan; and includes the islands of Shonaveg, Portavata, and Shona. The district is in the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll; the stipend of the minister is £120, subject to a deduction for communion elements, and there is a manse, with a glebe valued at £2. 10. per annum. The church, which stands at the west end of Loch Shiel, and about four miles distant from the nearest boundary of the district (the Western Ocean), was built in 1829, and contains 270 sittings. Another place of worship connected with the Establishment, is distant from the parochial church about eleven miles. A great portion of the population are Roman Catholics. A school has been built by Sir James M. Riddell, Bart., and endowed by government.

AIGASH ISLE, in the parish of KILTARLITY, county of INVERNESS. This isle is formed by a division into two branches of the river Beauly; it is of an oval figure, and about a mile and a half in circumference, comprising an area of fifty acres. Aigash is chiefly whinstone. It rises, in a slope, about a hundred feet above the level of the water; and being covered with natural oak, birch, alder, and other trees, presents, with the surrounding rocks, a beautiful and picturesque appearance. The islet communicates with the main land by a bridge.

AILSA, an island belonging to the parish of DAILLY, in the district of CARRICK, county of AYR. This island lies in the Firth of Clyde, between the shores of Ayrshire and Cantyre, from the former of which it is distant eight miles. It is a rugged rock, about two miles in circumference at its base, rising precipitously from the sea to an elevation of 1100 feet, and accessible only on the north-east side, where a small beach has been constructed. The rock is basaltic, and in several parts assumes the columnar formation: at a considerable height are the remains of ancient buildings, supposed to have been originally a castle, with a chapel. A small portion of its surface affords a scanty pasturage; but it is frequented merely by various aquatic birds, of which the most numerous are the solan geese; and the only income arising from the island is derived from the sale of feathers, for the collection of which, during the season, a person resides on the spot. It was in contemplation, some time since, to make this island a fishing station, for the supply of Glasgow and Liverpool by the numerous steamers which pass this way, and the erection of some buildings for that purpose was commenced, but the idea was subsequently abandoned. The island gives the British titles of Marquess and Baron to the family of Kennedy, who are the owners of the property. It is mentioned by the poet Burns in his song of *Duncan Gray*.

AIRD, a hamlet, in the parish of INCH, county of WIGTON; containing 18 inhabitants. It is situated near the head of Loch Ryan bay, about a mile eastward of Stranraer, and the same distance south-west of the parochial church.

AIRDRIE, a town of extent and importance, in the parish of NEW MONKLAND, Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 11 miles (E. by N.) from Glasgow, and 32 (W. by S.) from Edinburgh; containing, in 1841, as many as 12,418 inhabitants, of whom 2556 were in the then quoad sacra parish of East Airdrie, 3213 in that of West Airdrie, 4666 in that of South Airdrie, and 1983 in that of High Church. This place stands on the principal line of road between Glasgow and Edinburgh, and occupies a slightly rising ground sloping westward, but presenting no marked or interesting features. Little more than a century ago, there was but a solitary farm-hamlet on the site of this large, well-built, manufacturing and commercial town. Within the last fifteen years, the place has increased in wealth and population to an extent unequalled by any other burgh in Scotland. It owes its rapid growth to the rich and extensive beds of ironstone and coal which surround it, and the consequent opening of iron-works and collieries in the neighbourhood; whilst the situation of the town within a moderate distance of the western metropolis of Scotland, and other principal towns, has also given it a large share in the weaving orders of the Glasgow manufactures. In 1831, the population of the burgh amounted to about 6000, and of the whole parish of New Monkland to 9867; according to the census taken in 1841, the population of the burgh amounted to 12,418, and that of the whole parish to 20,511. Airdrie enjoys the benefit of both railway and canal communication. The streets are lighted with gas, and well paved; the town is watched by a party of police, and there is a company called the Airdrie and Coatbridge water company. A market for grain is held every Thursday, and fairs are held on the last Tuesday of May, and third Tuesday of November. Branches are established of the National Bank, the Bank of Scotland, and the Western Bank of Scotland.

The town was erected into a free burgh of barony in 1821, by the act 1st and 2nd of George IV., cap. 60; and by the general act 1st and 2nd of William IV., cap. 65, it was made a parliamentary burgh, to share with Falkirk, Hamilton, Lanark, and Linlithgow in the return of a member to the house of commons. In 1849 an act was passed to extend and partly repeal the former

of these statutes; to provide for the municipal and police government of the burgh; and the better paving, watching, lighting, and cleansing of the place. Airdrie is governed by a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and seven councillors, assisted by a town-clerk and a procurator-fiscal. The town-hall is a neat edifice, comprising also a police office, and a small prison for the temporary confinement of offenders previous to their committal to the Airdrie bridewell, a large and well-constructed building. There are, besides, different public halls connected with the trade of the town, and a theatre. Ecclesiastically this place is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr: the East church, containing 631 sittings, was erected in 1797, and the West church, containing 1200 sittings, in 1835. There are two places of worship for members of the Free Church, two in connexion with the United Presbyterian Synod, and places of worship for other denominations. A town school is under the patronage of the magistrates of the burgh, and the managers of the East parish; it is attended by about 120 pupils in summer, and 80 in winter. Chalmers is of opinion that Airdrie is the *Arderyth* of the British triads, on the heights of which Rydderech the Bountiful, King of Strathclwyd, in 577 defeated Aidan the Perfidious, King of Cantyre, and slew Gwenddolan, the patron of Merlin, who was also engaged in the battle. Near Airdrie is a mineral well of a sulphureous quality, called Monkland Well.

AIRLIE, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Kirriemuir; containing 868 inhabitants. The name of this place, written in ancient records Errolly, Erolly, Irolly, and Airlie, is altogether of uncertain derivation: by some it is supposed to come from the Gaelic term *Aird*, signifying the "extremity of a ridge", which description is applicable to the locality of Airlie Castle. The parish is situated at the western extremity of the county, bordering on Perthshire, and measures in extreme length six miles, from east to west; while the breadth varies from half a mile to four miles; the whole comprising 8600 acres, of which 6848 are cultivated, 1365 in wood, and 387 in pasture, waste, &c. The southern part of the district lies in the vale of Strathmore, from which the land rises towards the north in a succession of undulated ridges, forming a portion of the braes of Angus, and the southern Grampians. In this direction, the Isla pours its waters through a deep rocky gorge, out of the higher into the lower country; and the ravine, separating at Airlie Castle into two channels, makes courses respectively for the Isla and Melgum streams. The scenery about this spot, which is highly picturesque, is to a great extent indebted for its attractions to the romantic Den of Airlie, extending for above a mile from the confluence of the two streams. The pellucid stream of the Isla, sweeping in some places over a rocky channel, pursues its winding course among the thickly-wooded and precipitous braes; and the pleasing landscape in this part is completed by the interesting feature of the Kirktown, situated about one mile and a half south east from the castle, and less than a mile east of the river. All the streams are famed for their abundance of fine trout, and are the favourite resorts of anglers; the Isla and Melgum are also much visited by salmon. In the Dean is found the fresh-water muscle, often mistaken for the pearl oyster so common in the South Esk; and some of the rivers are frequented by numerous migratory birds, some of them being of very rare species. The Den of Airlie is distinguished for its botany, containing some plants that are not to be found in any other place in Scotland.

The SOIL runs through the several varieties of fine brown and black loam in most of the better portions of the district. There are also gravelly, sandy, and clayey tracts in different places, varying in quality from very fertile to unproductive: on the sand and gravel is a considerable tract of inferior soil which, if allowed to remain long in grass, becomes overspread with broom. In the northern part is a thin barren earth on a tilly subsoil. But though much of the land is either very poor or only of moderate fertility, there are some rich tracts in the parish, particularly a long and broad strip of deep alluvial loam, along the whole course of the Dean river. The agriculture of the parish has been greatly improved since the beginning of the present century, and deep and extensive drains have been constructed; furrow-draining, with tiles and stones, has been practised, and shell-marl is much used as manure. The number of sheep and cattle, and the superiority of the breeds, furnish a striking contrast to the state of the district in these respects about thirty or forty years since. Most of the thinner soils are now covered with flocks of native black-faced sheep, besides regular stocks of Leicesters in other parts; and in addition to the Angus, a very fine description of cattle is to be seen on several of the larger farms, which is often crossed with the Teeswater. Since the introduction of steam navigation, large numbers have been sent to London, exclusively of those sold at Edinburgh and Glasgow, and they obtain the highest prices.

The strata consist entirely of the old red sandstone, with the exception of a trap-dike crossing the channel of the Isla, near Airlie Castle. The upper beds are in general too friable for use, crumbling almost as soon as they are exposed to the air; but those at a considerable depth are of tenacious consistence, and, having several varieties of fine and coarse grain, are capable of being applied to many purposes. Most of the rocks are overlaid with debris, of different depth, and above are usually beds of sand and gravel. At Baikie is a bed of marl once covering forty acres, and extending from one to six or seven yards in depth, but which has been much employed for agricultural use: it lies under a surface of peat. Antlers of deer and horns of oxen have been found in the moss. Many plantations have been formed in the present century, comprising the usual kinds of trees; but they are to a great extent in a pining state, especially the larch, numbers of which have been entirely destroyed by blight and canker. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7434.

Airlie Castle, a plain modern residence, situated at the north-western point of the parish, on a lofty precipice, is the property of the family of Ogilvy, who became connected with the parish in 1458, when Sir John Ogilvy of Lintrathen, received a grant of the barony from King James II. The family were created Barons Ogilvy in 1491, and Earls of Airlie in 1639. One side only of the ancient castle remains, the rest having been burnt down by the Earl of Argyll, in the year 1640, during the absence of the Earl of Airlie, a zealous supporter of the royal cause, which event is celebrated in the popular

ballad entitled "Bonnie house of Airlie". The present peer succeeded to the titles and property in 1849. Lindertis House is a handsome edifice of recent date, beautifully situated on the northern slope of Strathmore, and commanding fine views of an extensive range of country. A considerable number of the inhabitants of the parish are engaged in weaving coarse linens for Dundee houses. Several public roads, leading to some of the great thoroughfares, pass through the place; and the Midland Junction railway passes along the south-eastern border. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Earl of Strathmore; the minister's stipend is £219. 1. 5., with a manse, and a glebe of nine acres valued at £12 per annum. The church is a very neat edifice, built in 1781, and substantially repaired in 1844. A Free Church place of worship has been erected in the southern part of the parish, with a manse. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house, and £13 fees. Near Cardean are the remains of a Roman camp, and also of the great Roman road which ran from this spot along the valley of Strathmore.

AIRNTULLY, or ARNTULLY, a village, in the parish of KINCLAVEN, county of PERTH, 8 miles (N.) from Perth; containing 159 inhabitants. This place, of which the houses are scattered in every direction, was formerly of greater extent than it is at present; and though it has of late years considerably decreased in size and population, it still exhibits a striking picture of the ancient villages of the kingdom. It is now chiefly inhabited by weavers for the linen manufacturers of Cupar-Angus, Blairgowrie, and Newburgh; and attached to each of their cottages, is a portion of land sufficient to maintain a cow, and to yield meal and potatoes for the supply of their families.

AIRTH, a parish, in the county of STIRLING, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Falkirk; containing, with the villages of Airth and Dunmore, 1493 inhabitants, of whom 561 are in the village of Airth. The Gaelic term *ard* or *ardhé*, signifying "a hill", is supposed to have given the name to this place, the eminence called the Hill of Airth being a conspicuous figure, and forming a striking contrast to the level district by which it is surrounded. The parish is situated on the shore of the Forth, which is its boundary on the north and east for about eight miles and a half; and contains the three small landing-places or harbours of Newmiln, Airth, and Dunmore. Its length, from north to south, is six miles and a half, and its breadth three and a half; comprising 16,400 acres of land, mostly in tillage. The small river Pow is the only water besides the Forth; it rises in the parish of St. Ninian's, and after being crossed by several stone bridges, falls into the latter river near Kincardine ferry. The prevailing soil consists of alluvial deposits from the Forth; and the layers of shells at a small depth from the surface, on the lower grounds, afford plain evidence that this portion of the parish formed originally a part of the bed of the river. Most kinds of grain and green crops are raised, averaging £100,000 in annual value; and the general husbandry, which has been for some time advancing, is considered equal to that of the best cultivated districts. The rocks comprise distinct varieties of sandstone, differing in colour, texture, and extent; and there are several quarries. Argillaceous rock of the fire-proof species also exists here, on which rest beds of coal, belonging with their appropriate strata to the great coalfield of Scotland, but which are not at present worked, the pits formerly in operation, near the village of Dunmore, having been closed since 1811 on account of their exhausted state. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,420. The plantations are chiefly in the vicinity of the beautiful Hill of Airth, and Dunmore Park, the most prominent and striking portions of the parish. On the hill is situated Airth Castle, a very ancient building, with a new Gothic front, surmounted in the centre by a tower, the whole forming a picturesque object from every part of the surrounding country. In Dunmore Park is the mansion of the Earl of Dunmore, in the Elizabethan style, built about twenty-five years since, and standing upon an extensive lawn richly diversified with trees, and encompassed with grounds thickly planted, like those of the Castle, with larch, Scotch fir, birch, oak, and beech. About 185 acres of land, recovered from the sea, have been added to the Airth estate, and 150 acres to the estate of Dunmore, within the last fifty or sixty years: the land is secured by embankments of soil and turf, defended by stone facings. Considerable tracts of moss, also, are annually recovered by the employment of what are called "moss lairds", who by hard labour are gradually reducing the large extent of moss, amounting to between 300 and 400 acres, receiving for their work £24 per acre.

The parish is traversed by the Glasgow turnpike-road, and there is constant communication with Edinburgh, by means of steam-boats plying on the Forth, throughout the whole year. Over the small river Pow, up which the tide flows for above a mile, is the Abbeytown bridge, situated on the road from Airth and Dunmore to Carron and Falkirk: it received this name from a town, as is supposed, to which it led in a direct line, and near which was an ancient abbey. There are two old ferries, called Kersie and Higgin's Neuck, the latter about a mile across, and the former half that distance. The small harbours of Airth, Dunmore, and Newmiln are within the jurisdiction of the custom-house of Alloa, and there are four registered vessels belonging to the parish. An annual fair is held on the last Tuesday in July, chiefly for the hiring of servants as shearers. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Stirling, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patronage of the family of Graham of Airth; the minister's stipend is £281. 12., with a manse, and a glebe of ten acres (including the site of the manse and garden) valued at £27 per annum. The church, which is conveniently situated, was built in 1820, and is capable of accommodating 800 persons. There is a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin, book-keeping, and the usual elementary branches; the master has a salary of £34, and £40 fees. A school attached to the United Presbyterian place of worship is supported by subscription; and near the north-west extremity of the parish is a school, built and maintained by the Countess of Dunmore. A dead-fund society was established in 1821, and the poor enjoy the benefit of several considerable bequests. The family of Murray, Earls of Dunmore, derive their title from their ancient seat of Dunmore, in the parish.—See DUNMORE.

AIRTHRIE, Stirling.—See Allan, Bridge of.

AITHSTING.—See Sandsting and Aithsting.

ALDHOUSE, a village, in the parish of East Kilbride, Middle ward of the county of Lanark. This place, which includes Crosshill, lies in about the centre of the parish, and contains a branch of the parochial school.—See Kilbride, East.

ALEXANDRIA, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of Bonhill, county of Dumbarton; containing 3397 inhabitants, of whom 3039 are in the village, 4 miles (N.) from Dumbarton. This village is on the west bank of the river Leven, and its population has of late years very considerably increased, owing to the establishment of bleach-fields and print-fields in the parish; the persons employed here, in these works, are very numerous. Alexandria church is a handsome edifice, and contains about 1000 sittings; the minister's stipend is £206. 17. 4., with a manse, a glebe valued at £6. 13. 4. per annum, and a right to fuel on a moss, commuted for £4 worth of coal, and 13*s.* 8*d.* money. In the village is a place of worship for Independents.—See Bonhill.

ALFORD, a parish, in the district of Alford, county of Aberdeen, 26 miles (W. N. W.) from Aberdeen; containing 1037 inhabitants. This place, the name of which is of uncertain derivation, is situated in the south-western portion of a district nearly in the centre of the county, called the How of Alford, a valley comprising also the parishes of Keig, Tough, and Tullynessle and Forbes, and entirely surrounded with mountains and hills. The only event of historical importance is the battle of Alford, which took place here on the 2nd of July, 1645, and terminated in the entire defeat of the army of the Covenanters under General Baillie, by the royal forces under the command of the Marquess of Montrose, and in which Lord Gordon, the eldest son of the Marquess of Huntly, was killed. On the field of battle, the site of which is marked out by an upright stone, the body of a horseman in complete armour was found within the last century, by some men digging peat; and cannon-balls, military weapons, coins, and other relics have been discovered near the spot.

The parish is about seven miles in extreme length, and nearly three miles in breadth, comprising an area of 8715 acres, of which 4767 are arable, 1169 woodland and plantations, about 200 rich meadow, and the remainder mountain pasture, moss, and waste. In the north-eastern part the surface is almost level, but to the south and west are ranges of nearly contiguous hills of circular form, of which the bases have an elevation of 420 and the summits of 800 feet, and which increase in height towards the mountain of Callievar, on the western boundary, which has an elevation of 1480 feet above the sea. The principal river is the Don; it forms the northern boundary of the parish, and is here about 120 feet wide, flowing from east to west, between verdant banks of great beauty. The river Leochel has its source in the parish of Leochel-Cushnie, is scarcely twenty-five feet in breadth, and flows into the Don; the burn of Bents, a still smaller stream, skirts the parish on the east, and the burn of Buckie, the smallest, flows through the eastern portion of the parish. The Don and the Leochel abound with trout. There are also numerous springs of excellent water, and some slightly chalybeate.

The soil is mostly a dry friable loam, well adapted for turnips, and in some parts of great depth and fertility; the crops are oats, bear, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is in an improved state; much waste land has been reclaimed; the farm buildings are in general substantial and commodious, and the lands are inclosed with stone dykes. Great attention is paid to the improvement of live stock, for which the hills afford good pasture; the sheep, with the exception of a few of the black-faced, are usually of the Leicestershire and Merino breeds, reared chiefly for their wool, and about 800 are generally fed in the pastures. The rearing of black-cattle, however, is the main dependence of the farmers, and of these about 2000 head are kept, chiefly of the Aberdeenshire polled breed, and a cross between it and the short-horned: a great number are now fed off annually for the London market, where they command the highest prices. The plantations are of larch, Scotch, and spruce firs, beech, elm, ash, mountain-ash, lime, plane, oak, willow, birch, and poplar. The rocks are principally of the primitive formation, chiefly micaceous schist, and granite, of which latter there are several varieties, some resembling the grey granite of Aberdeen, and others the red granite of Peterhead: many of the rocks are almost in a state of decomposition. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4627. Haughton, the seat of the principal landed proprietor, is an elegant mansion of dressed granite, beautifully situated on the bank of the Don, in a wide demesne tastefully laid out, and embellished with thriving plantations. Breda, another seat, and Kingsford, recently built, are also handsome houses.

The village consists for the most part of houses of neat appearance, to each of which is attached a portion of land, and extends for about three-quarters of a mile along the road to Aberdeen. A post-office has been established, and facility of communication is afforded by good roads, and by substantial bridges across the various streams, one of which, over the Don, an elegant structure of granite, was erected in 1810, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, at a cost of £2000. In 1846 an act of parliament was passed authorizing the construction of a railway from Alford to Kintore, nearly sixteen miles in length. Fairs are held for black-cattle, horses, and sheep, on the Tuesday before the second Wednesday in June (N. S.), and the Friday after the second Thursday in September (O. S.); and markets for black-cattle and grain, on the first Monday in every month, from October till May. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen: the minister's stipend is £206. 17. 4., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £6. 13. 4. per annum; patron, the Crown. Alford church, erected in 1804, and enlarged in 1826, is a neat structure containing 550 sittings. The parochial school is attended by about eighty children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., augmented by the proceeds of bequests, &c., to £38, and the fees average about £15 annually. On the summit of a hill called Carnaveran (a name supposed to signify "the Cairn of Sorrow") is a cairn in the form of a truncated cone, 120 feet in diameter at the base, in removing a portion of which were found several coffins of flat stones.

ALLAN, BRIDGE OF, a village, in the parish of Logie, county of Stirling, 4 miles (N.) from Stirling;

containing several hundred inhabitants. This village, which is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Allan, formerly consisted only of a few irregular and detached cottages, and derived its chief importance from an ale and porter brewery that had been established here, towards the close of the last century. From its proximity, however, to the mineral spring of Airthrie, and also to the well of Dunblane, the water of which, discovered in 1814, has been found to possess similar properties, but of milder operation, the village has rapidly increased in extent and population, and, on the failure of a project for conveying the water of the latter by pipes into the town of Dunblane, has, in that respect, attained precedence before Dunblane as a place of fashionable resort. An excellent inn for the accommodation of visiters, and numerous houses for the reception of families residing here during the summer months, have been erected within the last few years; and good shops, amply stored with articles of every kind, have been opened for their convenience. Here is also a station of the Scottish Central Railway. The environs abound with pleasing scenery, among which the grounds of Keir House form a conspicuous feature; and are interspersed with handsome villas, inhabited by opulent families. The river, near the village, rushes with impetuosity along a deep glen richly wooded, forming an interesting and secluded retreat. Airthrie spring rises on the high grounds above the village, on the estate of Airthrie, and was discovered during the working of a copper-mine. The water is a saline aperient, similar to that of Cheltenham, but not so strong, containing as its chief ingredients common salt, muriate of lime, and sulphate of lime: it has been fast advancing in reputation, especially for scorbutic complaints. The water of Dunblane well has been analysed by Dr. John Murray, an eminent physician, and found to contain, in one imperial pint, 24 grains of muriate of soda; of muriate of lime, 18 grains; of sulphate of lime, 3·5 grains; of carbonate of lime, ·5 grains; and of oxide of iron, ·17 grains. The woollen manufacture is carried on to a small extent, for which there is a mill at the hamlet of Keir; and there is also a paper manufactory. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship.

ALLANTON, a village, in the parish of EDROM, county of BERWICK, 1¼ mile (S.) from Chirnside; containing 267 inhabitants. This village, which is situated at the confluence of the rivers Whitadder and Blackadder, is neatly built, and inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the manufactories in the neighbourhood; some of the houses are detached, and surrounded with pleasant gardens. A considerable traffic is carried on in coal, which is brought from the county of Northumberland, and also from Eyemouth, to which place it is sent by sea from Newcastle. There is a daily delivery of letters in the village, by a branch from the post-office at Dunse. A place of worship in connexion with the Free Church has been erected.

ALLOA, a burgh of barony, sea-port town, and parish, in the county of CLACKMANNAN, 7 miles (E.) from Stirling; containing, with the villages of Cambus, Coalyland, Holton-Square, and Tullibody, 7921 inhabitants, of whom 5434 are in the burgh. This place, the name of which, in various documents written *Auleway* and *Alloway*, is supposed to signify in the Gaelic language "the way to the sea", includes also the ancient parish of Tullibody, memorable for the erection of its village, in 834, by Kenneth M'Alpine, on the plain where he encamped the main body of his army previously to the victory which put an end to the Pictish dynasty in Scotland. In 1149, David I. erected, and annexed to the abbey of Cambuskenneth founded by him on the field where the battle took place, the church of Tullibody, which he endowed with land, and with some islands in the Firth of Forth, for the maintenance of the officiating priests. In 1559, the French forces under General D'Oysel, who were stationed on the coast of Fife, on the appearance of the English fleet made a precipitate retreat to Stirling; but being retarded in their progress by Kirkcaldy of Grange, who had broken down the bridge of Tullibody, they unroofed the church, and, converting the timbers into a temporary bridge, effected their escape across the Forth. The church, thus exposed to the injuries of the weather, soon fell into a state of dilapidation; and the parish of Tullibody, about the time of the Reformation, became united to that of Alloa. In 1645, the Earl of Montrose, on the night before the battle of Kilsyth, encamped his forces in the woods of Tullibody, and was hospitably entertained by the Earl of Mar in his castle of Alloa.

The family of Erskine, ancestors of the Earls of Mar, were distinguished at an early period for their eminent services; and John, the fifth earl, who became Regent of Scotland, was entrusted with the guardianship of Mary, Queen of Scots, who, during her infancy, remained under his protection at Alloa Castle till 1548, when, by order of the estates of the kingdom, he conveyed her to the court of France. John, the sixth earl, was appointed guardian to the infant monarch, James VI., who spent many of his earlier years at Alloa, and also at Stirling. The castle of Alloa, anciently one of the residences of the Scottish kings, was in the thirteenth century given by David II. to Lord Erskine, in exchange for the estate of Strathgartney, in the county of Perth. Of the ancient edifice, one tower only is now remaining, eighty-nine feet in height, and the walls eleven feet in thickness; the other portions of the buildings which constituted the family residence, were destroyed by an accidental fire in 1800, and a splendid mansion has been since erected by the Earl of Mar. This is a spacious structure, of white freestone from a quarry in the park, beautifully situated on a gentle acclivity, within about 200 yards of the old tower, and inclosing a quadrangular area 180 feet in length, and 120 feet in breadth. The principal front occupies the whole width of the area, forming an elegant specimen of the Grecian style; and the interior contains numerous stately apartments, superbly decorated. Four entrance lodges, also, have been recently built; but the whole of the arrangements are not yet completed.

The TOWN is situated on the Firth of Forth, and, though irregularly built, consists of several good streets. John-street, planned by John, Earl of Mar, in the year 1704, is about eighty feet in width, leading to the quay, and terminating in a gravel-walk, shaded by a row of lime-trees on each side, and forming a pleasant promenade. The old houses in the principal streets have been mostly taken down, and replaced with modern buildings of handsome appearance; and many of the shops display much elegance of style. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas from works erected in 1821, by a

company of shareholders, at an expense of £3000; the inhabitants are also amply supplied with water, conveyed into the town by pipes, from springs in the vicinity. Considerable additions have been made to the town, which is rapidly extending towards the west; and within the few last years numerous villas have been erected in that direction. The Clackmannanshire library, founded here in 1797, is supported by annual subscriptions of ten shillings each, and contains a collection of more than 1500 volumes; there are also a reading and news room, an Odd-Fellows' hall, and an assembly-room. A mechanics' institution was established in 1826, which was for some time well supported, but of late has not been so warmly patronized: connected with it is a library of 470 volumes.

The principal MANUFACTURE is that of woollens, which, though formerly of very limited extent, has latterly much increased, several additional mills having been erected on a large scale. There are at present six factories, four of which are worked by steam. The chief articles are yarns, plaiding, shawls, tartans, druggets, blankets, and cloth of various kinds, together affording employment to 200 men, seventy-two women, and ninety children; and connected with the factories, is an extensive establishment for the manufacture of machinery. The glass manufacture, for which works, commenced at an early period, were extended by a joint-stock company in 1825, produces glass bottles equal to those of Newcastle in Northumberland. There are eight extensive breweries, five of which are in the town; the ale produced is in high repute, and is sent in large quantities to London, and exported to the continent, North and South America, the East and West Indies, and other places. Large distilleries are conducted at Cambus and Carse Bridge. At that of Cambus, nearly 6000 gallons are produced weekly, consuming about 374 quarters of malt, and feeding 400 head of cattle; there are sixty men employed in the establishment, and the amount of duty paid to government exceeds £50,000 per annum. The distillery at Carse Bridge is nearly equal in extent. Extensive tanneries are carried on at Tullibody, in which leather is made to the amount of £20,000 annually; and there are also works for the manufacture of glue, belonging to the same company, and mills, driven by steam, for grinding bones for manure, together affording employment to about forty men. The iron-foundry, and works for the manufacture of steam-engines, are also very extensive, employing nearly 100 men. There are large potteries for white and coloured earthenware of every kind, and the manufacture of bricks and tiles occupies more than forty persons; the fire-bricks made here are considered equal to those of Stourbridge, and adjoining the works is a commodious wharf for shipping the produce. Ship-building is also carried on; vessels of 300 or 400 tons' burthen are frequently built, and in 1845 a vessel of 800 tons was launched here for the foreign trade. Boat-building is pursued, and there is a dry-dock for repairing vessels; the making of sails and ropes is also considerable, and there are numerous mills, driven by water and steam.

The PORT includes the creeks of Kincardine and Stirling, and is a bonding port. It carries on an extensive coasting, and a considerable foreign, trade, the latter chiefly with Holland and the Baltic. The principal exports are coal, pig-iron, woollen goods, glass, ale, whisky, leather, bricks, and tiles; the chief imports coastwise are grain, malt, wine, groceries, wool, and fullers'-earth, and, from foreign ports, timber, deals, hemp, oak-bark, and bones for manure. The amount of registered tonnage, including the creeks, is about 19,000 tons, of which about 10,000 belong to Alloa; the number of vessels that entered inwards in 1838 was 600, and the number that cleared outwards, 1250. Alloa harbour is accessible at high water to vessels of large burthen, and shipping may lie in safety at the quays, which are commodiously adapted to the loading and unloading of the cargoes, and on which is a custom-house. A steam-boat ferry is maintained across the Firth. It is a singular circumstance connected with the tides in this district, that there are what are called double or "leaky" tides, chiefly observed at high and low water, during spring-tides: when the tide has flowed apparently to its full height, it ebbs and flows downwards, until it has sunk from a foot to fifteen inches perpendicularly; the flowing then returns, and frequently overflows the first flowing, more than a foot in height. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter being the principal. Fairs are held on the second Wednesday in Feb., May, August, and November; the August fair, which is the most numerously attended, is for hiring servants, and for general business, and the other three are for cattle. The post-office has a delivery twice a day; and facilities of intercourse are afforded by the Stirling and Dunfermline railway, which passes by Alloa: the Stirling and Granton steamers, also, call here. Alloa was erected into a burgh of barony in the reign of Robert Bruce, and is governed by a baron bailie, appointed by the Earl of Mar; the courts of the sheriff and justices of peace have been transferred from Clackmannan to this town, and a county prison has been recently built here.

The PARISH, which is bounded on the south by the Forth, and on the east partly by the Black Devon, is of very irregular form, comprising about 5000 acres, of which 4375 are arable, 514 woodland and plantations, and the remainder waste. Its surface, though not mountainous, is beautifully diversified with hills of moderate height, and fertile valleys. From the higher of the eminences, none of which exceed 400 feet in elevation above the Forth, are views of picturesque and romantic character; a fine tract of rich carse land extends along the banks of the Forth, and the scenery, enriched with wood, and interspersed with streams, is of very pleasing aspect. The river Devon flows through the south-western portion of the parish, into the Forth, at the village of Cambus, about two miles from Alloa; and the Black Devon, after forming part of its eastern boundary, takes a western course, and flows through the parish into the Firth of Forth at Clackmannan. A large reservoir called Gartmorn Dam, 160 acres in extent, and thirty-seven feet in depth, was formed by John, Earl of Mar, about the year 1700, by throwing a dam-head across the Black Devon at Forest Mill; the bed of that river was thus raised sixteen feet above its former level, and from it he carried an aqueduct of four miles in length, for the supply of this reservoir, which he constructed for driving the machinery of the Alloa colliery, and of several mills.

The soil of the lower lands is richly fertile, but of the higher, thin and light, on a cold tilly bottom; the prin-

cipal crops are wheat, barley, beans, peas, and oats, with the various green crops. The system of husbandry has been much improved under the auspices of the Clackmannanshire Agricultural Society; the lands have been well drained and partially inclosed, and many of the farm-buildings are now of a superior description. The cattle are chiefly of the Ayrshire breed, with a few of the short-horned, though no great number are reared; and a few sheep, of various kinds, are fed for the butcher. Very little of the ancient forests of Clackmannanshire is now remaining; the principal woods are those of Tullibody, in which are many stately trees of venerable growth. The plantations consist mostly of oak and other hard-wood trees, intermixed with firs; they are regularly thinned, and are in a thriving state. The substrata are, sandstone of different colours, clayslate, limestone, and coal, which last occurs in seams varying from a few inches to nine feet in thickness. Of the sandstone two quarries are wrought, to a very moderate extent, one affording stone of white, and the other of a reddish, colour. The coal is extensively worked in three several fields, the Coalyland, the Carse Bridge, and the Sauchy, which extends into the parish of Clackmannan; the average quantity annually raised amounts to nearly 80,000 tons, which are conveyed to the harbour at Alloa. The annual value of real property in the parish is £21,951. Tullibody House, the seat of Lord Abercromby, and the birth-place of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Forth, in a richly-planted demesne abounding with fine old timber, and surrounded by thriving plantations. Shaw Park House, a seat of the Earl of Mansfield's, formerly the property of the Cathcart family, is a handsome mansion on elevated ground, about two miles to the north of the Forth, and commanding a very extensive view embracing the windings of the river, with the castle of Stirling, and the mountains of Ben-Lomond, Ben-Ledi, and Tinto in Clydesdale.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes Alloa is within the bounds of the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Crown. The minister's stipend is about £300, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £63 per annum; there is also an assistant minister, who receives the interest of two bequests, one of £800, and the other of £500. The parish church, erected by the heritors and feuars, in 1819, on a site given by the late John Francis, Earl of Mar, is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire, together 207 feet in height, and contains 1561 sittings: the steeple of the old church is still remaining, and near it is the mausoleum of the Erskine family. The ancient church of Tullibody, which had been in disuse from the time of the Reformation, was restored about fifteen years since, and again appropriated to the purposes of divine worship. There are also places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, Independents, Wesleyans, and Swedenborgians; and an episcopal chapel, erected in 1840 from a design by Mr. Angus. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with an allowance of £16 in lieu of house and garden, and the fees average £25 per annum. The Alloa academy was erected in 1824, by subscription, and for some few years a salary was received by the rector, whose present income is derived solely from the fees, of which a portion is paid to an assistant; the course of studies is extensive, and the fees vary from 5*s.* to 11*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

In repairing the road, in 1828, about twenty sepulchral urns of Roman pottery were found, containing burnt bones, placed in an inverted position, on a flagstone; also two stone coffins, about three feet in length, in each of which was a pair of bracelets of pure gold, highly polished, but without ornament: one of the two pairs was purchased from the workmen by Mr. Drummond Hay, and deposited in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh. Several Roman coins have been discovered in different parts of the parish; and a few years since, a brass coin was dug up, having the letters S.C. on the one side, and on the other the legend "Augustus Tribunus". About a mile eastward from the town is an ancient upright stone called the Cross, near which, about forty or fifty years since, human bones were found, and a coffin of flagstones, three feet in length, on which were cut two small figures of the cross.

ALMOND-BANK, a village, in the parish of METHVEN, county of PERTH; containing 245 inhabitants. The population is engaged principally in the works situated on the river Almond; and a portion finds employment in a hand-loom weaving establishment at Woodend, in the vicinity of the village. There is a flourishing unendowed school here, the teacher of which is nominated by the patron of the parish, who, with some other persons, makes a contribution for his support. In digging a trench in the neighbourhood, the skull of an animal was discovered, supposed to be of the ox tribe, which existed wild in Scotland some centuries ago; it measured, from between the centre of the horns to the nose, two feet four inches, and the horns were sixteen inches round in their thickest part. The curiosity fell to the possession of the late Lord Lynedoch.

ALNESS, a parish, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY, 9 miles (N. E. by N.) from Dingwall; containing 1269 inhabitants, of whom 202 are in the village. This parish, which takes its name from two Gaelic words signifying a "burn" or small river, and a "point", is about twenty miles in extreme length, and five in average breadth. It is bounded on the north by Kincardine parish; on the south by the Cromarty Firth, which is here two miles broad; on the east by the parish of Rosskeen, from which it is separated by the river of Alness; and on the west by Kiltearn, from which it is separated by the river Auldgrande. The surface, towards the Firth, is for the most part flat, but in the northern part mountainous and wild; the climate is dry and salubrious, and the general appearance of the parish is pleasing, it being well-wooded, and presenting an agreeable variety of moor and well-cultivated land. In the northern quarter are two fresh-water lochs, abounding in black trout: one of them, called Loch Mary or Gildermary, is distinguished for its great depth, and the lofty and abrupt mountain scenery in its vicinity; the other, Loch Glass, is situated in a glen of that name. The salmon and salmon-trout taken in the Firth and the rivers are of very superior quality, and would be numerous were it not for the illegal depredations committed during the interdicted season. The chief rock in the parish is the old red sandstone; immense boulders of granite and gneiss are to be seen in different places, especially in the moorland districts, and some iron-ore

has also been discovered, about five miles from the Firth, imbedded in a gneiss rock. The only village is Alness, which is nearly equally divided between this and the neighbouring parish of Rosskeen, by the river of Alness; in the Rosskeen portion a market is held for the sale of cattle, monthly. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4280.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross; the Marchioness of Stafford is patron, and the minister's stipend is £230. 19. 11., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum. The church, which was built in 1780, is in good condition, and will hold 800 people. A Free Church place of worship has been erected. The parochial school affords instruction in every branch of education; the master has a salary of £34, with £20 fees. There is also a school supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, the teacher of which has a salary of £15, and land valued at £5 per annum, with the school-fees. Another is maintained by the funds raised under the auspices of the General Assembly; its master receives a salary of £20, and has a house, and a small piece of ground granted by the proprietor, Hugh A. J. Munro, Esq., of Novar. At Multivie, in the parish, two cairns were opened some years since, and found to contain human bones of a remarkably large size.

ALTIVAIG, a small island, in the parish of KILMUIR, county of INVERNESS. This is one of several islets extending from Aird point, southward, to Ru-na-Braddan, on the north-eastern coast of the Isle of Skye. Altivaig is about two miles in circumference, and very fertile; the soil is appropriated to the pasturage of sheep. Here is a harbour with good ground for anchorage, but from being open to the North Sea, it is judged to be unsafe.

ALVA, a parish, in the county of STIRLING, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Stirling; containing 2216 inhabitants, of whom 2092 are in the village. The name of this place, the orthography of which has successively passed through the different forms of Alueth, and Alvath or Alveth, to that of Alva, is of Gaelic origin, and is supposed to be derived from the term *Ailbheach*, signifying "rocky": it was probably applied to this spot as descriptive of the general character of its hills. The parish is locally situated in Clackmannanshire, and formerly belonged to that county, by which it is bounded on all sides except the north, where it touches Perthshire. After the beginning of the seventeenth century, it was annexed to the county of Stirling, though four miles distant from its nearest point, and to that county it has since been united in all respects, till associated for political purposes, under the Reform act, to its ancient shire. It comprises about 4120 acres, of which 867 are arable, 3072 natural pasture, including 140 or 150 acres of cultivated grass, and 181 are wood. The lands, on the north, consist principally of the Alva hills, which constitute the most interesting and beautiful portion of the Ochil range, forming here a rich mineral district, traversed in all directions by large flocks of sheep, and ornamented with numerous cascades. At the base of these lofty elevations commences a valley, a part of which, stretching towards the south, covers the rest of the parish, and is replete with richly diversified and highly picturesque scenery, embracing the river Devon, which runs along the boundary of the parish in this direction, and, like most of the burns, contains abundance of excellent trout. The most lofty of the Ochils, Bencloch or Bencleugh, rises 2420 feet above the Devon, and is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the parish, commanding from its summit, not only fine views of local scenery, but, in the distant prospect, the whole Grampian range, with part of thirteen counties, and their villages and towns.

The SOIL has several varieties. That in the vicinity of the Devon, which overflows its banks two or three times in the year, is a rich, sandy, alluvial earth of great depth, forming what is termed haugh land. Next to this, northward, is a strong clay, after which follows a tract of moss, from 50 to 100 yards broad, and in some parts seven feet deep; and the remaining portion of the arable ground, extending to the hills, is a rich hazel mould, mixed occasionally with gravel and small stones. The system of agriculture is in a highly improved state; the crops consist of wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, clover, potatoes, and turnips, and a small portion of ground is annually planted with woad for dyeing. The hills belong to the trap formation, and contain heavy spar, onyx, and, among many other pebbles, that called the Ochil eye, which is said to be peculiar to this range. The chief celebrity of the parish, however, as a mineralogical district, has arisen from its treasure of silver ore, which was discovered and worked between the years 1710 and 1715 by Sir John Erskine, who is said to have derived from it £4000 per week, and an aggregate of £40,000 or £50,000, the material being so pure as to afford 12 oz. of silver from 14 oz. of ore. Attempts to obtain the precious metal were afterwards renewed, in 1759, by a branch of the same family, who had purchased the barony. Veins were then discovered of lead, copper, iron, and cobalt; but the silver was found in such small portions, that the pursuit was abandoned, whilst the cobalt, being so plentiful, and of such good quality, was worked extensively, and has since proved a source of considerable wealth to the different proprietors.

The woods and plantations are extensive and beautiful; they form a prominent feature in the scenery, and invest this place with a peculiar sylvan appearance, especially when contrasted with the surrounding country. Woodhill, elevated 1620 feet above the lowest ground, is shrouded with almost every description of rich foliage, for more than two-thirds of the ascent; the plantations around the base comprising oak, elm, ash, beech, and larch, with various species of pine, planted by Sir John Erskine. The plantations on the east and west sides of the hill were planted by Lord Alva, and subsequent proprietors of the mansion of Alva, which stands on a projecting part of the eminence, and commands very extensive prospects. The old mansion of the Stirlings of Calder in Clydesdale, who possessed originally these estates, and afterwards of the Erskines, was enlarged and modernised in 1820; it is surrounded by elegantly laid-out grounds, interspersed with stately ash-trees and several venerable oaks, and the road to the village church, about a mile distant, is through an avenue of richly verdant foliage.

The village, which is of considerable extent, and of very irregular form, having been built at different periods, and increased by cottages and houses erected on

ground leased under Sir John Erskine and Lord Alva, has been doubled in size within the last fifty or sixty years. It has been known for its manufacture of serges ever since the latter part of the seventeenth century. A woollen-mill was first established in 1801: the number of mills has now increased to eight, besides many smaller works, and the present articles wrought are, plaidings, blanketings, and coarse stuffs; those of chequered cassimeres, carpets, shawls, and trowser-cloths having more recently been added. The quantity of wool annually consumed is about 480,000 pounds, chiefly from the Cheviot sheep; and in the manufacture of these articles, which are sold at Stirling, Perth, and Edinburgh, but chiefly at Glasgow, about 560 persons are employed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4853.

Alva is in the presbytery of Stirling, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patronage of James Johnstone, Esq.; the minister's stipend is £157. 5. 4., with a manse, and a glebe, valued at £27 per annum. The church was formerly mensal, and belonged to the bishopric of Dunkeld; the present edifice was built in 1632, by Alexander Bruce, then proprietor of Alva, and was entirely rebuilt in 1815, at the expense of James Raymond Johnstone, Esq., with seats for 586 persons. The cups for the communion service were made from the silver found in the parish, and presented by Lord Alva, in 1767. The parochial school is situated in the village; the master has a salary of £29. 18. 10., and £28 fees. The only antiquities are several large stones supposed to be Druidical. The hawk used formerly in sporting, of the species *falco peregrinus*, is a native of this parish, and has nestled, from time immemorial, in a lofty perpendicular rock called Craigleith: from this place, Mary, Queen of Scots, procured falcons, after her arrival from France; and a short time since, a pair of these birds were sent by the proprietor of Alva to the Duke of St. Alban's, king's falconer in England.

ALVAH, a parish, in the county of Banff, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Banff; containing 1407 inhabitants. The origin of the name of this place, which in different records is variously spelled, is altogether involved in obscurity; but authentic sources of information still remain, throwing light on the apportionment of its lands, in early times, to several distinguished families. In 1314, a charter was granted by Marjory, relict of John, Earl of Atholl and Lord Strath-Alveth, conveying the patronage of the kirk, with considerable property here, to the abbot of Cupar. This parish, from which that of Forglen was disjoined prior to the middle of the seventeenth century, is situated near the north-eastern extremity of the county, separated from the Moray Firth by only a small intervening portion of the parish of Banff, and bounded on the east by the shire of Aberdeen, where the line of division is very nearly formed by the course of the river Doveron. It comprises 11,133 acres, of which 6955 are cultivated, 3428 waste and pasture, and 750 wood. The parish exhibits throughout an uneven and rugged surface, occasionally marked by lofty elevations, among which the Hills of Alvah and Maunderlea are the most conspicuous, the former rising 578, and the latter 733, feet above the sea. The scenery in the western and south-western portions is wild and dreary, taking its character chiefly from the numerous eminences connected with the Hill of Maunderlea, which stretches in a northern direction from the parish of Marnoch. In the other parts it possesses great picturesque beauty, being ornamented by the silvery meanderings of the Doveron, and by the lofty and majestic Hill of Alvah, which, rising from the midst of rich and well cultivated lands surrounding its base, displays a profusion of sylvan beauty on its sloping sides, and from its tabular summit commands diversified views in several directions. The Doveron, being in one place impeded by a rocky barrier stretching from east to west, takes a curve for about a mile, when, meeting with an outlet through a chasm, whose precipitous sides are united by a massive arch erected in 1772 by the late Earl of Fife, it resumes its former direction, and passes through some very bold and romantic scenery. The sides of the rocky chasm, after expanding themselves, form a lofty acclivity on each side of the intermediate basin, and, rising like the walls of a majestic amphitheatre about 100 feet above the stream, exhibit a grotesque and imposing assemblage of shrubs, trees, and mosses.

The soil in the eastern part of the parish, through which the river takes its course, consists of an alluvial loam of considerable depth, incumbent upon blue clay containing admixtures of clay-slate. In the remaining portion of the lower grounds, the earth rests upon a coarse diluvial clay, mixed in some places with ferruginous sand, shingles, and occasionally boulders. On the higher grounds, the soil has a subsoil frequently of a very sandy nature, much interspersed with shingles, and pieces of greywacke slate and other rocks. The average value of the produce is £19,800 per annum, of which upwards of £10,000 are derived from oats, and the remainder from turnips, potatoes, hay, and pasture, and a small quantity of bear and barley. The cattle are of the Aberdeenshire breed, or approximating very closely to it; but within the last few years, the Teeswater, or short-horned, have been introduced upon several of the best farms, where they thrive well, and are often used for a cross with the native cow. Within the present century, considerably more than 2000 acres of waste have been improved, a large portion of which was covered with furze and heath; and fenny or boggy grounds have also been reclaimed to a great extent, by draining. Lime is employed as a stimulant for the land, and bone-dust manure has been recently applied in soils adapted to it, with great advantage. The rocks consist principally of clay-slate and greywacke. Of these the latter is succumbent, and interlined with thin veins of quartz: the line of bearing, with a trifling variation, is from north-east to south-west, dipping to the north-west. The angle of elevation of the clay-slate varies, increasing from the low grounds, where the rock is almost horizontal, till it arrives at nearly a perpendicular towards the top of the Hill of Alvah. The plantations, including about 300 acres formed in the course of the present century, for the most part consist of Scotch fir and larch, among which are trees of beech, ash, oak, elm, plane, &c. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4870.

The chief mansion is the House of Montblairy, built in 1791, and since repaired and considerably enlarged: it is situated on the west side of the Doveron, on a sloping bank, in the midst of thriving and beautiful plantations; and contains a fine gallery of portraits of

illustrious persons. Dunlugas, about half a mile distant, on the opposite bank of the river, was erected in 1793, and is a spacious structure, ornamented with a lawn in front, stretching to the margin of the river, and embellished with several lofty trees; the background, with its thriving plantations of sable firs, furnishing a striking contrast to the surrounding scenery. In the parish of Alvah are six meal-mills, a malt-mill, a lint-mill, and thirty-one threshing-mills, the last of which have all been erected during the last thirty or forty years. A distillery, built about twenty years since, on the estate of Montblairy, at an expense of £4000, was in full operation, and capable of producing 40,000 gallons of spirits annually; but the speculation having become unprofitable, it was given up a few years ago. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Turriff, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of Sir Robert Abercromby, Bart.; the stipend of the minister is about £180, and there is a manse, built in 1764, and repaired in 1815, with a glebe containing between six and seven acres, valued at about £25 per annum. The church is a plain edifice, erected in 1792. There is a parochial school, the master of which gives instruction in Latin, occasionally in Greek and French, and in all the ordinary branches of education; he has a salary of £30, in addition to the fees, with a house, and a portion of the Dick bequest.

The antiquities are few and unimportant, consisting chiefly of several cairns and Druidical circles, not of sufficient consideration to merit notice. The ruins of the ancient castle, which stood near Montblairy, and is supposed to have been built by one of the Stewarts, Earls of Buchan, are no longer visible; and those of the old chapel near the same spot, have been removed of late years. On the estate of Sandlaw, and in several other places, large trees have been found, at a great depth below the surface; and memorials of the ancient cultivation of the soil may be traced over about 1000 acres of land, at present the poorest in the district. Alvah is celebrated for its fine springs, the principal of which, called Comes-well, and mentioned by that name in a charter more than 500 years ago, discharges twenty-seven gallons per minute of water almost as clear as that produced by distillation. There are also several chalybeates, the most famed of which are, the Red Gill well at Brownside Hill, and a spring on the hill-head of Montblairy. Dr. George Chapman, author of a treatise on education, was born here in 1723; and Major-Gen. Andrew Hay, who fell at Bayonne, in the fifty-second year of his age, on the 14th of April, 1814, and to whose memory a monument was erected in St. Paul's Cathedral at the public expense, was at one time resident proprietor of the estate of Montblairy, in the parish.

ALVES, a parish, in the county of Elgin, 5 miles (W.) from Elgin, on the road to Inverness; containing, with the small hamlets of Coltfield and Crook, 913 inhabitants. This parish, which is about five miles long, and of nearly the same breadth, contains about 12,000 acres. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Duffus, the Moray Firth, and part of Kinloss; by the hill of Pluscarden on the south; by the parish of New Spynie on the east; and by Kinloss and Rafford on the west. The surface is agreeably diversified, consisting of pasture and arable land, with a considerable quantity of land covered with plantation, and scarcely any waste. With the exception of the Knock of Alves, a small conical hill in the east end of the parish, the hill of Pluscarden is the only part that deserves the name of hill; the rest of the parish consists of a gently undulating surface, every portion of which may be brought under tillage. The Knock of Alves is entirely covered with wood: on its summit is a tower called York Tower, erected some years ago by the proprietor in honour of the late Duke of York, and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. What was formerly a waste common of several thousand acres was divided a short time since among the three adjoining proprietors, and is now a thriving plantation: besides containing this young plantation, about 100 acres in the parish are covered with Scotch fir.

In general the soil is a deep rich loam, upon a clay bottom, though in some places it is of a lighter quality. The pasture and arable land is portioned into twenty-five large farms, which are cultivated in the best manner; all kinds of produce are raised, and a great part of the grain is shipped at Burgh-Head, or Findhorn, and sold in the London market. The cattle are usually of a mixed breed between the Aberdeenshire and the Highland, with a few of the polled from Buchan. Great improvements have been carried on for some years past in draining, inclosing, the recovery of mosses, and the erection of good farm-houses and offices: in this parish the stone inclosures are very extensive, probably more so than in any other parish in the north of Scotland. The rocks consist of freestone, of which quarries are regularly worked; there is a quarry supplying mill-stones, and in several places a considerable depth of peat-moss occurs. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5708. There are two mansion-houses; Milton-Brodie, at the west end of the parish, an ancient edifice, to which a handsome front has been recently added, greatly improving its appearance; and the house of Newton, at the east end, a plain building, with a pleasing lawn before it. The population are agricultural, and their houses are for the most part in groups. The chief fuel formerly in use was peat, but the cutting of it has been prohibited, and at present the fuel used is principally English coal, cargoes of which are imported from Sunderland, and landed at Burgh-Head and Findhorn.

For ecclesiastical purposes Alves is within the bounds of the presbytery of Elgin and synod of Moray. The Earl of Moray is patron; and the minister's stipend is about £208, exclusively of an allowance of £8 for a grass-glebe: there are also a good manse, lately built, and having convenient offices and garden; and a glebe of four acres of land, worth £9 a year. Alves church, built in 1769, is a long narrow edifice containing sittings for 590 persons. There is a place of worship in connexion with the Free Church. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin, Greek, and the mathematics, in addition to the ordinary branches of education, and the master has a salary of £34. 4., with fees, a house and garden, and, if found qualified, a share of the Dick bequest. Another school is maintained by subscription, and the teacher of a female school in the Crook receives a small salary from the heritors. A parochial library is supported, which contains about 200 volumes.

ALVIE, a parish, in the district of Badenoch, county of Inverness, 9 miles (N. E.) from Kingussie; containing, with part of the former quoad sacra parish of Insh, 972 inhabitants, of whom seventy-three are in the

village of Lynchat. Alvie is supposed to have derived its name, signifying the "isle of swans", from the situation of its ancient church on a peninsula in the north-west extremity of the parish, formed by Loch Alvie, which from time immemorial has been frequented by numbers of swans. The parish extends for nearly twenty miles in length, from north to south, including the outline of the hills which terminate in the Grampian range; and varies from two to six miles in breadth, from east to west. It is calculated to comprise about eighty-four square miles, or 53,600 acres, of which 2574 are arable, 1842 meadow and pasture, and the remainder, exclusively of some large tracts of wood and plantations, moorland and waste. The surface is generally high: that portion of the strath of Badenoch which is within the parish has an elevation of nearly 650 feet; while of the numerous hills and mountains, the Grampians, forming the southern boundary of the parish, rise to the height of 4500 feet above the sea, and those on the north-west boundary, though of inferior elevation, attain a very considerable height. The river Spey, which rises in the braes of Badenoch, near Lochaber, flows through the parish in a direction nearly from west to east; and the small river Feshie falls into the Spey near the church: salmon are sometimes taken in the Spey. Loch Alvie is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth; the average depth is about eleven fathoms: the surrounding scenery is pleasingly picturesque.

The SOIL is generally light and gravelly, with the exception of the meadow-lands on the banks of the Spey, which are luxuriantly rich; the chief crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips, with the various grasses. The system of husbandry has been gradually improving, and on some of the larger farms is in a very advanced state; on the smaller farms it has made comparatively little progress. There are very few inclosures, and the farm-buildings are of inferior order. Little attention is paid to the rearing of live stock; the sheep are commonly of the black-faced, and the cattle of the Highland black breed. The hills and mountains are composed chiefly of gneiss, intersected with veins of granite and red porphyry: the granite occurs in two varieties; the white, which is preferred for building, and more easily dressed, and the red, which is harder and more durable. Limestone is quarried on the lands of Dunachton; and veins of lead are found in the gneiss at Tyncaim, and the burn of Raitts, on the lands of Belleville. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4260.

The principal seats are Belleville and Kinrara. The former is a spacious and elegant mansion, built after a design of the architect Adams, by James Macpherson, translator of Ossian's poems: it is beautifully situated in a picturesque demesne, embellished with stately timber and thriving plantations; and within a cluster of larches is an obelisk of marble, erected to the memory of Mr. Macpherson, on which is his bust, finely sculptured. Kinrara, a handsome mansion in the cottage style, built by a Duchess of Gordon, and in which she resided during the summer months till her decease in 1812, occupies a highly romantic and sequestered spot, about two miles from the church of Alvie. In the grounds is a monument of granite, erected by her husband the fourth duke to the memory of the deceased, whose remains were brought from London, and interred, at her own request, in a spot which she had selected. On Tor Alvie, to the north-west of the cottage, is a monument erected by the fifth and last duke, to the officers of the 42nd and 92nd regiments who fell in the battle of Waterloo. At Lynviulg, about half a mile from the church, is a branch post-office; and facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike-road from Edinburgh to Inverness, which passes through the whole length of the parish.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray: the minister's stipend is £158. 4. 6., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £5 per annum; patron, the Duke of Richmond. The church, situated on the shore of Loch Alvie, is a plain structure, built in 1798, and repaired in 1832, and contains 500 sittings. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £28. 18. 9., with a house, an allowance of £2. 2. in lieu of garden, and fees averaging about £20 per annum. Another school, the master of which has a salary of £20, with £10 fees, is supported by the General Assembly. At Delfour, about a mile west of the church, are the remains of a Druidical temple, consisting of two concentric circles of upright stones, of which the inner circle is twenty-five feet, and the outer, formed of larger stones, is fifty-five feet in diameter; near this work is an obelisk eight feet six inches in height, and both are situated in the middle of a field which is under arable cultivation. At Raitts are the remains of an artificial cavern, anciently the haunt of banditti.

ALYTH, a parish, partly in the county of FORFAR, but chiefly in that of PERTH, 17 miles (N. W.) from Dundee; containing 2910 inhabitants, of whom 190 are in the county of Forfar, and 1846 in the village or town, which is a burgh of barony. This place appears to have derived its name, signifying in the Gaelic language an "ascent", from the gradually sloping eminence on which its ancient church, and the older portion of the village, are built. The most ancient document where its name occurs is a charter of Alexander II., in 1232, granting the lands of Bamff, in the parish, to Nessus de Ramsay, ancestor of Sir James Ramsay, Bart., the present proprietor of that estate; the remainder of the lands belonged to the Lyndesays, Earls of Crawford, for many generations, till the year 1630, when they were purchased by the Ogilvy family. During the wars of the Covenanters, the army of the Marquess of Montrose was frequently stationed in the immediate neighbourhood; and during the siege of Dundee by General Monk, a meeting of the principal inhabitants, held in the village, to deliberate on the best means of defence, was surprised by a detachment of the English, who took many of the members prisoners.

The parish is bounded on the south-east by the river Isla, and is about fifteen miles in length, and from one mile to six miles in breadth, comprising 34,160 acres, of which about 8100 are arable, 1070 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture land. Its surface is diversified with ranges of hills, of which those of Alyth, Loyall, and Barry divide it into two unequal districts: the southern is in the valley of Strathmore, and the northern includes the forest of Alyth, and the Blacklunans, which last are in the county of Forfar. The height of the lands varies from 130 to nearly 1700 feet, ascending from the Isla to the summit of Mount Blair; the hill of Kingseat has an elevation of 1178

feet, and the hills of Alyth, Loyall, and Barry rise about 700 feet above the sea. The principal rivers are, the Isla; the Ericht, a tributary of the Isla; and the burn of Alyth, which rises in the forest of that name, and falls into the Isla at Inverquiech, about two miles east of the village. Salmon occasionally ascend the Isla, and trout are found in most of the streams, and in some, pike.

The SOIL is greatly diversified. On the level lands near the river, it is a deep rich black loam; in the Blacklunans district, a lighter, but fertile, loam, much encumbered with stones and rock; on the sides of the hills, a fine sharp gravelly soil, well adapted for oats, turnips, and potatoes; and in many parts, peat moss, and moor, of which a considerable portion might be brought into cultivation. The lands have been drained and inclosed, and much waste has been reclaimed; the farm-buildings, and the houses of the cotters, are substantial, and the lands near the Isla, which were exposed to frequent inundation, have been protected by embankments. The hills afford good pasture for sheep, of which from 2000 to 3000 are reared in the parish, all of the black-faced breed; the cattle, on the uplands, are of the native Angus breed, and on the lower farms a cross between the Angus and the Teeswater. In general the rocks are trap and conglomerate; and the principal substrata are, mica, and clay-slate, sandstone of the old red formation, with some small beds of a light-grey colour, and a yellowish compact limestone, well adapted for building. The natural wood, of which but little remains, is birch, hazel, and alder; and the plantations, the greater part of which are of recent date, are larch, Scotch, and spruce firs, interspersed with various kinds of hard-wood; but the larches are not in a thriving state. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,396. Bamff House is a handsome mansion of great antiquity, with many modern additions and improvements, pleasantly situated about three miles from the village, in grounds commanding some fine views. Balhary, another seat, is a modern, substantial, and spacious mansion, built on a rising ground on the bank of the Isla; and Jordanstone is also a handsome residence.

The VILLAGE stands on the burn of Alyth, and consists of several streets of good houses, of which those in the older part of it are of great antiquity: the inhabitants are well supplied with water. There are three bridges of stone over the burn, the handsomest of which was lately built by Sir James Ramsay to improve the approach to Bamff House: one of the bridges is of considerable antiquity, bearing the arms of Lord Gray, who held property in the parish three centuries ago. Most of the population are employed in weaving coarse linen for the manufacturers of Dundee, producing annually more than 10,000 webs, of 150 yards each; there is a fulling-mill in the village, and also at Inverquiech. Alyth was erected into a burgh of barony in the reign of James III.: a baronial court is held on the first Tuesday in every month, under a baron bailie appointed by the Earl of Airlie, who is superior of the burgh; and a system of police has also been established. Fairs for sheep and cattle are held on the Tuesday after the second Thursday in March; the second Tuesday, and the 25th, of June; the last Tuesday in July; the Tuesday before the 10th of October; the first Tuesday and Wednesday, and the Tuesday after the 11th, of November; and the second Tuesday in December; all O. S. A post-office under that of Meigle, and a branch of the Western Bank, have been established here; and facility of communication is maintained by good roads, kept in repair by statute labour.

For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns: the minister's stipend averages about £235, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £14 per annum; patron, the Crown. The church, situated in the village, is a handsome and spacious structure in the Norman style, built in 1839, from a design by Mr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, and contains 1290 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church, and a small Episcopal chapel. The parochial school was erected in 1835; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house, and an allowance in lieu of a garden, and the fees average £20 per annum. Five boys and five girls are instructed and clothed from a rent-charge of £30 on the Ballindoch estate. On Barry Hill are some remains of a Pictish encampment, and of a narrow bridge over the fosse by which it was surrounded; and to the south of the hill, on the low grounds, are several upright stones supposed to commemorate some warlike exploit. Stone coffins containing human bones have been dug up near these places. At the influx of the burn of Alyth into the river Isla, are the ruins of the ancient castle of Inverquiech; and at Corb, on the south-west of the forest of Alyth, are the remains of a castle, probably a hunting-seat of the Earls of Crawford. The parish gives the title of Baron Alyth to the Earl of Airlie.

AMISFIELD, a village, in the parish of TINWALD, county of DUMFRIES, 5 miles (N. E.) from Dumfries; containing 140 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Emsfield*, was erected into a burgh of barony by Charles I., with a weekly market and fairs; at present, it consists merely of a few old thatched houses, which the proprietors are allowing to go to decay. Amisfield Castle, long the seat of the ancient family of Charteris, stands west of the high road from Dumfries to Edinburgh, and is a quadrangular building, having a high tower of picturesque appearance on the south-west, and a more modern erection, now the dwelling-house, on the east. Near the village are distinct vestiges of a Roman fort. —See TINWALD.

AMULRIE, a village and district, in the parish of DULL, county of PERTH, 11 miles (N. by E.) from Crieff; containing 406 inhabitants. It is situated on the road between Crieff and Aberfeldy, and is watered by the small river Bran, which flows hence in a north-eastern direction, and falls into the Tay at Inver, opposite to Dunkeld. Here is a sub post-office; and an excellent inn, much frequented by visiters to the neighbouring lake of Freuchie, is distant about a mile and a quarter westward of the village. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held on the first Tuesday and Wednesday in May, and the Friday before the first Wednesday in November. There is a chapel in connexion with the Established Church, under the patronage of the Committee of the General Assembly: the minister has a stipend, paid from the royal bounty, of £65, including £5 for communion elements; with a house and garden, a few acres of land, and fuel.

ANABICH, an island, in the parish of HARRIS, county of INVERNESS; containing 41 inhabitants.

ANCRUM, a parish, in the district of JEDBURGH, county of ROXBURGH, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Jedburgh; containing 1407 inhabitants, of whom 499 are in the village. The name of this place, anciently *Alnecrumb*, is derived from the situation of its village on a bend of the river Alne, now the Ale. There were formerly two villages distinguished by the appellations of Over and Nether Ancrum, of the former of which nothing now remains. The principal event of historical importance is the battle of Ancrum Moor, which originated in an attempt made in 1545, by Sir Ralph Evers and Sir Bryan Layton, to possess themselves of the lands of the Merse and Teviotdale, which had been conferred upon them by a grant of Henry VIII., King of England. The Earl of Angus, who had considerable property in that district, determined to resist the attempt, and a battle between his forces and those of the English took place on a moor about a mile and a half north of the village, in which the latter were defeated with great loss. In this conflict, both the villages of Ancrum were burnt to the ground; the village of Nether Ancrum was soon afterwards rebuilt, but of the other nothing remains but the ruins of one or two dilapidated houses.

The PARISH comprises about 8400 acres, of which one-half is arable, 820 acres in woods and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture. Its surface is pleasingly undulated, rising in some parts into considerable eminences, and presenting a continued variety of level plains and sloping heights. The Teviot forms the southern boundary of the parish, and the river Ale traverses it from east to west; the banks of the latter are highly picturesque in several parts of its course, presenting in some points precipitous masses of bare rugged rock, and in others overhung by rocks richly wooded. Both the rivers abound with excellent trout, and are much frequented by anglers. The soil is greatly varied: on the banks of the Teviot it is luxuriantly rich, and of great depth; in other parts of less fertility, and in some almost sterile. The chief crops are oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, peas, and beans. The system of agriculture is in an improved state; draining has been carried on to a considerable extent, and much of the inferior land has been rendered productive. Much attention is paid to the rearing of live stock, for which the pastures are well adapted; the sheep are mostly of the Leicestershire breed, and a cross between that and the Cheviot, and the cattle are all of the short-horned kind. The woods contain many stately trees, and the plantations are extensive and well managed. The principal substrata are red and white freestone, which are both of good quality, and extensively wrought for the supply of the surrounding district. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8893. Ancrum House, the seat of Sir William Scott, Bart., is a spacious and venerable mansion, in an extensive and richly-wooded park stocked with deer. Chesters is a handsome modern mansion, romantically situated at the mouth of a deep and thickly-wooded dell, on the bank of the Teviot; and Kirklands, in the later style of English architecture, is beautifully situated on a wooded height on the bank of the Ale, forming a strikingly picturesque object in the landscape. The village is on the south bank of the Teviot. Facility of communication is maintained with Jedburgh and other market-towns in the vicinity, by good roads; the turnpike-road from Edinburgh to Newcastle passes along the eastern boundary of the parish for several miles, and the Hawick railway intersects the western part of the parish.

Ecclesiastically, Ancrum is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale: the stipend of the incumbent is about £224, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum; patron, Sir William Scott. The church, which anciently belonged to the see of Glasgow, having been annexed to it on the dissolution of the abbey of Lindisfarn, was rebuilt in 1762, and is a neat and substantial edifice, adapted for about 520 persons. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with £28. 15. fees, and a good house and garden. Till very lately, there were considerable remains of what were called the Maltan Walls, which inclosed an area of about an acre and a half. The spot is supposed to have been the site of a commandery of the Knights of Malta, or St. John of Jerusalem, said to have been established here in the reign of David I.; and in the adjacent field, numerous human bones, and frequently entire skeletons, have been discovered by the plough. Within the area of the walls were various vaults and subterraneous passages, apparently the foundations of the ancient building; but even those portions of the outer wall which alone were left standing have disappeared, and little but the site is now left. On the hill behind Ancrum House are the remains of a circular fort, with a triple intrenchment. In the parish are numerous caves, formed as places of retreat in times of danger, one of which, on the glebe, was the favourite resort of the poet Thomson, and still bears his name. A monument has been raised over the tomb of Lilliard, a Scotch female who fell in the battle of Ancrum Moor, covered with wounds, while fighting with desperate valour, and who was buried on the spot where she fell. The place confers the title of Earl on the Marquess of Lothian.

ANDERSTON, a burgh, and for a time a quoad sacra parish, consisting of part of BARONY parish, in the suburbs of the city of GLASGOW, county of LANARK, 1 mile (W.) from Glasgow; containing 3759 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its founder, Mr. John Anderston, of Stobcross, who in 1725 formed the plan of a village, and divided the lands of one of his most unproductive farms into building lots, thus laying the foundation of a very considerable suburb to the city. It is on the north side of the river Clyde, and though of irregular form, and less modern in appearance than others of the suburban districts, it contains many well-built and handsome houses; the lands to the north are chiefly garden-ground, and on the banks of the river are several pleasing villas, inhabited by some of the most opulent merchants of Glasgow. A considerable part of the population are employed in the cotton manufacture, in iron-foundries, and the production of machinery; many are mariners belonging to the port, and there are shops of various kinds for the supply of the inhabitants.

Anderston was erected into a burgh of barony, by royal charter, in 1824; the district includes parts of the lands of Stobcross, Gushet, Parsonscroft, and Rankenshaugh, and is wholly within the parliamentary boundary of the city of Glasgow. The government is vested in a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and eleven councillors, annually elected by the burgesses;

the bailies and treasurers from the councillors, and the provost from the burgesses generally. The magistrates exercise civil jurisdiction in pleas not exceeding forty shillings in amount, and criminal jurisdiction in all cases within the Police act: courts for the former are held weekly, or every alternate week, and for the latter four times in the week; in both of which, the town-clerk acts as assessor. The burgesses pay a fee of £2. 2. on admission. The corporation have power to hold a weekly market and two annual fairs: the fairs were formerly held, but they have been discontinued. Anderston quoad sacra parish was formed in 1834, and, like every similar division, was subsequently abolished: the minister's stipend is £300, derived from the seat-rents, of which £80 are secured by bond. The church was originally built as a chapel of ease, in 1799, at a cost of £2500, raised by voluntary subscription, and has been since repaired; it is a neat structure, and contains 1246 sittings. A school for this parish and the former quoad sacra parish of St. Mark, was erected at an expense of £1700, of which £850 were subscribed by the two parishes, and the remainder granted by the treasury; it is a spacious building, containing three schools, attended by 600 children paying very moderate fees. There is also a Free church. St. John's episcopal church, at Anderston, was commenced in September, 1849.

Seal and Arms.

ANDREW'S, ST., a city, the seat of a university, and anciently the metropolitan see of Scotland, in the district of St. Andrew's, county of Fife, 42 miles (N. N. E.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the villages of Boarhills, Grange, Kincaple, and Strathkinness, 6017 inhabitants, of whom 3959 are in the city. This place, which is of remote antiquity, formed part of the territories of the Pictish kings, of whom Hergustus, whose capital was at Abernethy, had a palace or hunting-seat near the site of the present town, at that time a forest frequented by wild boars, and thence, as well as from its situation on a promontory overlooking the bay, called *Mucross*, a name still retained in that of the present village of Boarhills. The origin of the town is ascribed by tradition to *St. Regulus*, abbot of the monastery of Patrae, in the Grecian province of Achaia, who about the year 370, attended by a company of his brethren, sailed from Patrae, bearing with him a portion of the relics of the Apostle St. Andrew, which had been deposited there; and was driven by a storm into the bay of this place, where with difficulty, after the loss of their ship, the crew escaped to land, with the sacred relics they had preserved. Hergustus, the Pictish monarch, informed of the arrival of these strangers, came to visit them in person, and, pleased with the simplicity and sanctity of their manners, became a convert to Christianity; granted them his palace, with the adjoining lands for a settlement; and after the subsequent erection of a church, changed the name Mucross into *Kilrymont*, or "the church of the King's Mount". St. Regulus lived for thirty years afterwards at this place, under the patronage of Hergustus, disseminating the doctrines of the Christian faith throughout this part of the country, and was buried in the church over which he had so long presided. After the subjugation of the Pictish dominion, and the establishment of the Scottish monarchy, by Kenneth McAlpine, that king transferred the seat of government from Abernethy to this place, to which, in honour of the Apostle, he gave the name of St. Andrew's, by which it has ever since been designated; and on the division of the country into dioceses, in the reign of Malcolm III., St. Andrew's became the metropolitan see of the kingdom. In 1120, an Augustine priory was founded here, by Robert, Bishop of St. Andrew's, who also, in 1140, obtained from David I. a charter erecting the town into a royal burgh. To this important priory the nomination of the bishop was transferred, partially at first, but completely in 1273, from the Culdees, whose chapel of St. Regulus served as the diocesan church before the cathedral was erected. In 1159, Bishop Arnold commenced the erection of the cathedral, which was continued under his successors for more than a century and a half, and ultimately completed by Bishop Lamberton, a zealous adherent of Bruce. According to the uniform practice of the period, the eastern portion was first finished, and at once used for the performance of divine service; the transepts and nave were next proceeded with, and the whole was consecrated by Bishop Lamberton in 1318, in the presence of King Robert I. and the chief persons in the kingdom. In 1200, Bishop Roger built the castle of St. Andrew's, which was for many years the residence of the prelates of the see; and in 1274 Bishop Wishart founded a Dominican priory.

After the battle of Falkirk, in 1298, Edward I. of England summoned the Scottish parliament to meet at St. Andrew's, and compelled every member, with the exception only of Sir William Wallace, to swear fealty to his government. A few years subsequently, the same parliament assembled here to take the oath of allegiance to Robert Bruce. Edward III. of England, in 1336, placed a garrison in the castle, which, in the year following, was reduced by the Earls of March and Fife; and in 1401, David, Duke of Rothesay, brother of James I., on a false charge of treason was imprisoned in the castle by his uncle, the Duke of Albany, and afterwards removed to Falkland, where he was starved to death. The university of St. Andrew's was founded in 1410, by Bishop Wardlaw, and in the following year was incorporated by charter, conferring all the powers and privileges enjoyed by foreign universities. James I., after regaining his liberty, visited the establishment, bestowing on its members many marks of his favour, and in 1431 granted them a charter of exemption from all taxes, tolls, or services, in every part of the kingdom. Bishop Kennedy, nephew of James I., in 1455, founded the college of St. Salvator, chiefly for theological studies and the liberal arts; the foundation charter was confirmed by Pope Nicholas V., and the institution was subsequently endowed with numerous royal grants. In 1471, the bishops of St. Andrew's were dignified with the title of archbishops, and the metropolitan see was elevated to the primacy of the kingdom. In 1512, John Hepburn, prior of the Augustinian monastery, founded the college of St. Leonard, and endowed it from the revenues of the hospital which had been built for the reception of pilgrims visiting the shrine of St.

Andrew, and out of his own private property, chiefly for the education of the brethren of the convent. During the numerous religious persecutions which preceded the Reformation, George Buchanan, afterwards preceptor of James VI., was imprisoned in the castle of St. Andrew's, for writing against the Franciscan friars, but contrived to make his escape through one of the windows, and fled into England. In 1537, Archbishop James Beaton, uncle and predecessor of Cardinal David Beaton, obtained a bull from Paul III. authorizing the foundation of a college to be dedicated to St. Mary, on the site of the ancient pedagogium; he endowed the institution with certain tithes, and soon after the commencement of the building, his successor the cardinal undertook the completion. Cardinal Beaton, however, had only removed the fabric of the pedagogy, when his death also put a stop to further progress: the next archbishop, Hamilton, finished the erection, and in virtue of a bull from Pope Julius III., in 1552, endowed it out of his episcopal revenues, for the maintenance of four professors and a number of bursars and servants. The establishment was remodelled in 1579, by Archbishop Adamson and George Buchanan, and since that time has been confined to the study of theology. In 1546, Cardinal Beaton was assassinated in the castle, and his dead body suspended for a time on the wall, from the same window whence he had witnessed the martyrdom of Wishart. In 1559, after a sermon preached by John Knox the reformer, the populace immediately commenced the destruction of the venerable cathedral of St. Andrew's, which in a few hours they reduced to a heap of ruins; and they afterwards plundered and destroyed other religious establishments of the city.

The history of St. Andrew's presents many features of interest, connected with the progress of the Reformation in Scotland, as might naturally be expected from the city being a stronghold of the Church whose corruptions made the great change necessary. The first martyr to reformed opinions in Scotland was *John Resby*, an Englishman, who, having become a convert to the doctrines of Wycliffe, Huss, and Jerome of Prague, preached those doctrines within the diocese of St. Andrew's, and was apprehended by command of Bishop Wardlaw. Resby suffered at Perth, where he had been signally successful as a reformed preacher; and a quarter of a century afterwards, in 1432, *Paul Crow*, a native of Bohemia, and a disciple of Huss and Jerome, was condemned to the stake at St. Andrew's, in which city he had settled as a physician, and had been exceedingly zealous in propagating reformed truth. Another martyr connected with St. Andrew's was the famous *Patrick Hamilton*, abbot of Fern, and nephew of the Earl of Arran, who suffered in 1527, during the archiepiscopate of James Beaton, at the early age of twenty-three. About four years after this martyrdom, which took place in front of St. Salvator's college, *Henry Forrest*, a young man, a native of Linlithgow, invested with a small order in the Church, was incarcerated by the same archbishop, and condemned to suffer at the stake as a heretic, the sentence being carried into effect at the north gate of the cathedral, that the people of Angus, seeing the flames, might forbear to embrace doctrines whose profession was attended with consequences so dreadful. Soon afterwards, two persons of the names of Gourlay and Straiton were consigned to the flames in the city, charged with denying the supremacy of the pope, and propagating the doctrines of protestantism. The next martyr was the celebrated *George Wishart*, for the purpose of whose martyrdom, says Spottiswood, "a scaffold was erected on the east front of the castle, towards the abbey, with a great tree in the midst of it, in manner of a gibbet, unto which the prisoner was to be tied; and right against it was all the munition of the castle planted, if, perhaps, any should press by violence to take him away. The fore tower was hung with tapestry, and rich cushions laid, for the ease of the cardinal (Beaton) and prelates who were to behold that spectacle." Wishart suffered in 1545, urging the people to cling to the good word of God, and the true gospel of Christ. The spot where the martyrdom took place is at the foot of North Castle-street. In the spring of 1558 suffered the last martyr of St. Andrew's in the cause of the Reformation, *Walter Mill*, an aged priest of the parish of Lunan, near Montrose, who was detected by Archbishop Hamilton, and condemned to suffer in front of the principal entrance to the cathedral. Being upwards of eighty years of age, he was unable to walk without help to the place of execution; and though some of the previous martyrdoms had presented features of extreme barbarity, yet the cruelty of persecuting so venerable a man was especially conspicuous, rousing the indignation of the people that witnessed the melancholy scene. Within the last few years, a monument in memory of those who suffered at St. Andrew's by fire, in the cause of truth, has been erected at the west end of the Scores, at the top of the declivity towards the Links.

In 1583, James VI., escaping from the thraldom in which he was held by Gowrie, Glencairn, and others, shut himself up in the castle, by connivance of the governor, and was joined here by a number of his loyal subjects. After his accession to the English throne, he assembled here a meeting of the prelates and principal clergy, to deliberate on the future interests of the Church. In 1645, the Scottish parliament met in the lower room of what is now the university library, and passed sentence of death upon Sir Robert Spottiswood, son of the late archbishop, and three other royalists, who had been taken prisoners at the battle of Philiphaugh, and who were publicly executed in the principal street of the city. In 1679, Archbishop Sharpe was murdered at Magus Muir, within four miles of the city, by a party of Covenanters, of whom five, that were afterwards taken prisoners at the battle of Bothwell Bridge, were executed on the spot where the murder was committed, and their bodies hung in chains. Previously to the Reformation, the city was a place of considerable commercial importance, and the resort of numerous merchants from France, Holland, and other trading ports; and according to Martine, at the Senzie fair, held within the priory in the month of April, and which lasted fifteen days, its harbour was filled with two or three hundred vessels from Flanders, Holland, France, and other parts of the commercial world. But after the Reformation, and the consequent suppression of its ecclesiastical supremacy, its trade and shipping fell into rapid decay. In 1655, it was so reduced that a petition was addressed by the magistrates and council to General Monk, praying to be relieved from an assessment, on the ground of "the total decay of shipping

and sea trade, and the removal of the most eminent inhabitants"; and in 1656, there was only one vessel, of twenty tons' burthen, belonging to the port. The chief support of the inhabitants, after the Reformation, was derived from its university; and although its trade has in some degree revived, yet the city has never regained its original commercial importance. An elaborate *History of St. Andrew's*, abounding in interesting ecclesiastical information, has been written by the Rev. Charles John Lyon, M.A., the episcopal clergyman in the city.

The TOWN is beautifully situated on the bay of St. Andrew's in the German Ocean, and mainly consists of three spacious and nearly parallel streets, of which the principal is South-street, at whose western extremity is Argyle Port, the only remnant of the ancient fortifications of the city; it is still in good preservation, and over the arched gateway are the city arms. On the north of South-street is Market-street, to the north of which is North-street; and still further to the north, and bordering upon the bay, is said to have been Swallow-street, formerly the principal residence of the merchants, but which, if it ever existed, has long since disappeared, and the site been converted into a public walk called the Scores. The three streets are intersected at right angles by various smaller streets; and a new street called Bell-street has been formed, connecting North with Market street, and which has since been extended to South-street. The houses are generally well built, and of handsome appearance, and many of them are spacious; the streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water, though in insufficient quantity. A literary, scientific, and antiquarian society was instituted in 1838; the mechanics have established a public library and reading-room, and there is a library and reading-room supported by annual subscriptions of one guinea. The sea-beach is well adapted for bathing; and near the castle, on an eminence overlooking the sea, a building has been erected containing every requisite accommodation of hot and cold baths. On the extensive links to the west of the town, the ancient game of golf is pursued by the inhabitants, as their principal recreation; a club for that purpose was established in 1754, which consists of about 400 members, and holds two meetings in the year, and to such an extent is this amusement generally followed, that not less than 5000 balls are annually used by the players. The Union Club consists of 230 members; every member must belong to the golf club, and must pay the annual subscription of ten shillings, with £2 entrance fee: in the building rented by the club is an excellent reading-room, supported by the members resident in the city. The environs of the town possess much beauty and variety of scenery, and the numerous remains of its ancient ecclesiastical structures, and its colleges and public buildings, give to it a venerable and interesting appearance. Its salubrity of climate, the easy access to it by the St. Andrew's branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, and the remarkable facilities it affords for education, also render it a desirable residence. It is especially adapted as a place of retirement from the fatigues of military life or of commerce, and visiters come to it from very considerable distances on account of the advantages it presents for bathing.

Within the last few years, St. Andrew's has attracted public notice for the spirited improvements that have been carried into effect by its authorities. These improvements may be dated from the year 1842, when Major Hugh Lyon Playfair, of St. Leonard's, was elected chief magistrate of the burgh: through the energy and public spirit of that gentleman, the town has been improved in a variety of respects, and now presents a more worthy remnant of its bygone splendour. The condition of the streets first claimed attention; they have been mostly repaired, and provided with suitable foot pavement, projections have been removed, and the public convenience and comfort has been generally studied. Bell-street has been extended, as already observed, to South-street; other lines of building have been raised, and the structure of Argyle or West Port, by which South-street is entered from the west, has been completely renovated. It was mainly through the active zeal of the provost, that the Madras Infant School was built in 1844, and that further grants were obtained from government in 1844 and 1847, for the completion of the new buildings of the United College. On the removal of the infant school to its present convenient and healthful position, he converted the building behind the parish church, in which the school had previously been taught, into a spacious city hall, supplying a desideratum for the accommodation of public meetings, long felt to exist. It may be noticed as a gratifying feature in the various improvements, that they have all been carried out with the utmost regard to the preservation of the ancient architectural remains, which have, moreover, been so freed from every thing unseemly, that the ruins of the city are now more worthy than ever of the inspection of the visiter. Provost Playfair has also displayed a warm interest in the moral and spiritual improvement of the labouring classes, especially of the long-neglected fisher population. Such is a brief account of what has been done on behalf of the ancient and once metropolitan city of St. Andrew's within the last few years, chiefly through the perseverance of its active provost. But for carrying out these improvements, the public are also specially indebted to the distinguished liberality of the citizens and the members of the corporation, as without the contributions of the former, and frank co-operation of the latter, the greater number of these works of reform could not have been effected. An account of the recent changes will be found in the *History of St. Andrew's* by the Rev. Charles Roger, published in 1849, from which some particulars have been derived for this article.

The UNIVERSITY, which consists of St. Mary's or the New College, and the United Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, is under the control of a chancellor, chosen by the senatus academicus; two principals appointed by the crown, one for St. Mary's, with an average stipend of £313, and one for St. Salvator's and St. Leonard's, with an average income of £338; and a rector, elected by the professors and students. The principal of St. Mary's is also primarius

Seal of the University.

professor of divinity in his college, taking the department of systematic theology: his total income is above stated. The professorships of ecclesiastical history, biblical criticism, and oriental languages, in St. Mary's, and the professorship of mathematics in the United College, are in the patronage of the Crown, and are valued respectively at £354, £306, £279, and £386, per annum. The professorships in the United College in its own gift, are, the Greek, valued at £418; logic, £338; moral philosophy, £322; and natural philosophy, £313: that of medicine, £316, is in the patronage of the university. The professorship of humanity, also in the United College, valued at £422, is in the gift of the Marquess of Titchfield; the professorship of civil history, valued at £230, is in the patronage of the Marquess of Ailsa; and the lectureship of chemistry, founded from a bequest by Dr. Gray, and to which the first appointment was made in 1840, is valued at £70, and is in the patronage of the Earl of Leven. The senatus academicus consists of the principals and professors of both colleges, and the rector of the university presides at its meetings. By this body alone are degrees conferred, the several faculties recommending the candidates.

The College of St. Mary is confined to the study of theology. The students neither wear gowns, nor pay any fees, but previously to their admission, must have passed through the ordinary routine of classical and philosophical studies in some of the Scottish colleges; the session commences on the 1st of December, and closes on the 31st of March. In the gift of this college are twenty bursaries, among which are, one of £18, two of £15 each, ten between £15 and £10, three of £10, and one of £7. Of these twenty bursaries the greater number have been merged into a common fund, which, at the close of the session, is divided among those students who are not otherwise provided with bursaries, according to their respective circumstances and merits. The college has also the patronage of several incumbencies. The buildings, which have been restored, and partly rebuilt, by government, occupy two sides of a quadrangle: on the west side are the lecture-rooms and dining-hall, and on the north the principal's official house, and also the university library, containing more than 50,000 volumes, open to the use of both colleges. The structure of the library is very spacious, comprising four large halls. Its front towards the street is ornamented with a series of shields, containing the armorial bearings of the several chancellors of the university, from its foundation to the present time.

The Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard were united by act of parliament, in 1747, and placed under the superintendence of one principal. The students wear gowns of scarlet frieze, and pay a fee of £3. 3. to each of the professors whose lectures they attend; the session commences on the first Tuesday in October, and closes on the last Friday in April. In the gift of the college are sixty-four bursaries, of the aggregate value of £840. Eight are in the patronage of the Madras school; seven in that of the university and united college; three, of about £90 each, in the patronage of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart., for candidates of the names of Ramsay, Durham, Carnegie, and Lindsay; and the remainder are open to general competition. The college has also the patronage of the livings of Dunino, Kemback, Kilmany, Cults, and Forteviot. The buildings have been completely renovated and much enlarged, by government, at an expense of about £18,600. They form a spacious quadrangle, containing the apartments in which the professors deliver their lectures; a hall; a venerable chapel, in which is the splendid tomb of the founder of St. Salvator's, Bishop Kennedy, with an inscription almost entirely obliterated; a museum connected with the literary, scientific, and antiquarian society of St. Andrew's; and other accommodation. The chapel, which was formerly much larger, and had a beautifully groined roof, since removed from an unfounded apprehension of insecurity, is now used as the parish church of St. Leonard. In the tomb of Bishop Kennedy were found, in 1683, an exquisitely wrought silver mace, now appropriated to the use of the college, and five others merely plated, of which two are preserved in the college of St. Mary, and one each were presented to the universities of Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. The college also possesses three silver arrows which were annually awarded as prizes to a company of archers, from the year 1618 to 1751, and, after being held by the winners for one year, were returned with silver medals attached to them; to one are appended thirty-nine medals, weighing together 166 ounces, and to another thirty, weighing fifty-five ounces.

Of the college of St. Leonard, now in ruins, all that remains is the roofless chapel, the hall, and some other buildings which form dwellings. In the chapel are the supposed monument of the founder, Prior Hepburn; the monument of Robert Stewart, Earl of March, bishop-elect of Caithness, and commendator of the priory of St. Andrew's; the tomb of John Wynram the reformer; and a mural monument to Robert Wilkie, for twenty-one years principal of the college. The hall contained the refectory and dormitories of the students; and on one of the walls is the inscription "*Erexit Gul. Guild. S.S.T.D.*," with the date "1650".

Among the many distinguished men who have studied, or held office, in the university of St. Andrew's, may be mentioned *Sir David Lindsay*, of the Mount, one of the most celebrated Scottish poets. *John Knox*, who entered as a student in 1524, early devoted himself to the Protestant cause, and about 1542, as a regent in the university, inculcated doctrines contrary to the tenets of the Church, for which he was compelled to seek personal security by flight. After being driven from place to place, he at length found an asylum for a time, in 1547, in the castle of St. Andrew's, then in the possession of Cardinal Beaton's assassins. It was while resident here that he first publicly preached the Gospel. Some years later, he preached at St. Andrew's the sermon already referred to as leading to the destruction of the chief ecclesiastical buildings in the city. He was successively appointed minister of the congregations at Edinburgh and St. Andrew's; and after the troubles of the period had terminated in the public recognition of the Reformed faith, he was statedly fixed as minister in the former city. In 1570, on account of his health, Knox retired to St. Andrew's, where he remained till within a few weeks of his last illness and death: he died at Edinburgh on the 24th November, 1572. Other eminent men who studied or taught in the university were, *George Buchanan*, the historian; *Andrew Melville*; *Samuel Rutherford*, author of the well-known "Letters"; *Archbishop Sharpe*; *Dr. Adam Ferguson*, author of the "History of

the Roman Republic"; *Dr. James Playfair*, author of a complete System of Chronology; *Dr. Thomas Chalmers*, the distinguished preacher and theological writer; *Lord Campbell*, lord chief-justice of the court of Queen's Bench; &c., &c.

The Madras College, situated in South-street, was founded by the late Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell, who in 1831 conveyed, for that and other purposes, to the provost of St. Andrew's, the two ministers of the parish, and the professor of Greek in the university, £60,000 three per cent. reduced annuities, and £60,000 three per cent. consols. Of these funds, five-twelfths were to be transferred by them to the provost, magistrates, and town council of Edinburgh, of Glasgow, Leith, Aberdeen, and Inverness, for the foundation of schools on the Madras system; one-twelfth to the trustees of the Royal Naval School, for a similar purpose; and one-twelfth to the provost and council of St. Andrew's, Dr. Bell's native place, for the formation of a permanent fund for the moral and religious improvement of the city. The remaining five shares were to be vested in the same trustees, substituting only the sheriff depute of Fife for the professor of Greek, after the death of the present professor, for the erection and endowment of a college to be called the Madras College of St. Andrew's, and for the establishment of eight bursaries in the United College, tenable by such as have been three years in the Madras College. Buildings were soon after erected, in the Elizabethan style, from a design by Mr. Burn, architect, of Edinburgh, inclosing a spacious quadrangular area, and containing the requisite class-rooms for the school, and two handsome residences for the English and classical masters. The college is under the visitation of the lord-lieutenant of the county, the lord justice clerk of Scotland, and the bishop of Edinburgh. It is conducted on the Madras system, by a classical master and an assistant, and an English master, who has also an assistant, the former having a salary of £50, and the latter of £25, from the funds of the college, in addition to their fees; by masters of arithmetic, writing, and the modern languages, each of whom has a salary of £50, in addition to their fees; and by masters of the mathematics, geography, drawing, and church music. The total number of the pupils is about 900, including those of the English and grammar schools of the city, which have been incorporated with this institution; and about 150 children of the poorer citizens, also, receive a gratuitous education in the establishment. In another part of the town is the Madras infant school, erected in 1844, partly out of the Bell fund, and partly by means of a government grant.

The only manufactures in the town are, that of golf balls, of which about 10,000 are annually made; and the weaving of linen for the manufacturers of Dundee. The TRADE of the port is very inconsiderable. Some vessels occasionally bring cargoes of timber from Norway and the Baltic, but when drawing more than fourteen feet of water, they are obliged to discharge part of their lading before they can enter the harbour. The number of vessels belonging to the port is eleven, of the aggregate burthen of 566 tons. In 1848, upwards of 200 vessels arrived in the harbour; and the revenues arising from shore-dues, levied by authority of the magistrates, have averaged, during the last few years, about £175 per annum. The harbour is formed chiefly by the Kinness rivulet, and is difficult of access; it was deepened in 1836, has since been improved by the erection of a new quay on the west side, and at spring tides can receive vessels of 300 tons. The estuary of the river Eden, on the northern confines of the parish, is navigable when the tide is nearly full. There are fourteen boats employed in the fisheries off the coast: the fish usually taken are, haddock, cod, ling, skate, halibut, and flounders, the produce of which, after supplying the home markets, is sent to Cupar; and during the season, the greater part of the boats are employed in the herring-fishery off the coast of Caithness. In the Eden, as far as the tide extends, is a salmon-fishery; but the produce is inconsiderable. The corn-market is held weekly on Monday, and is well supplied: a weekly market is also held for poultry, butter, eggs, and provisions of all kinds. There are fairs on the second Thursday in April, the 1st of August, and the 30th of November (all O. S.): the first, anciently called the Senzie Fair, was formerly resorted to by merchants from various foreign ports; the August fair is generally very large, and is much resorted to for the hiring of farm-servants, as well as for general business. The post-office has a good delivery; and communication is maintained by good roads, and by the St. Andrew's branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. There are branches in the city of the Bank of Scotland, the Clydesdale Banking Company, and the Edinburgh and Leith Bank.

Second Seal of the Burgh.

The city received its first charter of incorporation from David I. in 1140, erecting it into a ROYAL BURGH. Under this charter, confirmed by Malcolm IV. in 1153, the government is vested in a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twenty-two councillors. There are seven incorporated guilds, viz., the smiths, wrights, bakers, shoemakers, tailors, weavers, and butchers, into one of which an individual must be admitted, previously to his becoming a burgess qualified to carry on trade; the fees vary from £45 to £15 for strangers, from £20 to £12 for apprentices, and from £2. 10. to £1 for sons of freemen. The magistrates exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction within the burgh, the former to any amount, but the latter confined chiefly to petty offences. They accordingly hold courts for the recovery of small debts on the first Monday in every month, and a bailie-court twice a week: in the former, the number of cases has greatly diminished since the establishment of the sheriff's small-debt court. A dean-of-guild court is held occasionally. This city, with the burghs of Anstruther Easter and Wester, Crail, Cupar, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem, returns a member to the imperial parliament; the number of qualified voters in St. Andrew's is about 280. The town-hall, an ancient building situated in Market-street, has been enlarged and repaired; and the gaol, which is chiefly for the temporary confinement of petty delinquents, is under good regulations.

The PARISH is bounded on the east by the German Ocean, and is about ten miles in length and two miles in extreme breadth, comprising 10,300 acres, of which

9840 are arable, 345 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. Its surface is generally level, except towards the east, where the hills of Balrymont have an elevation of 370 feet, and towards the west, in which direction the hill of Clatto rises to the height of 548 feet above the sea. The coast is about six miles in extent, and is bounded in some parts with rocks, of which the Maiden rock and those of Kinkell and Buddo are the most conspicuous. About a mile from the town is the cave of Kinkell, about eighty feet in length and twenty-five feet wide; the roof, apparently of one entire stone, is about eleven feet in height, but inclining so much towards the east as to form an angle with the floor, which on the west side, about forty feet from the entrance, is covered with plants whose growth is promoted by water constantly trickling from the roof. The principal river is the Eden, over which is an ancient bridge of six arches, called the Gair or Guard bridge, built by Bishop Wardlaw, and wide enough only for one carriage to pass. There are also two small rivulets, of which the larger, after a course of nearly five miles, having turned several corn-mills, flows into the harbour, on the south-east; and the other falls into the sea at the north-west of the city. The soil is mostly fertile, and the lands are generally better adapted for tillage than for pasture, producing abundant crops of grain of all kinds; the system of agriculture is improved, and many acres of land near the mouth of the Eden have been protected from inundation by embankment. The cattle, which were all of the Fifeshire breed, have been mixed with various others of recent introduction; and the sheep, the number of which has been for some time gradually increasing, are principally of the Highland and Cheviot breeds. The chief substrata are, sandstone, in which are found thin seams of coal; slate clay; and clay ironstone: the sandstone is of a grey colour, very durable, and of good quality for building. The plantations are mainly around the houses of the landed proprietors, and in a thriving state; they mostly consist of ash, oak, elm, beech, plane, and larch, with some Scotch firs, which are chiefly on the poorer soils. The annual value of real property in the parish is £26,834.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife. The living is collegiate, consisting of two charges, of which the first is in the patronage of the Crown, and the second in that of the Magistrates and Council of the city. The minister of the first charge has a stipend of £439. 9. 4., with a glebe valued at £23 per annum; and the minister of the second charge has £171. 18. 2., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £16. 15. per annum. They officiate in the parish church and St. Mary's church, in the morning and afternoon alternately. The parish church, originally erected by Bishop Turgot, about the commencement of the twelfth century, anciently contained numerous chapels, which were suppressed at the Reformation: after the destruction of the cathedral, it was substituted as the cathedral of the archbishops of St. Andrew's. It was rebuilt in 1798, is a spacious structure with a tower and spire, and contains about 2200 sittings. In the great aisle is a splendid monument of white marble, erected to the memory of Archbishop Sharpe, by his son, Sir William Sharpe, in 1679. An episcopal chapel was built in 1825, at a cost of £1400; there are also places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, Independents, and Baptists.

Among the monuments of antiquity with which the city and its environs abound, are the remains of the church of *St. Regulus*, which is supposed by some to be the original structure erected by Hergustus, King of the Picts, on his conversion to Christianity. Others refer the remains to the seventh or eighth century, but they are rather to be assigned to the twelfth, when the building is on good grounds supposed to have been raised by the zeal of Bishop Robert. They stand thirty-five yards south-east of the cathedral, and consist chiefly of the tower, 108 feet high and twenty feet square at the base, formerly (though not, perhaps, originally) surmounted by a spire; and the eastern portion of the church, thirty-one feet in length and twenty-five feet wide, having two windows on the north and two on the south side. Since the decay of the spire, the tower has been roofed with a platform of lead, to which there is an ascent by a spiral staircase within. On the east face of the tower are traces of its having been joined by three several roofs of different heights, with which the adjoining church was covered either at its erection or at three various times; and from the summit is obtained an extensive prospect over the bay and the adjacent country. The ancient *Cathedral*, completed in 1318, was a magnificent cruciform structure, 375 feet in length, 180 feet across the transepts, and seventy-two feet in mean breadth, with a lofty central tower, of which nothing now remains but the bases of the columns whereon it was supported. It had also two turrets at the western, two at the eastern, extremity, and one at the end of the south transept, each 100 feet in height. Of this splendid structure, which was destroyed at the Reformation, only the eastern gable with its turrets, one of the turrets at the west, and portions of the walls, are now remaining; the style of architecture is partly Norman, and partly of the early and later English, which latter is more prominent in the western portion of the building, from the greater richness of detail. The interior has been cleared, by order of Her Majesty's exchequer, from the accumulated heaps of rubbish with which it was for years obscured; and such repairs have been made as were requisite for the preservation of the remains. Within the area of the cathedral precincts, which occupy a space of about eighteen acres, are also some portions of the famous *Priory*, or Augustine monastery, founded by Robert, Bishop of St. Andrew's, and other monastic buildings, in a state of irretrievable decay. The whole of the ecclesiastical remains above described were inclosed by a wall erected by Prior Hepburn, part of which is now destroyed: it is almost a mile in length, about twenty feet in height, and four feet thick, defended by thirteen turrets at irregular distances, and having three gateways.

To the north-west of the Cathedral, on an eminence overlooking the sea, are the remains of the *Castle*, rebuilt by Bishop Trail about the close of the fourteenth century. After the murder of Cardinal Beaton in 1546, it was besieged and destroyed, but was subsequently rebuilt by Archbishop Hamilton, and continued to be the residence of the prelates till the death of Adamson in 1591, after which period it was suffered to fall into decay. The only remains are part of the south side of the quadrangle, with a handsome square tower, and a few other

fragments. The ancient convent of *Franciscan* friars was demolished at the Reformation, and the site is now occupied by a part of Bell-street; and the *Dominican* convent founded in 1274 shared the same fate, with the exception of its chapel, a beautiful specimen of the early English style, within the grounds of Madras College, and for the preservation of which Dr. Bell, the founder, made due provision. On an eminence to the west of the harbour are the ruins of the *Kirkheuch*, a collegiate establishment for a provost and ten prebendaries, originally a Culdee college, said by Fordun to have been erected by Constantine II. in the ninth century, and of which Constantine III., after resigning his crown, became abbot.—See LEONARD'S, ST.

ANDREW'S, ST., a parish, in the county of ORKNEY; containing, exclusively of the former quoad sacra parish of Deerness, 926 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the eastern coast of the mainland, and is bounded on the north by the Firth of Shapinshay; on the east by Deer Sound, which separates it from Deerness; and on the west by the bay of Inganess. It is about six miles in extreme length and two in average breadth, and is connected with the peninsula of Deerness by a narrow isthmus less than a quarter of a mile in length. The coast is so singularly indented with bays and inlets from the sea, that the form of the parish cannot be well defined or its extent accurately ascertained; it is generally estimated at thirteen square miles, and the length of the line of coast at about eighteen miles. The surface, though generally low, is intersected by three nearly parallel and equidistant ridges of inconsiderable height, and diversified with hills of gentle acclivity, the highest of which has an elevation of 350 feet above the sea, and, towards the north-east, terminates in precipitous rocks, of strikingly romantic appearance. In one of these is a remarkable cavern, sixty feet in length and about thirty feet wide, communicating with the sea by a passage, through which a boat may pass at certain times of the tide. Deer Sound forms an excellent roadstead for vessels in boisterous weather; it is about four miles long and two miles broad, has a depth of six or seven fathoms at the entrance, with a sandy bottom, and affords good anchorage for vessels of any size. Inganess bay, on the north-west coast, about two miles and a half in length and more than a mile in breadth, varies in depth from three to twelve fathoms, and affords good anchorage and shelter from all winds. Neither of these bays, however, is at present much frequented.

The SOIL is extremely various in different parts of the parish, consisting of sand, loam, clay, and moss, alternating, and frequently found in combination. The number of acres under tillage is about 2200; the chief crops are oats and bear, with a small proportion of potatoes and turnips. The farming is in a very unimproved state; some attempts have been made to drain the lands, but very little progress has hitherto been effected in the general system of agriculture. Little attention has been paid to the improvement of the breeds of live stock: the horses most in use are of the Norwegian kind called the Garron, strong and hardy, but seldom exceeding fourteen hands in height; the black-cattle are small, thin, and ill-conditioned, from the scantiness of the pastures; and the sheep, inferior to those of the Shetland breed, are also of a coarser texture of wool, though the wool is of a much finer quality than that of the sheep of the southern counties. The farm-buildings are generally of stones and clay, roofed with thatch; and the few inclosures that are to be seen, are made by mounds of turf. The rocks are argillaceous sandstone and flag, apparently of the old red sandstone formation, alternated with trap; and traces of calc-spar and pyrites of iron are found occasionally: slates of inferior quality, and also freestone, are obtained in some parts.

The manufacture of kelp, formerly carried on here to a great extent, has of late greatly diminished; and that of straw-plat, which was also extensive, has been almost discontinued. Fairs for cattle are held at Candlemas, Midsummer, and Martinmas. The fish generally found off the coast are, cod, haddocks, flounders, skate, thornbacks, and coal-fish; and crabs, lobsters, cockles, and other shell-fish are found on the shores; but no regular fishery of these has been established. The herring-fishery was commenced in 1833, and is carried on to a very considerable extent; curing-houses have been erected, and there is every prospect of the formation of an extensive and lucrative herring station at this place. Communication with Kirkwall, and with other parts of the mainland, is maintained by good roads, of which that to Kirkwall is one of the best in the county. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Kirkwall and synod of Orkney: the minister's stipend is about £208, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £14 per annum; patron, the Earl of Zetland. The church, built in 1801, and enlarged in 1827, is a neat structure, conveniently situated, and containing 400 sittings. A Free Church place of worship has been erected here. The parochial school affords the general course of instruction; the master has a salary of £27, with a house and garden, and the fees average £9. There are some slight vestiges of ancient chapels; and on the point of Inganess are traces of an old circular fort of stones and earth, commanding the entrance of Deer Sound. Several tumuli also remain, one of which, on the glebe land, is about 140 yards in circumference at the base, and twelve feet high; another, nearly in the centre of the parish, is ninety yards in circumference and sixteen feet high, and a third, of much larger dimensions, is situated on the isthmus at the southern extremity of the parish.

ANDREW'S (ST.) LHANBRYDE, a parish, in the county of ELGIN, 3 miles (E.) from Elgin; containing 1176 inhabitants, of whom 174 are in the village of Lhanbryde. The parish of St. Andrew's was anciently called the barony of Kill-ma-Lemnock. Lhanbryde, signifying in Gaelic "the church of St. Bridget," was united to it in 1782, in addition to two other chapels that had been joined before the Reformation. The whole is three miles broad, from east to west, and about four long, from south to north; exclusively of the Teindland, which is detached one mile distant on the south, and although generally considered as belonging to this parish, pertains to that of Elgin. St. Andrew's Lhanbryde contains about 5000 acres, of which four-fifths are under cultivation, and 650 acres are woodland. It is intersected by the great north road and the river Lossie. The isolated tract just named was originally the moor where the cattle were collected for drawing part of the teinds of both parishes, before they were converted into money; from which circumstance it derives its name. The surface has in general the appearance of a plain,

in which a series of low hills rise, apparently connected together, and all covered with corn, grass, or wood. In the spring season, the district is subject to a succession of storms, some of which are of the most violent, piercing, and blighting nature, equally injurious to vegetation and to animal life. There are three lakes on the confines of the parish: the largest of them, called Spynie, consisting of shallow water covering a deep rich mould, offered a temptation to reclaim it by drainage, which, a few years since, was prosecuted at an expense of nearly £10,000; but the operation has not yet fully succeeded. These lakes abound with trout, eels, and pike, and are visited by a great variety of wild ducks, and sometimes by wild geese and swans. The river Lossie, which, entering the parish at the north-west corner, divides it there from the town of Elgin, is subject to great floodings, and the grounds on its banks frequently suffer injury. Salmon, pike, trout, &c., are found in it, though not in any considerable quantity.

The SOIL in general is sandy, yet fertile where the land is low and damp; for, in this part of the county, the farmer has mostly to complain of drought, by which he loses much every summer. All kinds of grain are produced, in a larger quantity than is necessary for domestic use; as well as the ordinary green crops and grasses: most of the farms are of considerable size, and occupied by gentlemen of skill, and with adequate capital. The whole extent of the parish is incumbent upon a bed of limestone belonging to the calciferous sandstone of the old red formation. About a mile eastward of the manse, a small section made by the burn of Lhanbryde exposes a bed of the inferior oolite kind; and two miles north-west of the manse there appear, at Linksfield, Pitgaveny, &c., insulated patches of the Purbeck beds of the wealden, or fresh-water deposit, rarely met with in Scotland. Limestone is burnt for agricultural and building purposes, and the wealden clays and marls are applied to fertilizing the light sandy soil in the neighbourhood. Pitgaveny House is a handsome residence, with grounds tastefully laid out. There is a manufacture of malt in the parish; and a cast-iron foundry, and a manufactory of woollen stuffs, are carried on, the latter of which employs about forty-five hands. A fair is held at Lhanbryde on the fourth Tuesday in October, for cattle, farming implements, and similar commodities. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4104.

For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is in the presbytery of Elgin and synod of Moray; the patronage is vested in the Crown and the Earl of Moray alternately, and the minister's stipend is £206. 19., with a manse. The church is a commodious building, and will hold between 400 and 500 persons. There is a parochial school, the master of which has a salary of £34. 14., with a house and garden, and about £12 fees, teaching the classics, mathematics, French, and Gaelic, together with the ordinary branches of education. About half a mile south of the manse is a small square fort of great antiquity, called the Tower of Coxton, which appears to have been of considerable strength. The neighbourhood affords numerous interesting specimens of fossils: many of the distinguishing fossils of the inferior oolite have been found in the bed exposed by the Lhanbryde burn; at Linksfield a great variety also occurs, and of the greatest number and interest, in a dark-coloured shale bed containing slabs of highly crystallized limestone.

ANGUS.—See FORFARSHIRE.

ANNAN, a royal burgh, and a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 15 miles (E. S. E.) from Dumfries, and 79 (S.) from Edinburgh; containing, with part of Brydekirk quoad sacra district, 5471 inhabitants, of whom 4409 are in the burgh. This place, which is of remote antiquity, and supposed to have been a Roman station of some importance, was, after the departure of the Romans from Britain, occupied by the ancient inhabitants till their expulsion by the Northumbrian Saxons. After the dissolution of the Saxon heptarchy, the surrounding territories were annexed to the kingdom of Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore; and the lands were subsequently granted to Robert de Bruce, Lord of Annandale, who built a castle for the defence of the town, in which he occasionally resided. From its proximity to the English border, the town was frequently plundered during the Border warfare, and sometimes burnt; and it suffered greatly in the wars consequent on the disputed succession to the Scottish throne, in the reign of Edward I. of England. In 1298 the town and church were burnt by the English, but they were subsequently restored by Robert Bruce, who in 1306 ascended the throne of Scotland; and in 1332, Edward Baliol, after his coronation at Scone, repaired to the castle of Annan, whither he summoned the nobility of Scotland to pay him homage. During his continuance here, Archibald Douglas, the firm adherent of the Bruces, having collected a force of 1000 cavalry at Moffat, advanced to Annan during the night, and surprised and defeated his guards. Baliol was then induced to make his escape from the castle, and, hastily mounting a horse with neither saddle nor bridle, with considerable difficulty reached Carlisle, without a single attendant.

Seal and Arms.

In 1547, the town was plundered and burnt by the English under Wharton, accompanied by the Earl of Lennox; on which occasion, as the castle was at that time dismantled, the inhabitants fortified the church, and for some time successfully resisted the invaders. In the two following years, the town and the surrounding district were continually infested by the predatory incursions of the English borderers, against whose attacks the governor, Maxwell, levied a tax of £4000 for repairing the castle, and placing it in a state of defence. During the regency of Mary of Guise, on the arrival of a large body of French soldiers in the river Clyde, the greater number of them were stationed in this town, for the protection of the neighbourhood; and in 1570 the castle was again destroyed by the English forces, under the Earl of Sussex. It was afterwards restored, and continued to be kept up as a border fortress, till the union of the two crowns by the accession of James VI. At this time, the town was reduced to such a state of destitution that the inhabitants, unable to build a church, obtained from that monarch a grant of the castle for a place of public worship; and during

the wars in the reign of Charles I. the town suffered so severely that, by way of compensation, the parliament, after the restoration of Charles II., granted to the corporation the privilege of collecting customs and other duties for their relief. The Highland army, on their retreat before the Duke of Cumberland, in the rebellion of 1745, encamped here on the night of the 28th of December, after having lost great numbers of their men, who were drowned while attempting to cross the rivers Esk and Eden.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Annan, two miles from its influx into Solway Firth. It consists of several spacious and regularly-formed streets, intersecting each other at right angles; and is connected with the country on the opposite bank of the river, by an elegant stone bridge of three arches of sixty-five feet span, erected in 1824, at an expense of £8000. From the beauty of the scenery in the environs, and the facilities of sea-bathing afforded by the Firth, Annan is a favourite place of residence. The houses are well built, and of handsome appearance, and in the immediate vicinity are numerous villas and mansions; the streets are paved and lighted, and the inhabitants amply supplied with good water. A public library is supported by subscription. The spinning of cotton-yarn, which was introduced here in 1785, is still carried on, and affords employment to about 140 persons; the factory, in which the most improved machinery is employed, has been enlarged, and the quantity of yarn produced averages 4000 pounds per week. The usual handicraft trades requisite for the supply of the neighbourhood are pursued; and there are numerous shops, amply stocked with various kinds of merchandise. A market is held on Thursday; and fairs, chiefly for hiring servants, are held annually on the first Thursdays in May and August, and the third Thursday in October. Facilities of inland communication are afforded by good roads, of which the turnpike-road from Dumfries to Carlisle passes through the town, and by cross-roads connected with the roads to Edinburgh and Glasgow. Great facility of intercourse is also presented by the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway, which here crosses the river Annan, and has a station.

The trade of the PORT partly consists in the importation of timber, deals, lath-wood, and tar, from America and the Baltic, in which two vessels are employed; and about thirty vessels are engaged in the coasting-trade. The exports are chiefly grain for the Glasgow and Liverpool markets, and timber and freestone for various English ports. By the steamers that frequent the port, grain, wool, live stock, bacon, and hams, are sent to Liverpool and the adjacent towns of Lancashire, from which they bring manufactured goods; and the other imports are mostly coal, slates, salt, herrings, grain, and iron, from Glasgow and places on the English and Irish coasts. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port, is thirty-four, of the aggregate burthen of 1639 tons. The port, which is under the custom-house of Dumfries, and is formed by an inlet from the river, has been much improved by the embankment of Hall meadow, on the Newby estate, by the proprietor, John Irving, Esq., at a cost of £3000, which has rendered the channel of sufficient depth for the safe anchorage of vessels of considerable burthen. Two piers have been erected by the proprietors of the steamers frequenting the port, to which a road has been formed from the burgh, by subscription, at a cost of £640; and a commodious inn with good stabling has been built near the jetties, within the embankment.

The ancient records of the BURGH having been destroyed during the frequent devastations of the town, a charter confirming all previous privileges, and reciting a charter of James V. in 1538, by which it had been erected into a royal burgh, was granted by James VI. in the year 1612. Under this the government of the town is in the control of a provost, two bailies, and a number of councillors. There are no incorporated guilds, neither have the burgesses any exclusive privileges in trade; the magistrates issue tickets of admission to the freedom of a burgess, without any fee. Courts are held both for civil and criminal cases; but in neither do the magistrates exercise jurisdiction to any considerable extent. The burgh is associated with Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, in returning a member to the imperial parliament: the number of the constituency, parliamentary or municipal, is about 170. A new prison or lock-up house, containing three cells, was erected some years ago in lieu of the old prison, which is dilapidated.

The PARISH is about eight miles in extreme length, and varies from two and a half to four miles in breadth, comprising an area of 11,100 acres, of which about 1000 are woodland and plantations, and the remainder arable, meadow, and pasture. The surface is generally level, with a slight inclination towards the south, and is intersected by three nearly parallel ridges of moderate height. Of these, the western ridge terminates in a conical hill called Woodcock-air, which has an elevation of 320 feet, and is completely covered with wood; and on the coast are the Annan and Barnkirk hills, the former of which has an elevation of 256, and the latter of 120 feet above the sea. On the banks of the river, the soil is a rich alluvial deposit; to the west, a clayey loam, alternated with gravel; towards the east, a poor though deep loam; and in the northern districts, mostly light, with tracts of moor and moss. The chief crops are grain of all kinds, and the most improved system of husbandry is generally in use; the farm-buildings are substantial and well arranged. A large open common, of nearly 2000 acres, has been divided among the burgesses, and is now inclosed and cultivated. The pastures are rich: the cattle are of the Galloway breed, with a few of the Ayrshire and short-horned; there are few sheep reared, but by most of the farmers a considerable number of pigs are fed. Salmon, grilse, and trout are found in the Annan, and in the Firth; and in the former are three fisheries, one the property of the burgh: the fish taken are, sparling, cod, haddock, sturgeon, turbot, soles, and skate. The annual value of real property in the parish is £13,297, including £5163 for the burgh. The principal substrata are, fine sandstone well adapted for building, limestone, and ironstone: several attempts have been made to discover coal, which are supposed to have failed only from the borings not having been made to a sufficient depth. Mount Annan, the seat of the late Lieut.-Gen. Dirom, is a handsome mansion, situated on an eminence on the eastern bank of the Annan, about two miles from the town, commanding a fine view of the Firth and the northern counties of England; the grounds are tastefully embellished, and the scenery is

picturesque. Warmanbie, on the east bank of the Annan, about half a mile to the south of Mount Annan, is an elegant mansion, erected within the last few years, and surrounded with pleasure-grounds; and Northfield House, on the same river, three-quarters of a mile from Annan, is also a handsome mansion, lately enlarged.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries: the minister's stipend is about £250, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum; patron, J. J. Hope Johnstone, Esq., of Annandale. The church, erected in 1790, is a handsome structure with a spire, and contains 1190 sittings. A second church, situated on the south of the town, a very handsome building affording accommodation to 950 persons, was erected at a cost of £1400, and opened in August 1842: the stipend of the minister is about £70. There are also places of worship for Episcopalians, the United Presbyterian Synod, members of the Free Church, Independents, and Roman Catholics. The parochial school is attended by nearly 100 children; the master has a salary of £31. 16. 6., with a house and garden, and the fees average about £40 per annum. The Annan academy, a building containing commodious class-rooms, was erected and endowed with the funds arising to the burgh from the division of the common land. It is under the direction of two masters, and is attended by 140 pupils. The masters have a salary of £54 each, and are obliged to employ an assistant teacher, who is paid from the fees; the fees amount to about £160, and are equally divided between the masters, after paying the assistant. A sum of £5 is annually given from the endowment, for prizes.

The only remains of the castle of Annan are, a small portion of one of the walls, incorporated in the town-hall, and a stone built into a wall of a small house, with this inscription, "*Robert de Brus, Comte de Carrick, et seiniour de Val de Annand,* 1300". About two miles from the town, and to the north of the Carlisle road, was a rude monument to the memory of the Scots who fell in a battle with the English, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter; among the English slain in the conflict were Sir Marmaduke Langdale, Sir Philip Musgrave, and Lord Howard, whose remains were interred in the churchyard of Dornock. Close to the spot is a well in which the Scots washed their swords after the battle, and which has since been called the "Sword Well." Near the site of the castle is an artificial mound, supposed to have been a spot for administering justice during the times of the Saxons; and further up the river is an elevated bank called Galabank, the place of execution. On Battle Hill was lately discovered a mineral spring of great strength, which has not yet been analysed. The celebrated Dr. Thomas Blacklock; Hugh Clapperton, the African traveller; and the late Rev. Edward Irving, minister of the Scottish church in Regent-square, London, were connected with this place. Dr. Blacklock, who was born at Annan in 1721, though early deprived of sight, was not deterred from prosecuting his studies for the Church, which he pursued for ten years at the university of Edinburgh. His acquirements in the Latin, Greek, and French languages were very considerable; his knowledge of the sciences intimate; and his attainments in poetry remarkable, considering his disadvantages.

ANSTRUTHER EASTER, a burgh, sea-port, and parish, in the district of ST. ANDREW'S, county of FIFE, 9 miles (S. S. E.) from St. Andrew's, and 35½ (N. E. by N.) from Edinburgh; containing 997 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, was in the reign of Malcolm IV. the property of William de Candela, Lord of Anstruther, whose sons assumed the name of their patrimonial inheritance, and whose descendants are the present proprietors. It appears to have derived its early importance from its favourable situation on the Firth of Forth, and the security of its harbour, in which, on the dispersion of the Spanish armada, the captain of one of the vessels found an asylum from the storm. The town is separated from the parish of Anstruther Wester by a small rivulet called the Dreel burn, over which is a bridge; and consists of a long narrow street, on the road from the East Neuck of Fife to Kirkcaldy and Burntisland, extending along the margin of the Firth. It was first lighted with gas in 1841.

Burgh Seal.

The trade appears to have been formerly very considerable; a custom-house was erected here in 1710, and in 1827 the jurisdiction of the port was extended to St. Andrew's, Crail, Pittenweem, St. Monan's, and Elie. The amount of duties once averaged £1500 yearly; ship-building was carried on to a considerable extent, but after gradually declining for several years, it was at length entirely discontinued. The chief manufacture now pursued is that of leather. The trade consists principally in the fisheries, in curing and exporting the fish, in the exportation of grain and other agricultural produce of the surrounding district, and in the importation of various articles of merchandise for the supply of the neighbourhood. Barrels are made for the package of herrings taken off the coast, and more than 40,000 barrels of them are annually sent from this port, properly cured, for exportation. There is also a large brewery. The number of vessels belonging to the port is nine, of the aggregate burthen of 964 tons; a steam-packet plies twice a week, and a sailing-packet once a week, between this place and Leith, and the Edinburgh and Dundee steamers touch at the port. The harbour is safe, and easy of access; it is protected from the south-easterly winds by a natural breakwater, and an extensive and commodious quay. The custom-house, though an independent establishment, has, since the decline of the trade, communicated with that of Kirkcaldy. The market for corn and other produce is held on Saturday. There are two banks.

Anstruther Easter was incorporated by charter of James VI., under which the government was vested in three bailies, a treasurer, and fifteen councillors, assisted by a town-clerk and other officers. The bailies and treasurer are elected by the council, who are chosen by the registered £10 electors, under the provisions of the Burgh Reform act. The bailies are justices of the peace within the royalty of the burgh, which is co-extensive with the parish, and exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction; since 1820, however, few cases have been tried in the civil court, and in the criminal court only

twelve cases, chiefly petty misdemeanors: the town-clerk, who is appointed by the magistrates and council, is assessor in the bailies' court. By act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., this burgh, together with Cupar, St. Andrew's, Anstruther Wester, Pittenweem, Crail, and Kilrenny, returns one member to the imperial parliament; the right of election is vested in the £10 voters, and St. Andrew's is the returning burgh. The town-hall is a neat building.

The parish is situated at the head of a small bay in the Firth, and comprises about nine acres of land, formerly included within the parish of Kilrenny, from which Anstruther Easter was separated in the year 1636. The annual value of real property in the parish is £1115. The incumbency is in the presbytery of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife: the minister's stipend is £190, inclusive of a glebe, with a manse built by the celebrated James Melville; patron, Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, Bart. The church, built by subscription in 1634, and to which a spire was added about ten years after, was repaired in 1834, and is well adapted for 700 persons. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, members of the Free Church, and the United Presbyterian Synod. The burgh school is attended by about ninety scholars; the master has a salary of £5. 6. 8., and about £65 from fees, with a house rent-free. There are several friendly societies, one of which, called the "Sea Box Society", established in 1618, and incorporated by royal charter in 1784, has an income of £300, for the benefit of decayed ship-masters and seamen belonging to the port. The late distinguished Dr. Chalmers, and the late Professor Tennant of the university of St. Andrew's, were born here; the former died in 1847, and the latter in 1848.

Burgh Seal.

ANSTRUTHER WESTER, a royal burgh, and a parish, in the district of ST. ANDREW'S, county of FIFE; adjoining Anstruther Easter, and containing 449 inhabitants, of whom 339 are in the burgh. This place, the name of which in the Celtic language is supposed to be descriptive of the low marshy ground on which the church was built, is situated on the Firth of Forth, about six miles to the west of Fifeness. The people of Anstruther Wester, who, during the wars consequent on the attempt to establish episcopacy, were zealously devoted to the Presbyterian form of worship, joined the Covenanters; and many of them fell in the battle of Kilsyth. The town suffered much in 1670 by an inundation of the sea, which greatly injured the harbour, and undermined the foundations of many of the houses. A second inundation, towards the end of the same century, swept away the houses in the principal street, and destroyed nearly one-third of the town.

The TOWN is separated from Anstruther Easter by the Dreel burn, over which a bridge was erected, at the joint expense of the two burghs, in 1801. It has been much benefited by the widening of the principal street, and the houses in that, and also in the other streets, have been considerably improved in their appearance. The streets are paved and macadamised, and the town is well lighted, and supplied with water. Anstruther Wester was erected into a royal burgh by charter of James VI., in 1587, and the government is vested in a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, and eleven councillors, elected annually; the old council choosing the new council, and the latter electing the provost, bailies, and treasurer. The magistrates hold a court; but few cases of civil actions have been brought before them for some years; and their jurisdiction in criminal cases seldom extends beyond petty offences, in deciding on which they are assisted by the town-clerk, who acts as assessor. The town-hall is a commodious building. This burgh is associated with Pittenweem, Anstruther Easter, Kilrenny, and others, in returning a member to the imperial parliament.

The PARISH is bounded on the south by the sea. It is about two miles in length, and of irregular form, comprising not more than 600 acres, of which, with the exception of a few acres of common pasture, the whole is arable. The soil, near the sea, is in some parts a rich black loam, and in others a light sand mixed with shells, both of which, though of no great depth, are very fertile; in the higher grounds the soil is of lighter quality, intermixed with tracts of deep clay. The crops are grain of all kinds, with potatoes, turnips, and other green crops; the lands are chiefly inclosed with stone dykes, but in some places with hedges of thorn. Salmon are caught on the shores of the burgh. The annual value of real property in the parish is £1998. Grangemuir, the seat of Lord William Douglas, of Dunino, a handsome and spacious mansion, built by the late Mr. Bruce, and greatly enlarged by the present proprietor, is pleasantly situated in grounds laid out with much taste. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife: the minister's stipend is £142. 5. 6., of which part is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £22. 10. per annum. Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, Bart., is patron of the incumbency. The church is a very ancient structure situated in the burgh, near the sea-shore. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with £4 per annum from a bequest, a house and garden, and school-fees averaging about £75 per annum. There is a bursary in the United College of St. Andrew's, for a scholar from this parish, endowed by the late William Thomson, Esq., chief magistrate of the burgh.

ANWOTH, a parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT; containing, with part of the burgh of barony of Gatehouse, 883 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by Wigtown bay, on the south-east by the bay of Fleet, and on the east by the river Fleet, which separates it from the parish of Girthon. It is about six miles and a half in length, and two and a half in breadth, comprising an area of 10,500 acres, of which nearly one-half is arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The surface near the sea-shore is generally flat, and towards the north rises into hills of various elevation, of which the highest, Cairnharrah, partly in this parish but chiefly in that of Kirkmabreek, is 1100 feet above the sea, and commands an extensive view embracing the Isle of Man, part of Cumberland, and the coast of Ireland. The river Fleet, which has one of its sources in a small loch of that name, in the parish of Girthon, after receiving various tributary

streams, falls into the bay of Fleet; from which it is navigable, for about three miles, to Gatehouse. Salmon, sea-trout, and flounders are found in this river, but not in any great quantity.

The soil on the coast is dry and fertile, and in other parts thin and light. It has been much improved by the use of lime, which is brought from Cumberland at a moderate cost; marl, also, is found in the parish, and a great abundance of shells on the sea-shore, which are used for manure. The chief crops are oats and barley, with some wheat, and potatoes, of which large quantities are sent to the ports on the Clyde, and to Whitehaven and Liverpool. The system of agriculture has been greatly improved; the lands have been well inclosed, and the farm-houses and offices are in general substantially built. The cattle are mostly of the black native breed, and the sheep, for which the moorlands afford good pasture, are principally of the black-faced kind; considerable numbers of both are reared in the parish, and sent to the English markets. There are some large tracts of ancient wood on the banks of the river, and in the grounds of the principal landed proprietors; the plantations, which are of oak, ash, birch, and fir, are also extensive, and in a thriving state. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3717. The principal mansions are, Cardoness, which has been rebuilt within the last twenty or thirty years; and Ardwall and Rusco, which are of older date. The road from Carlisle to Port-Patrick passes along the southern border of the parish; and the river Fleet, the navigation of which has been greatly facilitated by the construction of a canal by the Murrays of Broughton, affords facility for coasting-vessels bringing supplies of coal, lime, and various kinds of merchandise, and for the transport of cattle, sheep, and agricultural produce.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway: the minister's stipend is £230. 15. 2½., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum; patron, Sir David Maxwell, Bart. Anwoth church, erected in 1826, at a cost of nearly £1200, is a neat structure, with a tower at the west end surmounted by a spire, and contains 400 sittings. There is a small place of worship in the parish for dissenters. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average £20 per annum. The only remains of antiquity are the Tower of Rusco and the Castle of Cardoness, both on the river Fleet, the former two miles above where it ceases to be navigable, and the latter beautifully situated near its mouth; they are quadrilateral structures, apparently of great strength, but nothing is known of their origin or history. On the summit of a hill to the south-east of the church are the remains of a vitrified fort, 300 feet above the level of the sea, and defended, where most easily accessible, by a double fosse: near the spot have been found several silver coins of Elizabeth, and one of Edward VI. Samuel Rutherford, author of the *Letters*, was minister of Anwoth.

APPIN, county of Argyll.—See Lismore.

APPLECROSS, a parish, in the county of Ross and Cromarty, 18 miles (W.) from Lochcarron; containing, with the island of Crolin, and part of Shieldag quoad sacra district, 2861 inhabitants. It was originally called Comaraich (a Gaelic word signifying protection) on account of the refuge afforded to the oppressed and to criminals, by a religious establishment that existed here in ancient times. The present name is of modern date, having been given to the place by the proprietor of the estate upon its erection into a parish, at which time five apple-trees were planted cross-ways in his garden. This parish, which formed part of that of Lochcarron till 1726, stretches along the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, and is distributed into the three large portions or districts of Applecross, properly so called; Lochs, consisting of Torridon, Shieldag, &c.; and Kishorn. It is of irregular form, twenty miles long, and as many miles in breadth, containing about 1800 acres cultivated or occasionally in tillage, about 400 acres in wood, and 400 or 500 waste, besides an immense tract of pasture in a natural state. The surface, in its general appearance, is hilly and rugged, consisting of rocky elevations covered with heather and wild grass; and the climate, though not unhealthy, is foggy, and very rainy.

The soil is light and gravelly, and produces good crops of oats, barley, and potatoes; the two former are grown to the value of £3000 annually, and potatoes and turnips yield about £1500. The farms are of small extent, averaging in rent not more than £6 or £7 each. There are very few inclosures, and though some advances have been made in the draining and improvement of land, the agricultural state is low, the parish being compelled frequently to import grain and potatoes for home consumption. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2488. The rocks consist of red sandstone, gneiss, and quartz; at Applecross and Kishorn are found large quantities of limestone, and at the latter place is also a copper-mine, which, when worked some time since, produced a fine rich ore. The only mansion of note is on the estate of Applecross; it is a large ancient building, with some elegant modern additions, and surrounded by about thirty acres of thriving plantation. At Poldown, Shieldag, and Torridon are convenient harbours, to which there belong about twenty-one vessels of from twenty to fifty tons' burthen each, employed in the fishing and coasting trade. Most of the population are in some way engaged in the herring-fishery, which in certain seasons is very profitable; and at Torridon and Balgie are salmon-fisheries that let at £15 or £16.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg: the Crown is patron; the minister's stipend is £158. 6. 5., partly paid from the exchequer, and there is a manse, built in 1796, with a glebe valued at £12 per annum. The parochial church, which was erected in 1817, is in good repair, and accommodates 600 persons. At Shieldag, twelve miles distant, is a government church, built in 1827. There is a parochial school, the master of which has a salary of £27, with about £8 fees, and teaches the classics, mathematics, Gaelic, and the ordinary branches of education. Four schools are supported by societies for promoting education. Many fossils have been found.

APPLEGARTH and SIBBALDBIE, a united parish, in the district of Annandale, county of Dumfries, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from Lockerbie; containing, with the chapelry of Dinwoodie, 857 inhabitants. The term Applegarth is compounded of the words *Apple* and *Garth*; the latter signifies in the Celtic language an "inclosure", and both conjoined are invariably taken for an "apple inclosure" or "orchard". *Bie*, or *bye*, which terminates the name Sibbaldbie, signifies in the

Saxon a "dwelling-place", and the entire name is thought to have been applied to the district from its having been the residence of *Sibbald*. The annexation of Sibbaldbie took place in 1609; and the chapelry of Dinwoodie, which some suppose to have been a distinct parish, was also attached to Applegarth: it is said to have belonged to the Knights Templars, who had large possessions in Annandale. Chalmers, on the authority of the Royal Wardrobe accounts, states that on the 7th July, 1300, Edward I., who was then at Applegarth, on his way to the siege of Caerlaverock, made an oblation of seven shillings at St. Nicholas' altar, in the parish church here, and another oblation of a like sum at the altar of St. Thomas à Becket. A large chest was found some years ago not very far from the manse, which is conjectured to have been part of the baggage belonging to Edward, who remained for several days at Applegarth, waiting for his equipage. An ancient thorn called the "Albie Thorn", still standing in a field, within 500 yards of the church, is said to have been planted on the spot where Bell of Albie fell, while in pursuit of the Maxwells, after the battle of Dryfe-sands, in the year 1593.

The parish contains 11,700 acres, and is situated in that part of the shire formerly called the stewartry of Annandale. Its surface is diversified by two principal ranges of hills, one on each side of the river Dryfe, which runs from the north-east in a southern direction; the highest part of the western range, Dinwoodie hill, rises 736 feet above the sea, and Adder Law, in the eastern range, attains an elevation of 638 feet. In addition to its being intersected by the Dryfe, the parish is washed on its eastern boundary by the Corrie water, and on its western by the river Annan, the banks of which streams are in many parts precipitous, and clothed with brushwood and plantations. Among the trees, comprising most of those common to the country, the larch, spruce, and Scotch fir, particularly the larch, after flourishing for twelve or fourteen years, exhibit symptoms of decay, and gradually pine away, in consequence of their roots having come into contact with the sandstone rock and gravel. In the rivers and their several tributary streams, eels, pike, trout, and many smaller fish are numerous: and in the Annan, salmon of good quality are plentiful.

The soil is in general fertile. Between the banks of the Annan and the Dryfe, the land is alluvial, and interspersed with strata of river gravel; the soil on the declivity of the western range is in some parts sharp and good, but in many places has a wet and tilly substratum, and on the higher portions is to be found a black moory earth. Of the entire area, 7392 acres are either cultivated or occasionally in tillage; 3777 are waste, or in permanent pasture, including sixty or seventy acres of moss; 331 are in wood, and from 150 to 200 are incurably barren. Among the white crops, wheat, which was formerly unknown in the parish, is now an important article of produce; all kinds of green crops, also, are raised, of good quality, including considerable quantities of turnips and potatoes. An approved system of husbandry is followed, but agriculture has not been carried to the same perfection as in some other districts, chiefly from a deficiency in manuring and draining, and from exhausting the soil by too severe a course of cropping. Considerable improvements have been made, during the present century, in the erection of cottages. The breed of black-cattle has been particularly attended to, and in symmetry and general excellence now rivals the best specimens of the best districts. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6850. The prevailing rock is the old red sandstone, and the western ridge is interspersed with large nodules of white and greenish whinstone, while on the summit there are greywacke slate and greenstone, diversified by numerous veins of quartz. The seats are, Jardine Hall, built in 1814, and the mansion of Hook, built in 1806: the former edifice is of red sandstone, cut from a quarry on Corncockle muir, in Lochmaben parish; the latter is chiefly of greenstone, from the bed of the river Dryfe. In this parish the inhabitants are altogether of the agricultural class, with the exception of a few tradesmen residing chiefly in the small village of Milnhouse. The road from Glasgow to Carlisle, and that from Dumfries across Annandale to Eskdale, both run through the parish: there are two good bridges over the Annan, one of which is on the Glasgow line, and the other on the road from Dumfries. Great facility of intercourse is also afforded by the Caledonian railway, which has a station in the parish.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; patrons, Sir William Jardine, Bart., of Applegarth, and John James Hope Johnstone, Esq., of Annandale. The stipend averages nearly £250, and there is a manse, built in 1805, with a glebe of six acres and a half of good land. The church, a plain substantial structure, built in 1760, is inconveniently situated at a distance of five or six miles from some of the population; it has been at different times repaired and enlarged, and accommodates 380 persons with sittings. There are two parochial schools, in which Greek, Latin, French, and geometry are taught, with all the ordinary branches of education: the master of one school has a house and garden, with a salary of £34. 5., and about £25 fees; the other master has the same accommodation, with a salary of £17. 2. 6., and £15 fees. Roman stations are visible in several places, and a Roman road traverses the parish in a northern direction. Part of the ruins still remain of the church of Sibbaldbie; and in Applegarth churchyard is a very ancient ash-tree, measuring fourteen feet in girth at a yard from the ground, and called the "Gorget Tree" from having been used as a pillory: the iron staples which held the collar or gorget were visible not many years ago.

APPLETREE-HALL, a village, in the parish of WILTON, Hawick district of the county of ROXBURGH, 2½ miles (N. N. E.) from Hawick; containing 75 inhabitants. It is situated in the north-eastern part of the parish, east of the road from Hawick to Selkirk.

ARBEADIE, a village, in the parish of BANCHORY-TERNAN, county of KINCARDINE; containing 301 inhabitants. This village, which is of very recent origin, takes its name from the estate on which it has been built, and appears to have been erected to supply the want of the ancient village of Banchory. A post-office has been established; there are three good inns, and, in the immediate vicinity, a branch of the Bank of Scotland, and a small lock-up house for the temporary confinement of petty offenders. The Independents have a place of worship.

ARBIRLOT, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, 2½ miles (W.) from Arbroath; containing, with the village of Bonnington, 1045 inhabitants, of whom 77 are in the village of Arbirlot. This place appears to have derived its name, a contraction of Aber-Elliot, from the river Elliot, which runs into the sea a little below its eastern boundary. The earliest account connected with its history, states, that a member of the ancient family of Ochterlony originally owned the castle of Kelly, in the parish. This family was succeeded by the Irvines, who also held the castle, which afterwards came into the possession of the Maule family, now sole proprietors of Arbirlot. The parish is about four miles long and three broad, and contains 5050 acres, of which 4200 are cultivated or occasionally under tillage, 800 waste, and fifty wood. It is intersected by the Arbroath and Dundee road and railway, and is bounded on the south by the sea, which at this parish has an extent of coast nearly three miles long, level and sandy, and much frequented in the summer for the purpose of bathing. In the interior, also, much of the surface is low and flat; and the rest gradually rises to a gentle acclivity. There is no part deserving of particular notice, except the immediate vicinity of the ancient castle of Kelly, which is situated on the bank of the Elliot, and is in good preservation, and surrounded by scenery that is highly picturesque. The Elliot, a stream of inconsiderable size but of great beauty, rises in Ditty Moss, in the parish of Carmylie, and pursuing a south-eastern course for a few miles, through a deep and romantic glen, falls into the sea in the east part of the parish. It has numerous mills erected upon it, and formerly abounded in salmon, but since the construction of some dam-dykes, these fish have forsaken it: the stream is still frequented by good trout. There is a chalybeate spring in the parish, of some little celebrity, but it is not now so much frequented as formerly.

The soil in the lower parts consists chiefly of a light productive loam, but on the higher portions is damp and mossy, and in some places mixed with clay; the subsoil is a gravelly clay: on the northern boundary is an extensive muir. The average annual produce is valued at £15,000, chiefly derived from crops of oats, barley, hay, and potatoes; the annual value of real property in the parish is £6395. The only mansion-house is the seat of Kelly, situated in the vicinity of the old castle. A small fair is held once a year. Near the mouth of the river, at Wormy-hills, is an establishment for bleaching yarns, and on the same stream are three meal-mills and a flax-mill. There is also a meal-mill on a small river which forms the boundary line between this parish and Panbride. Ecclesiastically Arbirlot is within the bounds of the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns; the patronage is vested in the Crown, and the minister's stipend is £184. 4. 5., in addition to which he has a manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £6. The church, rebuilt in 1832, is an elegant structure, situated on the bank of the Elliot, and containing about 640 sittings. A place of worship has been erected for members of the Free Church. There is a parochial school, the master of which has a salary of £34. 4., and £20 fees, &c., with a house and garden. A savings' bank managed by the minister, and a parochial library, consisting of above 500 volumes, kept in the manse, are also supported.

ARBROATH, or ABERBROTHOCK, a thriving seaport, a burgh, and parish, in the county of FORFAR, 15 miles (S. E. by E.) from Forfar, and 60 (N. N. E.) from Edinburgh; the parish containing, with the former quoad sacra parish of Abbey, and part of the quoad sacra parish of Ladyloan, 8707 inhabitants, of whom 7218 are in the burgh. Within the parliamentary boundary is a population of 14,591. This place derives its name (originally *Aberbrothock*, of which its present appellation is a contraction) from its situation at the mouth of the river Brothock, which falls into the German Ocean. An abbey was founded here in the year 1178, by William the Lion, King of Scotland, for monks of the Tyronensian order, brought from the abbey of Kelso, and was dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, in honour of the Archbishop Thomas à Becket. This establishment was amply endowed by the founder and his successors, and its abbots had a seat in parliament. A general assembly of the estates of Scotland was held in the abbey in 1320, when a declaration was drawn up, in strong and emphatic terms, asserting the independence of the Scottish Church of the Roman see, and renouncing all subjection to the interference of the pope. In 1445, a battle took place here between the retainers of the families of Lindsay and Ogilvie, which originated in a contest concerning the election of a bailie of the burgh, and in which the chieftains on both sides were killed, with nearly 500 of their dependents. In the sixteenth century, the abbey was almost destroyed by Ochterlony, a chieftain in the neighbourhood, who, having quarrelled with the monks, set fire to the buildings; and at the Dissolution, which followed a few years afterwards, this once extensive pile was little more than a wide heap of scattered ruins. The revenues were returned at £2483. 5. in money, with about 340 chalders of grain, and the patronage of thirty-four parish churches; and the site and lands belonging to the abbey were, after its dissolution, erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of Claude Hamilton, third son of the Duke of Chatelherault, who was created Lord Aberbrothock, which still forms one of the inferior titles of the Duke of Hamilton. In 1781, the town was menaced by the commander of a French privateer, who approached the port, and commenced a brisk firing for a short time, which was succeeded by his sending a flag of truce, demanding from the magistrates and inhabitants the payment of £30,000 as a ransom for the town, which, on their refusal, he threatened to set on fire. The authorities of the place obtained by parley a short interval, in which having armed several of the inhabitants, they set him at defiance, and he left the coast, making prizes of some small craft that he met with in his retreat. A battery was soon afterwards erected in front of the harbour, to protect the town from similar insult, and was kept up till the termination of the last war, when it was dismantled.

Seal and Arms.

The TOWN is situated at the mouth and on each side of the river Brothock, and from being a place of scanty population and inconsiderable trade has within the last

half century become a thriving and populous burgh, the seat of extensive manufactures, and remarkable for the spirit and enterprise of its inhabitants. Its situation is irregular, but striking and picturesque. The High-street, reaching from the sea to beyond the abbey ruins, is spacious and handsome, especially at the market-place or cross, where the town-house, guildhall, trades-hall, and Commercial Bank are conspicuous objects. Parallel to it are other streets both to the east and west, which are intersected by minor streets extending over a large area, and running at several points into the parish of St. Vigean's, in which a considerable portion of the suburbs is situated. Fronting the harbour, on the west side of the Brothock, is a handsome range of houses, forming part of Ladyloan-street, which, stretching westward, is adorned on the north by Ladyloan church, a neat modern erection, and on the south or seaward side by the signal tower of the Bell-rock lighthouse, and the well-built station of the Dundee railway. Many of the private houses are elegant and substantial, and those in the suburbs, being embellished with gardens and shrubberies, produce a pleasing effect. All the houses are built of stone obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood, and the quarries are also celebrated for the production of a superior description of pavement, of which immense quantities are annually shipped for both home and foreign markets, under the well-known denomination of Arbroath pavement. The abundance of this article is visible in the excellent footways that are found here, even in the most obscure streets; the care of these and of all other police matters, being committed to a board elected by the £10 parliamentary voters. Arbroath is lighted with gas, manufactured by a joint-stock company. Water is chiefly derived from an excellent spring in Boulzie hill, an eminence at the head of Hill-street, and from private wells: the supply is rather deficient, but as the town becomes larger, means will no doubt be taken for obtaining ampler supplies of this necessary of life. The town is clean, airy, and healthy, but cold in spring from the prevalence of easterly winds, which blow keenly from the sea.

Westward of Arbroath is the spacious field forming the public common, accessible at all times to the citizens for pleasure and recreation: the national game of golf is occasionally played here, but not with the spirit observable in some of the other Scottish burghs, and cricket is unknown. This common, as well as all the low ground to the west, the site of part of the town itself, and to the east of it, has evidently been reclaimed from the sea; the rising ground all along the coast, at various distances from the present high-water mark, exhibiting clear indications of having at some remote period formed the boundary of the ocean. At the common this geological feature is distinctly perceptible, as an elevation varying from twenty to fifty feet gives to the spot the respective appellations of high common and low common. Along the ridge is a walk commanding a fine view of the bay, the Tay estuary, and the east coast of Fife. Eastward of the town, the Boulzie hill forms an attractive object, the view from it of the sea, the town, and neighbouring country, being of great interest and extent. A footpath leads thence along the edge of the cliffs to Seaton-den, a distance of half a mile, where the elevated ground assumes a bolder aspect, and, projecting further seaward, presents for miles a most striking and picturesque line of coast. Here the rocks, in many parts lofty and precipitous, assume strange and fantastic shapes; deep gullies and dark subterranean caves astonish the spectator, and such is the character of the coast for six miles, terminating in the bold promontory of Redhead, a rocky bulwark some hundreds of feet high. Redhead is in the parish of Inverkeillor, which is separated from that of Arbroath by St. Vigean's parish.

There is a public subscription library in the town, supported by a proprietary of £5 shareholders, in which is a collection of about 4000 volumes on subjects of general literature; and smaller libraries, of miscellaneous and theological works, are attached to the quoad sacra churches. A mechanics' library, now containing about 400 volumes, was established in 1824, and connected with it is a mechanics' institution, or school of arts, for which an appropriate building has been erected, containing a reading-room well supplied with periodicals and newspapers. Besides these institutions, there are two public reading-rooms, and one belonging to the shipping interest; also three masonic lodges, and a gardeners' society. A museum, likewise, has been established, which, though comparatively in its infancy, already boasts of a fair collection of the antiques and curiosities usual in such a repository.

Arbroath has long been famous for its hand-loom manufactures of canvas and linens, and in this respect it still retains its deservedly high character, these articles being still manufactured and exported to a large extent: a portion of the sailcloth required for the royal navy is annually supplied from this place. The spinning of flax and tow is also carried on largely; about 7000 tons of flax are on an average imported yearly from Riga, Petersburgh, Memel, and other ports in the Baltic; and this, with the supplies derived from other quarters, is hackled, and spun into yarns of various sizes from a pound and a half per spindle upwards. The number of spinning mills or factories in the town and suburbs is nineteen, driven by steam-engines of 350-horse power in the aggregate: nearly all of them are within the parish of St. Vigean's. These mills, with the bleaching, mill-washing, manufacturing, and other processes carried on, give employment to several thousand persons of both sexes, from thirteen years of age upwards. After supplying the demand on the spot, the surplus yarns are sent to the neighbouring towns of Forfar, Kirriemuir, and Brechin, where manufacturing is carried on to a large extent: a considerable quantity of linen yarns has also, of late years, been exported to France. Thus Arbroath may be considered, in reference to its size, as one of the most flourishing seats of the linen manufacture in Scotland; that manufacture, indeed, forming the staple trade of the place. There are also such works as cast-metal foundries, tan-works, bone-mills, rope-works, &c., largely carried on; and ship-building is pursued to a considerable extent. The Arbroath and Forfar railway, as originally constructed, was opened to the public in January 1839; the line is about fifteen miles in length, and the principal station is a handsome building with every requisite accommodation. The Dundee and Arbroath railway, along the coast, has also its terminal station here; it is about seventeen miles long, and is connected with the Arbroath and Forfar line. The market is on Saturday, and is supplied

with grain of all kinds. Fairs are held on the last Saturday in January, the first Saturday after the old term of Whit-Sunday, on the 18th of July, and the first Saturday after Martinmas: the fair on the 18th of July is denominated St. Thomas's market, and on the day following is what is called the Old market, both having been holidays from time immemorial.

Arbroath was formerly a creek to the port of Montrose, but in consequence of its growing importance as a maritime town, and its increasing manufactures, the lords of the treasury were lately pleased to entertain a representation made by the citizens, and raise the place to the status of an independent port. There is now a regular establishment of officers, consisting of a collector, comptroller, and the requisite complement of subordinates. The principal imports, besides flax, are hides, bark, bones, timber, hemp, and occasionally grain, to which was latterly added guano direct from Ichoboe. A large coasting-trade is also carried on. In the London trade alone three first-rate clippers are employed; with Newcastle a large intercourse is constantly kept up in coal and goods, and there are regular traders also to Leith and Glasgow, besides which a number of small craft are employed in bringing coal, lime, and other articles, and in carrying away agricultural produce, pavement, &c. There are at present registered as belonging to the port 106 vessels of the aggregate burthen of 10,898 tons. In a recent year, the number of ships reported inwards from foreign parts was 101; the amount of duties was £8725.

The HARBOUR appears to have been first constructed in 1394, by the inhabitants, in conjunction with the abbot, who contributed the greater portion of the expense, in consideration of a certain duty to be paid annually from the lands of the burgh. A pier of wood was erected at the extremity of the High-street, which, being found ill-adapted to the purpose, was abandoned in 1725, and the harbour removed to the western side of the river, where a basin faced with stone was constructed, 124 yards in length and eighty yards in breadth, and a substantial pier of stone built. Great as this improvement was, however, it was found in the course of another century to afford very inadequate accommodation to the trade and shipping of the place; and the inhabitants, alive to the necessity of removing so serious a drawback to the prosperity of the town, obtained an act of parliament in 1839 for enlarging and improving the harbour. A spacious new tidal harbour was accordingly formed, to the south and east of the old one, at an expense exceeding £50,000. A sea-wall of great length and solidity, constructed of ponderous blocks of hewn stone tremailed together, defends the harbour from the German Ocean, which in easterly gales drives ashore with much violence. At the western extremity, or return-head, as it is called, of this mural bulwark, is a lighthouse of the improved construction for directing vessels into the harbour at night, a signal-post with balls and flag serving the same purpose during the day. On the opposite side is a breakwater composed of the same massive materials, and between this and the return-head is the entrance to the harbour, which is calculated to admit ships of from ten to fifteen feet draught of water, according to the state of the tides. The bar, which consists of silt and soft sandstone, is not considered as a formidable obstacle to the entrance of ships. On each side of it is a range of low rocks, in the direction of which some succeeding generation will doubtless erect another sea-wall and breakwater, thus annihilating the bar. The harbour is under the management of a board of trustees elected annually under the provisions of the above-mentioned act of parliament. The revenue in 1844 amounted to upwards of £3000, shewing a vast increase in the trade of the port, the amount in 1819 having been only £679. In connexion with the harbour, and under the same management, is a patent-slip, well adapted for the repairing of vessels.

At a distance of twelve miles from the shore, but opposite to the harbour, is the *Bell Rock Lighthouse*, erected under an act of parliament obtained in 1806, and completed in 1811. It is built upon a rock about 427 feet in length, and 230 feet in breadth, at low water, and rising to an average height of about four feet from the sea. The lighthouse is of circular form. The two lower courses of masonry, all of which are dove-tailed, are sunk into the rock. The diameter at the base is forty-two feet, gradually diminishing to the floor of the light room, which is thirteen feet in diameter. From the foundation the elevation is solid to the entrance, which is at a height of thirty feet, and is attained by a ladder of ropes with steps of wood; the walls here are seven feet in thickness, and gradually decrease to one foot at the lantern, which has an elevation of 100 feet from the base, and is fifteen feet in height, and of octagonal form. The lantern contains a light of Argand burners with powerful reflectors, revolving round its axis in six minutes, and in each revolution displaying alternately a bright and a deep red light, which in clear weather may be plainly seen at a distance of eighteen miles. Two large bells connected with the lighthouse are tolled by the machinery which moves the lights, when the weather is foggy; and on the harbour of Arbroath a building has been erected for the accommodation of the keepers, three of whom are constantly at the lighthouse for six weeks, when they are relieved, and spend two weeks on shore. Attached to this building is a signal tower, fifty feet high, by means of which the keepers on the shore communicate with those on the rock. The whole expense of the lighthouse, which is of such important benefit to the navigation of this part of the coast, did not exceed £60,000.

The town was made a ROYAL BURGH by charter of James VI., in 1599, reciting that the original charters, with the title-deeds of the town, and other documents, were taken from the abbey, where they had been deposited for security, and destroyed by George, Bishop of Moray. The inhabitants appear to have been before incorporated by the abbots, who reserved to themselves the nomination of one of the bailies by whom the town was governed. By King James's confirmatory charter of all previous rights and privileges, the burgh and harbour were made free, and the lands called the common muir were conveyed to the burgesses, with power to levy anchorage customs and shore dues, and to apply the produce to the maintenance of the harbour. Under this charter, and the recent Municipal Reform act, the government is vested in a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, and treasurer, and twelve councillors, all chosen subject to the provisions of the Municipal Reform act. There are seven incorporated trades, the whole of which have the exclusive right of carrying on

their trades within the burgh, with the exception of the weavers; the dean of guild also grants temporary license to trade, to traders who decline entering with the guild corporation. The magistrates possess all the jurisdiction appendant to royal burghs, and hold courts of pleas in civil actions weekly to an unlimited extent, and also criminal courts, in which, though by the charter they have full jurisdiction in capital cases, they confine themselves to the trial of petty offences, the town-clerk acting as assessor. The magistrates have power by the charter to hang and drown, and to replevy any action whatever against an inhabitant of the burgh, from all judges in the kingdom, upon giving security for administering justice within the term of law. The dean of guild likewise holds a court for deciding on cases of disputed marches within the burgh, and for enforcing compliance with the acts of parliament regulating weights and measures; in which he is assisted by a clerk and procurator-fiscal. Previously to the union of the two kingdoms, the burgh sent a member to the Scottish parliament, but after that event was associated with Montrose, Brechin, Bervie, and Aberdeen in returning a representative to the imperial parliament; and the only change in this respect, under the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., is the substitution of Forfar in lieu of Aberdeen, and the extension of the elective franchise to £10 householders. The provost is the returning officer. The guildhall is a neat plain edifice, adapted for the business of the guild corporation; and the trades'-hall, erected in 1814, is a handsome building. The town-house, erected in 1806, is a spacious and elegant structure, comprising a great hall, and offices for the town-clerk and others, with apartments for the meetings of the council, and for holding courts: the upper part, formerly used as the burgh gaol, has been fitted up as commodious committee-rooms, and for other public purposes. At a short distance behind the town-house stand the new gaol, the gaoler's house, and the police-office, the whole forming a neat building, with very little appearance externally of the purposes to which it is devoted. The cells are constructed on the modern principle, properly ventilated, and well arranged for the health and classification of prisoners. In the police department is a small but commodious court-room, where the burgh magistrates sit every Monday for the summary disposal of petty delinquencies.

Arbroath PARISH is about three miles in length, and of very irregular form, varying from little more than 200 yards to a mile and a quarter in breadth. It comprises 820 acres of arable land, and twenty-six of common land in pasture. The surface is comparatively level, rising by a gradual ascent from the shore till, at the opposite extremity, it attains an elevation of 150 feet above the sea. The only river is the Brothock, which rises in the adjoining parish of St. Vigean's, and after a course of five or six miles, flows through this parish for about a quarter of a mile, and falls into the sea at the harbour. A small stream which in its course gives motion to several spinning-mills, forms a tributary to the Brothock; but unless swollen with incessant rains, it is comparatively a shallow stream. The scenery is pleasingly varied; and the town, as seen from the sea, is an interesting feature, seated in the curve of a range of small hills, which rise behind it. These hills command an extensive prospect of the Lothians, the eastern portion of the coast of Fife, and the estuaries of the Forth and Tay, towards the south; the view terminating, towards the north, in the range of the Grampian hills. Near the town the soil is a rich black loam; in the higher lands, thin, resting upon a retentive clay, which renders it scarcely susceptible of improvement; and along the coast, light and sandy. The chief crops are grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips; bone-dust and guano are used for manure, and the farms are in general well arranged and skilfully managed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £17,314. A fishery is carried on with considerable success: cod, haddock, and flounders are taken in abundance off the coast, with herrings and mackerel, in their season; lobsters, crabs, and various kinds of shell-fish are found in great plenty, and attempts have been made to procure a supply of salmon by putting down stake-nets, but hitherto without much success.

This parish is the seat of the presbytery of Arbroath, in the synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown: the minister's stipend averages about £210, with a glebe valued at £4. 8. 11. There is also an assistant minister, appointed by the Kirk Session, whose emoluments, including the session clerkship, average about £85. The church, which was enlarged in 1764, and to which an elegant spire was added in 1831, at an expense of £1300, raised mostly by subscription, is a plain cruciform structure, situated nearly in the centre of the town, and adapted for 1390 persons. A chapel of ease was erected in 1797, on the grounds of the ancient abbey, and is thence called the Abbey chapel; it is a neat edifice for a congregation of about 1280, and a quoad sacra district was annexed to it, comprising a population of 2289: income of the minister, about £100. Another chapel of ease was erected in 1829, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of that portion of the suburbs within the parish of St. Vigean's; it is a neat structure, and contains 1080 sittings, from the rents of which the minister derives an income of £150: a quoad sacra district named Inverbrothock has been attached to it, containing 5195 persons. A few years ago another chapel of ease was erected, for the accommodation of the inhabitants on the west side of the Brothock: it has a district assigned it for quoad sacra purposes, containing a population of 2116, partly in St. Vigean's parish. There are places of worship for the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, Episcopalians, Original Seceders, Independents, Baptists, Bereans, Glassites, and Wesleyans.

The burgh school, and also the parochial school, have merged into an institution of more recent establishment, called the Academy, for which a handsome and appropriate building was erected in 1821, at an expense of £1600, raised chiefly by subscription. This institution is under the control of a rector, appointed by the corporation, and three masters, chosen by the directors; to each of these a distinct department is assigned, and there are consequently four separate schools. The classical and mathematical school is under the superintendence of the rector, whose salary is £34 per annum, which, augmented with an allowance of £6. 10. for house-rent, and the proceeds of a bequest by Mr. John Colvill for the gratuitous instruction of five children, amounts to £60 per annum: the commercial, English, and general schools are under the three masters, who have a salary of £25 each. These salaries are paid from

the various funds constituting the endowment of the schools, and are exclusive of school-fees. The Sabbath-evening School Society, which has been established for more than thirty years, comprehends the whole of the town and suburbs; and connected with the schools under its superintendence is a library of more than 1100 volumes, containing many standard and valuable works, in addition to such as are requisite for the children attending school. On the high common is an infirmary, a building of elegant design: it cost about £1500, defrayed by subscription, and Lord Panmure presented £1000 towards the endowment. Mr. Carmichael, in 1733, bequeathed £600 and some rent-charges for the benefit of seven widows of ship-masters, producing at present about £130 per annum; and the above-mentioned Mr. John Colvill, late town-clerk, in 1811 left £10 per annum to the minister of the Episcopal chapel, £10 per annum to the poor of the parish, and a sum for the assistance of twenty householders, which now produces to each £3. 10. annually.

The chief relics of antiquity connected with Arbroath are the remains of its venerable abbey. This ancient building was one of those which suffered most from popular violence at the Reformation, the whole being then burned, and reduced to ruin. The north wall, in particular, of the nave and transept, was completely thrown down, so as to leave the interior open on that side to the adjacent cemetery; soil collected, and trees grew up, among the broken fragments, and in course of time the traces of the north wall were entirely obliterated, and graves were gradually extended into the area of the church itself. After the destruction of the abbey, no attention appears to have been paid to its preservation. On the contrary, it was subject to constant dilapidation, not only from the ravages of time, but from the frequent and extensive demolition of the ruins in order to furnish the citizens with materials for building. Accordingly, traces of the carved stones of the abbey are to be found in many old houses in the town. About the year 1806, however, the officers of state laid claim to the remains on behalf of the crown; and after removing various encroachments made by sundry parties on the abbey precincts, they commenced excavating the ruins down to the original pavement, carefully transferring the remains of the dead deposited in the area of the abbey church, to the adjoining churchyard. In the course of these operations, various objects of antiquity were brought to light, including a beautifully carved truncated statue of Thomas à Becket in his robes of office, and a marble slab supposed to have been the lid of the royal founder's coffin, adorned with the figure of a man in alto relievo, with a lion couchant at his feet. The tomb of the king, who was buried under the steps leading to the high altar, was not discovered. In addition to these excavations, the crown has from time to time executed important repairs of the ruins, with a view to their preservation, under the superintendence of the crown architect for Scotland, acting under the instructions of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The whole area of the church is now cleared out, and the bases of the pillars that supported the roof displayed. The church appears to have been 270 feet in length, from the great entrance at the west to the high altar at the east, and 130 feet in breadth, along the transepts; the nave was 148 feet in length, by about seventy feet in height, and the choir about seventy-five feet long. The western entrance is tolerably entire, exhibiting the remains of a large circular window above the doorway, which must have thrown a flood of light into the area of the church: but the portions of the tower by which the entrance was flanked are so dilapidated that scarcely any indication of their original style of architecture presents itself. Adjoining the south transept are the remains of a building containing a large vaulted apartment in excellent preservation, supposed to have been the chapter-house. The principal remaining tower, locally called the Old St. Thomas, rises to the height of 112 feet. The cloisters have disappeared; and the abbot's palace, which, after the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, was converted into a manse for the parish minister, is now a private residence.

This important religious establishment occupied an area 1150 feet in length and about 700 in width, inclosed by a stone wall nearly twenty-four feet in height. At the north-west angle is a tower twenty-four feet square, and seventy feet high, which is still entire; and at the south-west angle was another, of smaller dimensions, which being ruinous was some time ago taken down. The principal entrance was through a stately gateway-tower on the north side, defended by a portcullis and drawbridge; and at the south-east angle was a postern of inferior character, called the Darngate, from which the town arms are derived. The abbey buildings are now placed under the care of a resident keeper, appointed by the crown; and the crowds of visiters to the ruins, especially during the summer months, attest the interest felt by tourists in these venerable remains of our ancient ecclesiastical architecture. The public burying-ground adjacent, which is the only place of sepulture for the town, is tastefully laid out, and, with its numerous monuments of the dead, adds not a little to the feelings of solemnity which a visit to this sacred spot is calculated to inspire.

ARBUTHNOTT, a parish, in the county of Kincardine; adjoining the town of Bervie, and containing 1015 inhabitants. The name of this place has undergone many changes in its pronunciation and spelling. From documents in the possession of the Arbuthnott family it appears that, previously to the twelfth century, it was called *Aberbothenothe*, which form, about the year 1335, had been changed to *Aberbuthnot*, and, in 1443, to the mode now retained. The original term signifies "the confluence of the water below the baron's house", and is descriptive of the situation of the ancient castle and of the present mansion-house, upon the narrow point of a projection overlooking the Water of Bervie, which is joined by a rapid rivulet, formerly of considerable breadth, about 100 yards distant from the mansion. This parish, in whose early history the Arbuthnotts have held the most conspicuous place, contains an area of 9423 acres, of which 6200 are in tillage, 250 in plantations, and 2223 uncultivated. It is intersected by the roads from Stonehaven to Brechin, and is bounded on the north by the river Forthy, which separates it from Glenbervie; and on the south and west by the Water of Bervie, dividing it from the parishes of Bervie, Fordoun, and Laurencekirk. The surface is irregular, being much diversified by hill and dale. It rises on every side from the valley of the Bervie Water, the windings of which, between steep and richly-wooded

banks, present in many parts interesting and beautiful scenery. In summer the stream is small, and slow in its course, flowing at the rate of about a mile an hour; but in the rainy seasons it rises rapidly, the flood being considerably augmented through the agricultural drains; and embankments to some extent have been found necessary, to secure the neighbouring lands against the havoc consequent upon its overflowing. The highest land is Bruxiehill, which has an elevation of about 650 feet above the sea.

The SOIL, towards the southern quarter, is a strong clay, with a cold retentive subsoil; and in the direction of the northern boundary, light and dry. There is also some rough wet pasture and moor, but this kind of land has been greatly ameliorated and recovered by recent drainage. The chief crops are grain of different kinds, potatoes, turnips, and beet-root. The parish is altogether agricultural, and the cultivation of the soil is carried on with great spirit; the five and the seven years' rotation of crops are each followed, but the latter is thought to succeed the best. Bone-dust has been applied with advantage as manure on light soils, where the turnips are eaten off by the sheep. Improvements have been vigorously carried on, chiefly consisting of an extensive and efficient drainage of the lands, the cultivation of much barren soil, and the construction of embankments along the course of the Bervie, for the protection of the fertile haughs through which it runs. The wood planted consists of Scotch fir, larch, spruce, chesnut, poplar, hazel, and almost every species known in the country; and upwards of twenty different kinds of oak, chiefly American, have been introduced into the nursery by Lord Arbuthnott, with a view to plantation. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6592. The rocks are mostly coarse sandstone, trap, and what in the country is called scurdy: blocks of gneiss and granite are sometimes to be seen. On the north bank of the Bervie, pebbles beautifully varied have been found embedded in trap; and calcareous spar, heavy spar, and veins of manganese also exist in the parish. In the deepest part of a small peat-bog called the "Hog's Hole", the skeletons of two red deer were lately found, the antlers of whose horns were respectively seven and eight in number, some of them measuring eighteen inches in length.

Arbuthnott House, the seat of the ancient and noble family of Arbuthnott, is beautifully situated on the Bervie, almost concealed by thriving plantations. It has been greatly improved by the present owner. The grounds are laid out with much taste, and the mansion is approached by a fine avenue of beech-trees, upwards of two centuries old. In the library of his lordship are, the missal used in the parochial church in former times, and the psalter and office belonging to a chapel connected with the church, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the penmanship is exceedingly beautiful, and many parts are splendidly illuminated. The castle of Allardyce, also on the bank of the river, and which is the property of the ancient family of Allardyce, has lately been repaired; and the house of Kair is a modern mansion of neat and elegant appearance.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Fordoun, synod of Angus and Mearns; the patronage belongs to Viscount Arbuthnott, and the minister's stipend is £225, with a manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £9. The church, which is situated near the north bank of the river, about three miles distant from the furthest extremity of the parish, though much altered and enlarged, is probably four centuries old, and was in former times dedicated to St. Ternan. An elegant aisle, of finely-hewn ashlar, was added to it on the south-east in 1505, by Sir Robert Arbuthnott, who also repaired and improved the west gable, on which he placed a round tower; this aisle is the burial-place of the family, and contains a full-length statue, of stone, of Hugh de Arbuthnott. There is a parochial school, the master of which has the maximum salary, with a house and garden, and about £10 fees; and a savings' bank, established in June 1822, is in a prosperous condition. The learned Alexander Arbuthnott, first Protestant principal of King's College, Aberdeen, was a native of the parish, and some time its minister, to which office he was appointed in 1567; and the well-known Dr. Arbuthnott, physician to Queen Anne, and one of the triumvirate with Pope and Swift, was born here in 1667. The place gives the title of Viscount to the family of Arbuthnott.

ARCHIESTOWN, a village, in the parish of KNOCKANDO, county of ELGIN; containing 174 inhabitants. This is the only village in the parish, and is of modern origin, having been commenced about 1760, by Sir Archibald Grant, the great-grandfather of Sir James Grant, of Monymusk, the present baronet. It is built on the moor of Ballintomb, and consists of a double row of houses, about three-quarters of a mile in length, having a square in the centre, of about half an acre, and some by-lanes. The village suffered severely in 1783, from an accidental fire, but it has latterly recovered from this calamity, and several new houses have been erected very recently. In a preaching station, which accommodates about 200 persons, divine service is performed once a month, by the minister of the parochial church; and a few dissenters belonging to the United Presbyterian Church occasionally assemble here. There are schools likewise, which open and close with prayer.

ARDCHATTAN, a parish, in the district of LORN, county of ARGYLL, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from Oban; containing 2421 inhabitants, of whom 960 are in the quoad sacra parish of Muckairn, which is separately described. The place is supposed to have derived its name from Catan, who accompanied St. Columba to Scotland about the year 563, and from its mountainous aspect, of which the term *Ardchattan* is descriptive, signifying "the hill" or "promontory of Catan". It obtained for some time the appellation of *Bal Mhoadan*, or "the residence of Moadan", in honour of whom a church was erected in the vicinity, which afterwards became the church of the parish of Kilmodan. That portion of the parish which is comprehended between Loch Creran and Loch Etive, still retains the name of *Benderloch*, descriptive of a mountainous district between two arms of the sea. The parish is bounded on the north by the river and loch of Creran, on the south and east by Loch Etive and the river and loch of Awe, and on the west by Loch Linnhe. Exclusively of Muckairn, which is not included in those boundaries, it is about forty miles in length, and ten miles in average breadth. The surface is generally mountainous, but diversified with several glens and valleys of considerable extent, some of them richly embellished with wood, and displaying much romantic

scenery; the level lands are intersected with numerous streams, and the hills of more moderate height are crowned with plantations. With the exception of the valley of Glenure and a few other spots, the only arable lands are towards the north and east, beyond which little cultivation is found; lofty mountains, in various directions, rise so abruptly from the sides of the lochs as to leave little land that can be subjected to the plough.

Of the mountains, the principal is *Ben-Cruachan*, the highest in the county, having an elevation of 3669 feet above the sea, and rising from a base more than twenty miles in circumference: the acclivity towards the vale of Glencoe is precipitously steep, but from the south, behind Inverawe, the ascent is more gradual, terminating in two conical summits commanding a most unbounded prospect. *Ben-Cochail*, to the north of Ben-Cruachan, though little inferior in height, appears much diminished by comparison; and *Ben-Starive*, still further up Loch Etive, rises from a base of large extent, to an elevation of 2500 feet: the acclivities of the latter, of barren aspect, are deeply furrowed; and in the channels of the streams which descend from it are found beautiful crystals, not much inferior to the cairngorms of the Grampians. *Ben-Nan-Aighean*, or the "mountain of the heifers", to the south of Ben-Starive, rises to a great height, terminating in a peak of granite; for about half way up the acclivities it affords tolerable pasture, and is thence rugged and barren to its summit: rock crystals are found near its base, and in the beds of its numerous streams. *Ben-Chaorach*, or the "mountain of the sheep", near Ben-Starive, is of inferior height, but affords good pasturage. *Ben-Ketlan*, to the north of it, is of greater elevation, and presents a finer outline, bounded on one side of its base by the Alt-Ketlan stream, and by the Alt-Chaorach on the other; it is the most fertile of the mountains. Two most conspicuous mountains called Buachail-Etive, or the "keepers of the Etive", situated near the termination of the loch named Etive, are distinguished by the names *Buachail-Mor* and *Buachail-Beg*, from the respective extent of their bases, though neither of them has an elevation of less than 3000 feet. *Ben-Veedan*, called also *Ben-Nambian*, or the "mountain of the deer-skins", from the number of deer which are killed there, is separated from Buachail-Beg by the mountain-pass of *Larig-Aoilt*, a lofty and stupendous range scarcely inferior in elevation to Ben-Cruachan, and which opens into the vale of Glencoe. *Ben-Treelahan*, on the west side of Loch Etive, which washes its base for nearly five miles, and *Ben-Starive* (already described), on the opposite side, greatly contract the breadth of the loch, and, by their rugged aspect, spread over it a romantic gloom hardly surpassed in mountain scenery. In the north-east of the parish, also, are other mountains, of which the principal are *Ben-Aulay*, the highest of the range; *Ben-Scoullard*, *Ben-Vreck*, *Ben-Molurgan*, and *Ben-Vean*.

Of the numerous glens interspersed between the mountains, is *Glen-Noe*, about four miles in length and one mile in breadth, inclosed on the north side by Ben-Cruachan, and on the south by Ben-Cochail. It is clothed with rich verdure, and watered throughout by a stream whose banks, as it approaches the sea, are finely wooded. A house has been built near the opening for the residence of the farmer who rents it, than which a more delightful summer retreat can scarcely be imagined. *Glen-Kinglas* is about nine miles in length and nearly two in breadth, and watered by the river to which it gives name. The north side is rocky and barren, but the south affords excellent pasture. This glen formerly abounded with timber, which was felled for charcoal by an iron-smelting company, about a century since; so that, with the exception of a few alders on the banks of the river, and some brushwood of little value, it is now destitute of wood. *Glen-Ketlan*, inclosed on one side by the mountain of Ben-Ketlan, is about two miles in length, and watered by the river Etive, which enters it about three miles from the head of Loch Etive. *Glen-Etive* commences at the head of Loch Etive, and is more than sixteen miles in length. It was formerly a royal forest, the hereditary keeper of which claims exemption from certain payments. One portion of the glen, with a contiguous tract in the parish of Glenorchy, has been stocked with red deer by the Marquess of Breadalbane, and another portion of it has been appropriated by Mr. Campbell of Monzie to the same purpose. The whole tract is marked by features of sublimity and grandeur, though stripped of the majestic timber with which it was anciently embellished. *Glen-Ure*, or the "glen of yew-trees", opens from the river Creran, and expands to the south and east for about three miles. Near the river are the dilapidated remains of the ancient mansion of the family of Glenure, and adjacent is the farm of Barnamuch, which has been always famed for the richness of its pastures. The remote extremity of the glen is marked with features of rugged grandeur. *Glen-Dindal*, or *Glen-Dow*, about seven miles to the west of Glenure, is three miles in length, and in the lower part luxuriantly wooded; it is frequented by numbers of fallow deer, originally introduced about the middle of the last century. *Glen-Salloch*, the most elevated of the glens, is situated between Loch Etive and Loch Creran, and extends from south to north for about six miles; it comprehends much variety of scenery, and the views from any point commanding either of the lakes are romantically picturesque.

The principal lochs are Loch Etive and Loch Creran. *Loch Etive* branches from the Linnhe loch near Dunstaffnage Castle, and extends eastward to Bunawe, after which it takes a northern direction among the mountains, and terminates at Kinloch Etive. It is about twenty-two miles in length, varying from less than a quarter of a mile to more than a mile and a half in breadth, and being from twenty to 100 fathoms in depth. The bay affords safe anchorage to vessels not exceeding 100 tons; and at Connel Ferry, near the western extremity, the tide rises to a height of fourteen feet, forming in the narrow channel, which is not more than 200 yards in width, and obstructed by a ledge of rock, a foaming and apparently terrific rush of water, which the skill of the boatmen has rendered available to facilitate the passage. There is another ferry across the loch at Bunawe, opposite to which is the small island of Elan-Duirnish, inhabited only by the family of the ferryman, and connected with the mainland, on the opposite shore, by a stone causeway, along which passes a road that afterwards diverges to Inverary and Glenorchy. *Loch Creran* issues from the Linnhe loch near the island of Eriska, and extends in a north-eastern direction for about twelve miles, the breadth being on an average a

mile and a half. It is about fifteen fathoms in depth, and the spring tides rise from fifteen to sixteen feet; the bay, having a clayey bottom, affords good anchorage, and there is a ferry across the loch at Shean, in the narrowest part. The loch has several barren and uninhabited islets; and the island of Eriska, which is well wooded, contains a considerable portion of pasture and arable land, forming a very compact farm.

Among the chief rivers is the *Awe*, which, issuing from the loch of that name, and flowing between richly-wooded banks, after a course of about four miles, falls into Loch Etive at Bunawe. The *Etive*, which has its source near Kings-house, in the parish, flows in a western and south-western direction, and gradually expanding in its progress, after a course of nearly sixteen miles, falls into Loch Etive near its head. The *Kinglas* has a course of about twelve miles to the south-west, flowing along a channel of rock and granite; its waters are remarkably transparent, and salmon are found in numbers. The *Liver*, which rises to the south of the Kinglas, flows for about six miles in a western direction, and falls into Loch Etive at Inverliver. The *Noe*, which waters the glen of that name, has a course of four miles between rugged mountains, and, near its confluence with Loch Etive, forms a romantic cascade. The *Creran*, which has its source near Ben-Aulay, flows westward for nearly twelve miles, and after passing through the inland lake of Fasnacloich, forms a channel navigable for small boats, and falls into the sea at the head of Loch Creran. The *Ure* has a course of about seven miles in a northern direction, and passing to the west of Glenure House, falls into the Creran river. The *Tendal* has a western course of about six miles, through the glen of that name, and forms several interesting cascades. The *Buie*, after a course of little more than three miles, and the *Dergan*, which rises in the heights of Glen-Salloch, both fall into Loch Creran; and the *Esragan-More* and the *Esragan-Beg*, separated by the mountain of Ben-Vean, after a course of about five miles, fall into Loch Etive. The rivers generally form in their progress numerous cascades, many of which, especially those of the mountainous districts, are incomparably beautiful.

Though generally a pastoral district, there is still a considerable portion of arable land, estimated at about 1700 acres; the soil is chiefly a light loam, requiring much manure, but producing good crops of oats, bear, potatoes, and turnips. The farm-houses, with very few exceptions, are of an inferior order, thatched with straw, and ill adapted to the accommodation of the occupiers. Great numbers of cattle and sheep are fed in the pastures, and considerable attention is paid to the rearing of stock; the cattle are of the Highland black breed, and on the dairy-farms the cows are of the Ayrshire breed. The sheep, which were originally of the small white-faced kind, have been almost entirely superseded by the black-faced, and a few of the Cheviot breed have been recently introduced; the number of sheep reared annually is estimated at 32,000. About 2700 acres are woodland and plantations: the coppices are chiefly oak, ash, birch, and mountain-ash; and the plantations consist of ash, beech, elm, sycamore, and larch, Scotch, and spruce firs, all of which are in a thriving state. The annual value of real property in Ardchattan and Muckairn is £10,987. Lead-ore has been discovered on the farm of Drimvuick, but not wrought; large boulders of granite are found in abundance, and on the upper shore of Loch Etive a quarry has been opened by the Marquess of Breadalbane, from which blocks are raised of large size, and of very superior quality. The principal mansions in the parish are, *Lochnell House*, originally built by Sir Duncan Campbell, and improved at an expense of £15,000 by General Campbell, his successor; *Barcaldine House*, recently enlarged, and beautifully situated in a richly-wooded demesne; *Ardchattan Priory*, a portion of the ancient convent, converted into a private residence; *Inverawe House*, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Awe, and surrounded with stately timber; and *Drimvuick House*, a pleasant residence. There is a post-office at Bunawe, about four miles distant from the church; the mail from Fort-William, likewise, passes through a portion of the parish, and facility of communication is afforded by good roads. A fair for cattle and horses, which is also a statute-fair, is held at Shean Ferry twice in the year.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll: the minister's stipend is £283. 3. 2., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £8 per annum; patron, Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Lochnell. The church, erected in 1836, is a neat structure, situated on the north shore of Loch Etive, and containing 430 sittings. There is a preaching station at Inverghiusachaw, in Glen-Etive, about sixteen miles distant from the church, where a missionary supported by the Royal Bounty preaches once in three weeks. A place of worship in connexion with the Free Church has been built. The parochial school is attended by about fifty children; the master has a salary of £29. 16. 7., including the proceeds of a bequest producing £4. 3. 4., with a house and garden, and the school-fees average about £11 per annum.

There are some remains of *Ardchattan Priory*, founded in 1231, by Duncan Mc Coull, the supposed ancestor of the lords of Lorn, for monks of the Benedictine order; the house of the prior has been converted into a residence by Mr. Campbell, the proprietor, and there are traces of the abbey and cloisters, with numerous monumental relics. Some remains also exist of the ancient churches of *Bal-Moadan* and *Kilcolmkill*. The *Castle of Barcaldine*, erected in the fifteenth century, by Sir Duncan Campbell, on a neck of land between Loch Creran and the bay of Ardmucknish, is rapidly falling into decay. There are remains of Druidical circles of large granite stones placed on end, and smaller circles of upright stones, on the summits of which latter are slabs of granite; also stone coffins, in some of which have been found rude urns containing human bones; and numerous tumuli, in one of which was an urn containing calcined bones and an arrow-head of flint. Many ancient coins have been likewise discovered, including several silver coins of the reign of Edward I., on the reverse of which were the names London, Cambridge, and Oxford, in good preservation. The site of the old city of *Beregonium*, supposed to have been the ancient metropolis of Scotland, and concerning which so many conflicting accounts have been written, and so many fabulous legends propagated by tradition, is referred to an eminence between the ferries of Connel and Shean, called Dun Mac Sniachan, on which are the remains of a vitrified fort. The Rev. Colin Campbell, an eminent mathematician and metaphysician, was mi-

nister of the parish in 1667. For a description of Muckairn, which is not comprised in the foregoing article, see MUCKAIRN.

ARDCLACH, a parish, in the county of NAIRN, twelve miles (S. S. W.) from Forres; containing 1177 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its situation in a mountainous and rocky district, of which the Gaelic words are faithfully descriptive. The parish is bounded on the north by the parishes of Auldearn and Nairn, and on the west by the parish of Cawdor; it is nearly sixteen miles in extreme length, and twelve miles in extreme breadth. During the wars of the Covenanters, it shared largely in the hostilities of that distracted period; after the battle of Auldearn, in 1645, the lands here of Brodie of Lethen were plundered by the forces of the Marquess of Montrose, and in 1649 and 1653 were again desolated, after unsuccessful assaults of Lethen Castle, by the Marquess of Huntly and the troops under the Earl of Glencairn, respectively. The number of acres in the parish is about 40,000, of which nearly 4000 are arable, about 2800 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill-pasture, moorland, and waste. The surface is mountainous, and some of the hills are considerable; that called the Shaw has a height of 800 feet, and the hill of Lethenbar of 862 feet, above the level of the sea. The lower lands are watered by numerous springs, and by the river Findhorn, which rises in the mountains of Inverness, and flows through the parish in a north-eastern direction into the Moray Firth. In its course it receives many tributary streams from the higher lands, the principal of which are, the burns of Torgarrow and Altnarie, forming in their descent beautiful cascades; the burns of Drumlochan and Tomnarrach; and the burn of Lethen, or Muckle-Burn, which flows for nearly ten miles through the parish, and falls into the Findhorn near its mouth.

The system of AGRICULTURE has been greatly improved under the liberal encouragement given to his tenants by Mr. Brodie of Lethen, and the rotation plan of husbandry is generally prevalent; the crops are oats, with other kinds of grain, and various green crops. In the lower lands, the soil is tolerably fertile, and has been benefited by the use of lime; the mountainous districts afford pasture for cattle and sheep, of which the former are chiefly of small size, but hardy and adapted to the pastures, and the latter have been much improved by a cross with the Lanarkshire breed. The natural wood is mostly Scotch pine, birch, alder, hazel, mountain-ash, and poplar; and the plantations are principally larch, interspersed with fir: the wood of Dulcie forms an extensive forest of fir, wholly indigenous, and there are ample and thriving plantations at Glenfairness and Lethen. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2373. The rocks along the course of the river Findhorn are mainly granite, gneiss, and quartz; the substratum in the western portion of the parish is the old red sandstone, with some of the schistose formation, in which are found impressions of plants, occasionally resting on a layer of conglomerate, with nodules containing imperfect marine fossils, and which, when burnt, produce excellent lime for agricultural use. The moors afford black game and grouse, partridges, snipes, woodcocks, and other birds; and hares and rabbits are found in great number. The lake on the lands of Lethen called Loch Belivat, which covers an area of twenty-seven acres, abounds with trout of three distinct species, weighing on the average about two pounds each; and in the centre is an island frequented by aquatic fowl of every kind. Salmon are taken in abundance in the river Findhorn. Coulmony House, the property of Mr. Brodie, is a handsome mansion, beautifully situated on the river. Glenfairness was purchased a few years ago by Mr. Dougal, who has carried out extensive improvements, and has built a new and handsome mansion on his estate.

This parish, which till 1773 was united to Edenkillie, in the presbytery of Forres, is within the bounds of the presbytery of Nairn and synod of Moray: the minister's stipend is £248, with a manse, thoroughly repaired in 1841, and a glebe of seven acres and a half, valued at £5 per annum; patron, Mr. Brodie. Ardclach church, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and surrounded with a spacious cemetery, was originally built in 1626, rebuilt in 1762, and again in 1839 at a cost of £500; it contains 686 sittings, and the service is performed alternately in the English and Gaelic languages. A place of worship has been erected in connexion with the Free Church. The parochial school affords an ample course of instruction; the master has a salary of £36. 7. 3., including an allowance of £2 for a garden, with a good dwelling-house, and the fees average from £10 to £15 per annum. There are also, a female school for reading, knitting, and sewing, which receives £5 per annum from the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge; and a school at Fornighty, the master of which has a salary of £15 from the society, and receives £2 from a bequest by Mr. Dunbar, of London. About a mile below the bridge of Dulcie, on the lands of Glenfairness, is an ancient obelisk, on which are rudely sculptured two figures in the Highland costume, supposed to commemorate the fate of a Celtic princess who, eloping with her Danish paramour, was pursued to the hill of Dunearn, on the verge of the river, into which they precipitated themselves, and perished together. On the summit of the hill of Lethenbar is a very perfect Druidical circle; and in the neighbourhood are several tumuli.

ARDEN, a village, in that part of the parish of NEW MONKLAND which formed the quoad sacra parish of CLARKSTON, Middle ward of the county of LANARK; containing 646 inhabitants. It is situated about four miles east of the town of Airdrie, and in the southern portion of the parish.

ARDERSIER, a parish, in the county of INVERNESS; containing, with the village of Campbelton proper, and the garrison of Fort-George, 1475 inhabitants, of whom 716 reside in the village. This parish, called in ancient documents *Ardrosser*, is supposed to have derived its name from a bold promontory towards the western shore, which rises to a height of 200 feet above the level of the sea. A considerable portion of the lands belonged to the diocese of Ross, and in 1574 was granted, with consent of the dean and chapter, to John Campbell of Calder, ancestor of the present proprietor, Earl Cawdor, who still pays to the crown an annual sum as bishop's rent. The Knights Templars had also some lands in the parish, over which they possessed a jurisdiction of regality; and the last preceptor, Sir James Sandilands, obtained from Mary, Queen of Scots, the erection of his estates into a temporal barony, and, in 1563, was created Lord Torphichen.

The PARISH, which is bounded on the north and west by the Moray Firth, extends about four miles in length, from north-west to south-east, and is two miles in breadth, comprising 3250 acres, of which 1434 are arable, about 500 in plantations, and the remainder, meadow, pasture, and heath. The surface, with the exception of the high grounds to the west and north, is generally flat, and, towards the coast, low and sandy. In some parts the soil is a deep black mould, in others of lighter quality, and in some places a strong clay, alternated with shallow sand. The usual crops of grain, and large quantities of potatoes, are raised; the lands have been partly inclosed, and the modern improvements in husbandry are gradually taking place. The annual value of real property in the parish is £1540. A salmon-fishery on the coast is carried on to a moderate extent, there being two stations, the rents of which together amount to £60 per annum. Ecclesiastically Ardersier is within the bounds of the presbytery of Nairn and synod of Moray: the minister's stipend is £158. 6. 7., part of which is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum: patron, Earl Cawdor. The church, situated in the eastern part of the parish, was built in 1802, and is a neat structure, containing 500 sittings. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod and members of the Free Church. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £36. 7. 1¾., with a house and garden, and the fees average about £20 per annum.

On the heath near the borders of the adjoining parish of Nairn, is an obelisk supposed to indicate the spot where the Danes were repulsed; and at Achnuallan were the remains of a Druidical circle, near which a horn filled with silver coins was found in 1800; but those remains have been removed for building materials. At Dalyards, the ruins of a building thought to have belonged to the Knights Templars have disappeared in the progress of agriculture; and on a hill behind Campbelton is a circular mount 120 yards in diameter at the base, and surrounded towards the summit by a rampart of clay and earth: it was called (in the Gaelic) *Cromal*, now corrupted into "Cromwell's mount", and has been partly destroyed, like many other fortlets. A Roman sword; the head of a spear; and some stone-axes supposed to be of Danish origin, have been found in the parish.

ARDGOUR.—See BALLICHULISH.

ARDNAMURCHAN, a parish, partly in the county of ARGYLL, and partly in the county of INVERNESS; comprising the quoad sacra districts of Aharacle and Strontian, and containing 5581 inhabitants. The present parish of Ardnamurchan, previously to the Reformation, formed three separate parishes, comprehending the five districts of Ardnamurchan, Sunard or Sunart, Moidart, Arasaig, and South Morir. These districts still remain as distinct portions, and from the first the parish takes its name, signifying "the promontory" or "heights of the great sea". This term was originally applied with great propriety, the district of Ardnamurchan being nearly a peninsular promontory, extending from the mainland, to a considerable extent, into the waters of the Atlantic Ocean. The districts of Ardnamurchan and Sunart are in the county of Argyll, and the other three districts in Inverness-shire; the whole being supposed to comprise more than 250,000 acres, of which upwards of 110,000 are in the Argyllshire portion. The parish is bounded on the south by Loch Sunart, separating it from the parish of Morvern; on the south-west, by the northern end of the Sound of Mull; on the north, by Loch Morir and the river flowing thence, which separate it from North Morir, in the parish of Glenelg; and on the north-west and west, by that part of the Atlantic Ocean which reaches to the opposite shores of Skye and the Small Isles. On the east it is bounded by the parish of Kilmalie. The coast, which is continuously, and remarkably, indented with creeks and bays forming numerous points and headlands, is supposed to embrace a line of several hundreds of miles, and exhibits a bold and rocky appearance. At some seasons, the foaming surges of the neighbouring waters are to be seen driven landward by the westerly winds, and occasionally rendering inaccessible the several creeks and landing-places. The *headland of Ardnamurchan*, which is the most western part of the mainland of Great Britain, and the most prominent point on the line of coast between Cape Wrath and the Mull of Cantyre, was formerly used as a geographical mark, in respect to which the Western Isles were denominated north or south. At a creek on its extreme point, the picture of dreariness and desolation, a few green mounds indicate the place where the mutilated bodies of shipwrecked seamen rest below, vessels having not unfrequently been dashed to pieces on the adjoining rocks. There has been a lighthouse recently built on this point. The whole coast surrounding the district of Ardnamurchan is a series of indentations and projecting rocks. Beyond this, which is the southern part of the parish, the line of coast runs along the Moidart district on the west and north, and then forms the western limit of Arasaig and South Morir, marked with many rocky points and headlands, of which the *point of Arasaig*, the promontory next in importance to Ardnamurchan, is well known to mariners, and is visited by steamers plying from Glasgow to the Isle of Skye. The coast here is very rugged, but not abrupt or precipitous. It has numerous shelving rocks, extending under water to the northern boundary of the parish.

A deep and wide bay is formed by the line of shore stretching in an eastern direction from the point of Ardnamurchan to the isthmus of that district, then northward, and afterwards round to the west, reaching to the point of Arasaig. In the south-eastern part of this great bay, at the flexure of the coast of Ardnamurchan towards Moidart, are the fine sands of Kintra, measuring about two square miles in extent, of nearly circular form, and covered at high water by the sea, which enters by a small inlet. The principal harbours along the coast of the parish are, the bay of Glenmore, on the south of Ardnamurchan, in the mouth of Loch Sunart, affording excellent anchorage; that of Kilchoan, a small harbour on the same coast, forming the chief point of communication with Tobermory; and, on the north coast of Ardnamurchan, at Ardtoe, a small bay where inferior craft may find a safe retreat. At the island of Shona, north of Kintra bay, also, and in the opening of Loch Moidart, are several creeks with good anchorage, the resort of boats from the southern highlands, in the season for cod-fishing; and in Loch Sunart are the harbour of Strontian, and the creek of Salin, at which latter a pier has been built. Of the several maritime lochs in or bounding the parish, some are of considerable extent, and form a distinct feature in the general scenery of the coast.

Loch Sunart branches off from the Sound of Mull, where it is about six miles in breadth, and extends inland for about twenty-five miles. The tide runs with much impetuosity through the channels formed by the islands of Carna, Resga, and Oransay, six or seven miles from the mouth; but further inland the water lies quietly, with the exception of the ebb and flow of the tides, between lofty rocks and precipitous banks overgrown with wood, which at many points present most picturesque scenery. *Loch Moidart* is about four miles long, from east to west, and communicates with the open sea by means of a narrow channel on each side of the island of Shona. Being surrounded with steep and lofty mountains, it is usually unruffled; and its scenery embraces all the striking features of a Highland district. The remaining salt-water lochs are *Loch-nan-Uamh*, situated between Moidart and Arasaig; *Loch Ainart*, a branch of the former; and *Loch-na-Keaull*, just north of Arasaig point; all of comparatively small extent. In different parts of the coast there are caves, some of them very extensive, but none of much note: in one at Baradale, in Arasaig, a damp, rough, dark excavation, Prince Charles Stuart concealed himself for three days, after his defeat at Culloden.

The INTERIOR of the parish, consisting of land of very rugged character, is crowded with the features, variously combined, of almost every description of wild and romantic scenery, comprising lofty mountain ranges, precipitous rocky elevations, thickly-wooded hills, dells, and ravines, with numberless inland lochs, and several rivers. The *Ardnamurchan* portion is strongly marked by a range of hills, of no great elevation, running from the western point for about twenty-four miles towards the east, and varying from four miles and a half to seven in breadth. Near the coast are many farms under good cultivation, within the first ten or twelve miles; but afterwards the pasture becomes coarser. Oak, birch, and hazel are to be seen covering the rocks, and the lower hills on the south, to Loch Sunart; while, on the north, the district is occupied at its eastern extremity by a very extensive moss, girt by the river Shiel. This stream flows from Loch Shiel, and falls into the western ocean, forming one of the two principal streams in the parish, the other of which flows from Loch Morir into the western sea, and constitutes part of the northern boundary of the parish. The *Sunard* or *Sunart* district, in some ancient records written *Swynefort* or *Swyniford*, is supposed to have derived its appellation from the circumstance of a king of Denmark named Swin, who was driven from his own country for apostatizing from Christianity, having in the tenth century landed in a creek here on the western shore, called Swineard in consequence of that event. This tract is a continuation of that of Ardnamurchan, and is about twenty-five miles long and ten in average breadth. For several miles from its commencement, it has the appearance of a mountain ridge. After this the eminences expand, reaching to Loch Sunart on the south and Loch Shiel on the north and north-west, leaving a large intermediate space occupied with lofty hills and deep valleys and glens, thrown together in apparently the greatest irregularity and confusion. The most lofty mountains are Ben-Reisipoll, Scur-Dhoniel, Scour-Choinich, Creach-Bhunn, and Glaschoirein Hill, reaching respectively 2661 feet, 2730 feet, 2364 feet, 2439 feet, and 1920 feet in height. The district contains two extensive and interesting valleys, of which that of Strontian, near its eastern extremity, opening at Loch Sunart, stretches for about five miles inland. It is ornamented in succession from its entrance with clusters of fine natural oak, flourishing plantations surrounding a tasteful mansion with well laid out grounds, an excellent and well-cultivated farm, with the crofts and tenements of numerous cottagers, the government church near the stream that runs through the valley, and, further on, the beautifully-situated manse. Glenaheurich, a few miles north of the former valley, contains a spacious lake, and affords excellent pasturage for sheep. Besides these there are other glens of inferior dimensions, bounded with picturesque hills displaying a profusion of verdure and ornamental wood. The district of *Moidart* takes its name from a compound Gaelic term signifying "the height of sea-spray". It extends about ten or twelve miles in breadth; and twenty-five in length, in a direction parallel with Sunart, along the whole boundary of Loch Shiel. It is bounded on the west and north by the sea; and the continuous range of mountains along the coast on each side, incloses an intermediate and lofty ridge, exhibiting a summit with a most magnificent assemblage of crags, rocks, hills, and ravines, rendered more interesting to the curious observer by the almost impossible attempt to find their parallel. There are, however, some tolerably fertile plains in this interesting district of the parish; and a valley called Glenaladale, about three hundred yards broad, containing fair arable and pasture land. The districts of *Arasaig* and *South Morir*, not separated from each other by any marked natural features, constitute together a tract twenty-four miles in length, and fifteen broad. A long and very dreary valley named Glenmeuble stretches along Arasaig for ten miles, with a farm at the eastern end, and a small loch called Beoraig, not very far off. South Morir is bounded on the north by Loch Morir, and the river that flows from the loch into the sea.

The parish contains numerous fresh-water lakes, many of which abound with varieties of excellent trout. The principal of them is *Loch Shiel*, which here separates the county of Argyll from that of Inverness, and is embosomed amid mountains of the most magnificent description, very little known to travellers. Near the western extremity of this lake is the beautiful green island of Finnan, truly an oasis in the bleak wilderness, where the remains of an ancient monastery are still very distinct, and where the bell that used to summon the inmates to matins and vespers is yet to be seen. Loch Shiel empties itself by the river Shiel into the western sea; and so trifling is the fall in the course of this stream that, during high tides, boats of six or seven tons' burthen can ascend it, and are often seen spreading their sails at the eastern extremity of the lake, twenty-seven or twenty-eight miles from the sea. An important salmon-fishery is carried on at the river Shiel, one of the most important indeed in the north of Scotland, paying a large rental. The fish caught here are of a superior quality, and are exported in great quantities to the India and other distant markets, being prepared for exportation in a large curing establishment lately built on the river-side.

The SOIL is various, but generally light and shallow. Only a small portion of it is fit for superior husbandry;

the remainder is moor and moss, of which latter there are several large tracts styled moss-flats, especially adjacent to Loch Shiel. That called the Moss of Kintra covers an area of seven square miles, and, like some of the others, is a quagmire in the middle, of unknown depth, though considerable portions near the margin are capable of improvement. Oats and bear are raised; but potatoes, hay, wool, and the cuttings of wood, form the largest items in the returns of produce. The sheep that are kept are the black-faced; and the cattle, the Argyllshire: both the sheep and the cattle are generally of a superior description, the pasture in many parts being admirably adapted for them. The method of cultivation varies according to the nature of the soil, and the locality; ploughs and spades of all kinds are in common use, and shell-sand mixed with kelp, and various deposits from the sea-shore, are extensively employed as manure. Considerable improvements have been made on some of the estates within these few years, and the farm-buildings of the superior tenants are good, whilst those of the inferior class are of the worst description. There are several farms tilled according to the most improved system of agriculture. The extent of arable land in the Ardnamurchan and Sunart districts is upwards of 5000 acres, about half turned by the plough, and half by the spade; and it is supposed that the quantity throughout the parish might be doubled with a profitable application of capital, there being in these two districts alone about 13,000 acres of pasture, more than 3000 of moss, and upwards of 80,000 of moor, much of which is capable of tillage. An agricultural association, principally connected with Ardnamurchan and Sunart, and some neighbouring places, meets annually at Strontian; under the auspices of which great improvement has taken place in the breed of horses, black-cattle, and sheep. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6894. The geological structure of the parish is of great interest, presenting one of the most inviting fields in Scotland to the student of geology. The natural wood is of considerable extent, including much oak, valuable for its bark and timber, birch, hazel, alder, and ash: the plantations in the parish comprise fir, plane, oak, and ash trees. There are various mansion-houses of proprietors, generally plain comfortable buildings suited to the climate, and those more recently erected shewing a due regard to ornament. The population is rural, and scattered through the different districts. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in salmon-fishing on the river Shiel, and others in taking herrings on some of the lochs. Indeed the whole sea-coast abounds with a variety of fish, especially cod, ling, sethe, lythe, gurnet, flounder; while lobsters, oysters, and the smaller kinds of shell-fish, are also plentiful; though the apathy and ignorance of the people prevent their availing themselves to any great extent of this bountiful provision made for their wants. Two decked-vessels belong to the place, one of fifty and the other of twenty tons. An extensive manufactory of bobbins for thread is carried on at Salen, on Loch Sunart; the machinery is very ingenious, and moved by immense power, the water-wheel being forty feet in diameter. There is a post-office at Strontian, with a daily post; also one at Arasaig, with a delivery three times a week; and a third at Kilchoan, communicating with Strontian by a messenger twice a week. A road runs from Arasaig, by Glenfinnan, to Fort-William and the Caledonian canal, and another from Strontian to Corran Ferry, by each of which cattle and sheep are driven to the southern markets. The principal communication, however, is by steam-vessels from Glasgow, which touch at the point of Arasaig, and at Tobermory, a sea-port in the northern extremity of the island of Mull, about five miles south from the harbour of Kilchoan, in Ardnamurchan. A fair is held at Strontian in May, and another in October, for cattle and sheep: there is also a cattle and sheep fair at Arasaig.

The parish is ECCLESIASTICALLY in the presbytery of Mull, synod of Argyll, and for pastoral purposes is distributed into five portions, namely, the parish church district, two quoad sacra parishes, a district under the care of a missionary, and another under that of an assistant. The first of these embraces the western portion of the peninsula of Ardnamurchan, and contains a place of worship at Kilchoan, on the south, four or five miles from the point, and one at Kilmorie, on the northern coast, at which the minister officiates alternately. Kilchoan church, which, on account of its situation, commands the larger attendance, is a very superior edifice, built in 1831, and accommodating more than 600 persons; that of Kilmorie, raised by a former incumbent, is a very humble structure, originally built of dry stone, and thatched. The minister has a stipend of about £270, subject to a deduction to the assistant; with a manse, and a glebe of twenty-seven acres, valued at £10 or £12 per annum: patron, the Duke of Argyll. The quoad sacra church at Strontian is thirty miles distant from the parish church; that at Aharacle is situated at the west end of Loch Shiel, twenty-three miles distant. The mission of Laga comprehends about eleven miles of the coast of Loch Sunart, partly in the parish church district, and partly in that of Aharacle; the minister receives £60 per annum from the Royal Bounty, and has built a preaching-house at his own expense. The district of the assistant is by far the largest ecclesiastical division, embracing the principal part of Moidart, and the whole of Arasaig and South Morir. It has a small preaching-house, built partly by subscription, at Polnish, near Inveraylort, and a school-house at Ardnafuaran, in Arasaig. The assistant receives from the parish minister £55. 11. 1., and £32 from the Royal Bounty, with £5 for communion elements. There are five Roman Catholic chapels in the parish, with two officiating priests. The parochial school, situated at Kilchoan, affords the ordinary instruction; the master has a salary of £25. 13. 3., and £10 fees, with a house, garden, and two acres of land, the whole valued at £7. There are two schools attached to the quoad sacra parishes of Aharacle and Strontian, erected by Sir J. M. Riddell, Bart., and endowed by government; while in other parts of the parish are schools supported by various religious societies. The chief relic of antiquity is the castle of Mingary, on the southern shore of Ardnamurchan, once the stronghold of Mac Ian, from which James IV. in 1493 granted a charter, and where, two years afterwards, he held his court to receive the submission of the nobles of the forfeited lordship of the Isles. The parish contains several vitrified forts. On the plain of Glenfinnan is a tower erected in commemoration of the events of 1745, by Alexander Mc Donald of Glenaladale, with an inscription by Dr. Donald

Mc Lean; the successor to the property, Angus Mc Donald, Esq., has lately much improved the tower, and crowned it with a statue of Prince Charles Stuart.

ARDOCH, for a time a quoad sacra parish, comprising the hamlets of Balhaddie, Buttergask, Greenloaning, and Rottearn, in the parish of DUNBLANE; the thriving post-village of Braco, in the parish of MUTHILL; and part of the parish of BLACKFORD, in the county of PERTH; the whole containing 1584 inhabitants. The parish was about seven miles in length by six in breadth, and intersected by the high road from Crieff to Dunblane and Stirling; two-thirds of the soil are in tillage or pasture, and the remainder, with the exception of a portion under plantation, is uncultivated. Great facilities of communication are afforded by the Scottish Central railway. At Rottearn is a small manufactory for converting potatoes into flour. Fairs are held at Braco on the first Wednesday in January, the last Tuesday in April, and the first Tuesday in August, chiefly for cattle. The district is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, synod of Perth and Stirling; the minister is under the jurisdiction of the ministers of Dunblane and Muthill, and has a manse and garden. The church, or chapel of ease, erected by subscription in 1780, is a plain edifice, and contains 555 sittings. The United Presbyterian Synod and the Free Church have places of worship also in the district: that for the latter body is a handsome structure with a tower and spire, and contains sittings for 700 persons. There is a school for the benefit of all denominations, and a library is supported. Near the village is the most entire Roman camp that remains in Scotland.—See MUTHILL.

ARDRISSAIG, a village, in the parish of SOUTH KNAPDALE, county of ARGYLL; containing about 400 inhabitants. This village, which is situated at the harbour of Ardrissaig in Loch Gilp, has sprung up since the commencement of the Crinan canal, in 1793, and is of respectable appearance. It is the scene of much bustle and traffic, occasioned by the convenience of its harbour, at the opening of the canal into Loch Gilp. Exclusive of the business in goods and passengers connected with the canal, it is computed that about 24,000 persons are landed and taken on board annually, besides large numbers of sheep and cattle, by the Glasgow steam-vessels, three of which in summer, and one in winter, arrive here daily. In the harbour is a slip and steam-boat pier, erected in 1837, at an expense of more than £1000; and independently of the boats belonging to the parish, forty or fifty in number, many others, making together above 100, are frequently in the harbour in the fishing season, herrings being taken in Loch Fine (of which Loch Gilp is a branch) in very large numbers. In her visit to Scotland in 1847, Her Majesty and the royal party landed at Ardrissaig in the month of August, and proceeded along the Crinan canal in a barge which had been prepared for their reception, rejoining the royal squadron at the other extremity of the canal. Her Majesty also returned to England by way of the Crinan line of navigation, in the month of September. The revenue of the canal is scarcely sufficient to defray the cost of maintaining it. One of the parochial schools is established here.

ARDROSSAN, a parish, in the district of CUNNINGHAME, county of AYR; including the thriving sea-port town of Ardrossan, and the greater part of Saltcoats, seventy-four miles (W. S. W.) from Edinburgh; and containing 4947 inhabitants. This place derives its name, of Celtic origin, from the situation of its ancient baronial castle on a small promontory. Little is known of its earlier history; and of its ancient proprietors not much further notice occurs than that Sir Fergus de Ardrossan accompanied Edward Bruce in his expedition into Ireland, in 1316, and was one of the Scottish barons who in 1320 signed a memorial to the pope, complaining of the aggressions of Edward I. of England. During the time of Baliol, the castle being occupied by the English, was surprised and taken by William Wallace, who, arriving in the night with some of his followers, set fire to the few houses situated around the base of the hill on which it stood; and on the garrison going out to extinguish the flames, the assailants rushed into the castle, made themselves masters of the gates, and put all the English to the sword, as they unsuspectingly returned. The castle appears to have been inhabited till the time of Cromwell, who is said to have thrown down its walls, and to have not only demolished it, but carried away the materials for the erection of the fort which he built at Ayr. On the death of the last Baron Ardrossan without issue male, the estate passed, by marriage with his heiress, to the Montgomerie family, its present proprietors.

The TOWN is beautifully situated on the shore of the Firth of Clyde, and owes its rise to the fostering patronage of the late Earl of Eglinton, by whom it was originally built, and by whom the harbour to which it is so much indebted was originally constructed, chiefly at his own expense. Ardrossan is rapidly increasing in importance. It consists of various spacious and regularly-formed streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and containing houses uniformly and handsomely built; the town is lighted with gas, and is supplied with excellent water by means of cast-iron pipes, which are laid down from a reservoir fed by a small stream called the Stanley burn. It is much frequented, during the season, as a watering-place. Lodging-houses have been built for the reception of the company who resort hither for bathing; and a large hotel has been erected, containing ten public rooms, and a proportionate number of sleeping-rooms, with hot and cold baths. The public baths, for which a handsome building was raised, were originally established on the tontine principle by the late Earl of Eglinton, after whose decease in 1819 they were suspended for a time, till in 1833 they were purchased by the present proprietor, by whom the buildings have been enlarged, and put into a state of complete repair. The baths are of marble, with convenient dressing-rooms attached to each; they are under excellent management, and hot, cold, shower, and vapour baths are prepared on the shortest notice. Connected with the establishment are numerous lodging-rooms, which are fully occupied during the season; there is also a bath gratuitously appropriated to the use of the poor. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town are several villas, pleasantly situated, commanding good views of the Firth; and around the margin of the bay a crescent has been laid out, forming a splendid addition to the appearance of the town. The Pavilion, the marine villa of the Earl of Eglinton, is an elegant seat, occasionally the residence of his lordship. There are many agreeable walks in the environs, and between this and Saltcoats is a fine sandy beach, about three-quarters of a mile in

length, which is a favourite promenade. In the year 1846 an act of parliament was passed for erecting the town and places adjacent into a burgh of barony; for paving, lighting, and cleansing the same; and establishing a police. There are about sixty looms in the town, employed in the weaving of shawls and heavier articles, and lighter articles of silk and cotton; and in Saltcoats nearly 450: many of the females are also engaged in working muslin. Fairs are held in July, and on the fourth Thursday in November, for cattle and various kinds of merchandise.

The HARBOUR was projected by the late Earl of Eglinton, in the beginning of the present century, with a view to accommodate the shipping belonging to the Firth of Clyde. At that time, the river Clyde had not been deepened, and only the smallest class of coasters could reach Glasgow. The accommodation at Greenock and Port-Glasgow was limited, and as the trade of the city of Glasgow was rapidly increasing, it was very probable that a safe and commodious harbour at the mouth of the Firth of Clyde, with a proper communication to Glasgow, would confer a great benefit on the manufacturing and commercial interests of the west of Scotland, and command a large return upon the capital required for the construction of the necessary works. Lord Eglinton was strongly impressed with this opinion, and through his influence and exertions two companies were organized, one for the construction of a tide-harbour and wet-dock at Ardrossan, and the other for the construction of a canal from Glasgow, by Paisley and Johnstone, to the proposed harbour. The acts incorporating these two companies were obtained in 1805 and 1806, and the works were commenced immediately after. In a very short time, however, it was found that the capital subscribed for the two undertakings would be far short of what was necessary for their completion. The canal was only completed to Johnstone, when the funds were exhausted, and the canal company stopped the further progress of the works. The same result would have followed the deficiency in the harbour company's capital, had it not been for the public spirit of Lord Eglinton, who took the whole responsibility upon himself, and continued to prosecute the works until his death in 1819. At that period the tide-harbour was opened, and the wet-dock nearly completed; the whole outlay then amounting to upwards of £100,000. But though the works were thus far advanced, there was little prospect of the canal ever being finished, and as the harbours of Greenock and Glasgow were by this time greatly improved, it was deemed imprudent by the trustees left in charge of the harbour to lay more money out upon it. An attempt was made in 1827, to carry out the original plans by forming a railway from Ardrossan to Johnstone, to join the canal there: an act was obtained, but the line was only constructed to Kilwinning, six miles from Ardrossan, with a branch of four miles more to the Eglinton coal-fields. In 1840 the communication was finally opened by the construction of the Glasgow and Ayrshire railway, which passes through Kilwinning, and there joins the Ardrossan line. About this time, the harbour proprietors addressed the present Earl of Eglinton, requesting him to take the harbour into his own hands, and complete it; to which his lordship acceded. An act was accordingly passed in 1842, vesting the works in Lord Eglinton, on his paying the other shareholders the value of their shares; the works were again commenced in 1844, and were completed the following year. In 1846 an act was passed authorising the construction of the Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and Ardrossan railway, to commence at the Neilston end of the Glasgow and Neilston railway, and to form a junction with the Ardrossan line. The same act gave power to purchase the Ardrossan railway and harbour, for which the new company engaged to pay £208,000 in three yearly instalments; and in 1849 an act was obtained for enlarging the provisions of the acts relating to the harbour, and the Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and Ardrossan railway.

The harbour is perfectly safe, and easily taken in every wind: no damage has ever been occasioned in it during the heaviest storms, and vessels have been known to quit their moorings in other ports in severe gales, and run to Ardrossan for shelter. The entrance bears East $\frac{2}{3}$ North magnetic, and is shewn at night by two red guiding lights: the most conspicuous landmark is a tower on the Horse island, whose latitude is 55° 58′ 40″ N., and longitude 4° 50′ 23″ W. The depth of water in the dock is nineteen feet at neap, and twenty-two feet at spring tides; it is capable of accommodating forty square-rigged vessels, and the harbour can accommodate about eighty of the same class. It has been in contemplation, also, to extend the piers into deeper water, so as to inclose a greater area, of such depth that the largest vessels might be afloat at low water. The arrangements for loading and unloading are very complete; the railway is carried along every part of the quay walls, and the trucks can be taken directly alongside the vessels. The facilities thus afforded for transmitting goods, conjoined with the great natural advantages of Ardrossan, will no doubt be the means of realizing the anticipations of the noble proprietor, and making the place one of the most thriving sea-ports in the west of Scotland. The export trade consists principally of iron and coal from the mineral fields in the neighbourhood, and general goods from Glasgow: the chief imports are, timber from America; corn, cattle, and provisions from Ireland; and goods from the manufacturing districts of England. Before the opening of complete railway communication between Scotland and England, steamers used to sail four times a week from Ardrossan to Fleetwood, in Lancashire, furnishing the most rapid communication between Paisley, Greenock, Glasgow, Edinburgh, &c., in Scotland, and Preston, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Birmingham, and London. These steamers were supposed to be the fastest then afloat, and plied in connexion with the railway trains to Ardrossan and to Fleetwood. Passengers were repeatedly taken in rather less than twenty-four hours from London to Glasgow, and twenty-six hours from London to Edinburgh, by this route. Steam-boat communication is maintained with Belfast, &c. An excellent graving-dock, here, is capable of admitting vessels of 1200 tons' register, and there is a patent-slip which can take on vessels of 800 tons' register: these afford the most ample facilities for repairing vessels. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, and vessels of every description and size have been built, which bear a very high character. There is a large saw-mill on the harbour grounds.

The PARISH is bounded on the south and south-west by the Firth of Clyde, and comprises about 7000 acres, of which 1580 are arable, 3000 meadow and pasture,

2270 hilly pasture, and about 190 woodland and plantations. Its surface is agreeably diversified with tracts of level land, and gentle undulations rising into hills of different elevation, which increase in height towards the coast. The highest of the hills is called Knock-Georgan, and is 700 feet above the sea, commanding a rich prospect; of the others, only one has an elevation of 400 feet. Several of them are ornamented with clumps of trees, and add much to the beauty of the scenery. The shore is generally level, and indented with bays of various dimensions, of which that of Ardrossan is very picturesque; it is about three-quarters of a mile in length, and to the north of it is another fine bay, of larger size; the coast here becomes rocky and irregular, and ridges of shelving rocks extend for a considerable length. Nearly opposite the harbour, and about a mile from the shore, is Horse Isle, containing about twelve acres: on this isle a beacon tower was erected by the late Earl of Eglinton for the benefit of vessels approaching the harbour, and it has been in contemplation to convert the tower into a light-house. The chief rivulets are, the Stanley and Monfode burns, which descend from the higher lands, and after flowing through the parish, fall into the Firth; and the Munnock or Caddel burn, a more copious stream, which intersects the upper part of the parish, and falls into the river Caaf, which separates the parish from that of Dalry.

The SOIL, towards the coast, is light and sandy, and in the higher grounds a tenacious clay, occasionally intermixed with loam. It has been rendered generally fertile by long cultivation, and a judicious use of seaweed and lime. The principal crops are oats, wheat, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is in a very advanced state; the lands are well drained and inclosed, and great improvements have been made, and much unprofitable land reclaimed, under the auspices of the Agricultural Society, which holds its meetings here in November. Great attention is paid to the management of the dairies; and about 10,000 stone of cheese of good quality are annually produced, which supply the neighbouring markets: the cows are generally of the Cunninghame or Ayrshire breed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £11,775. The substrata are limestone, freestone, and coal. The last was formerly wrought in the northern part of the parish, and in the vicinity of Saltcoats, but the workings have been for some time discontinued. There are three limestone-quarries in the upper part of the parish. The freestone is found both of a red and white colour, and there is an extensive quarry of the former close to the town of Ardrossan, from which the stone was raised for building the town and forming the quay. Near the town are also various kinds of whinstone, of which whole rocks have been blasted with gunpowder, and used in the formation of the breakwater. There are several strata of ironstone near the public baths, varying from two inches to nearly five feet in thickness, but from their situation, the working of them has not been thought likely to repay the expense. A variety of fossil shells is found in several parts, and it is generally supposed that the sea has considerably receded from this part of the coast.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr: the minister's stipend is £261. 1. 3., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, the Earl of Eglinton. The old church, which was situated on the Castle-hill, at Ardrossan, was destroyed by a storm in 1691, and another erected on a site about half a mile further from the coast. This church, also, being so much shaken by a storm, in 1773, as to be considered unsafe, was taken down, and the present church built, in the town of Saltcoats, in 1774; it is a substantial edifice, adapted for a congregation of 840 persons. Another church connected with the Establishment was built in 1844, in Arran place, Ardrossan; it is a handsome edifice in the pointed style, and ornamental to the town. There are places of worship for dissenters in Ardrossan and Saltcoats. The parochial school, situated in Saltcoats, is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., and £25 from fees, with a house and garden. Of the ancient castle of Ardrossan some small fragments only are remaining. Upon the lands of Monfode are the remains of a baronial castle, much dilapidated, formerly the residence of a family of that name. On Knock-Georgan are the remains of a Danish camp; and on one of the other hills in the parish is an artificial mound of rectangular form, sixteen yards long, nine yards wide, and the same in height, with sloping banks; concerning which nothing authentic is recorded. Dr. Robert Simson, professor of mathematics in the university of Glasgow, was a heritor of this parish, where he was accustomed to reside during the vacations, on his estate of Knockewart.

ARGYLLSHIRE, a maritime county, in the south-west of Scotland, bounded on the north by Inverness-shire; on the east by the counties of Inverness, Perth, and Dumbarton; and on the south and west by the Firth of Clyde and the Atlantic Ocean. It lies between 55° 21′ and 57° (N. lat.), and 4° 15′ and 7° 10′ (W. long.), and is about 115 miles in extreme length, and about 50 or 60 miles in average breadth; comprising an area, including the various islands connected with it, of about 3800 square miles; of which, what may be considered as the continent contains about 2735 square miles, or 1,750,400 acres. There are 19,207 houses, of which 18,552 are inhabited; and a population of 97,371, of whom 47,795 are males, and 49,576 females. The county appears to have been occupied at an early period chiefly by the Scots, who, emigrating from the Irish coasts, settled in the peninsula of Cantyre, and after the subjugation of the Picts, and the union of the two kingdoms under Kenneth Mc Alpine, became identified with the general population of the country. In the legends of romance, this part of Scotland is celebrated as the principal scene of the exploits of the heroes of the race of Fingal, and as the birthplace of the bard Ossian, whose poems are still the subject of deeply-interesting research among the learned. Ossian is said to have been born in the valley of Glencoe; and the county, which abounds with numerous localities connected with the achievements of his heroes, still retains, in a very high degree, that spirit of feudal vassalage for which it was for ages pre-eminently remarkable. The family of Campbell, long distinguished as the principal of that extensive and powerful clan, and ancestors of the Dukes of Argyll, for many generations possessed an absolute and sovereign authority over their vassals, who on every occasion rallied round the standard of their chieftain, with all the fidelity of kindred attachment, and tendered the most arduous services with implicit submission to his control.

Prior to the Reformation, the county was for centuries the seat of a diocese, the bishop of which resided on the island of Lismore (between the main land and the isle of Mull), where the cathedral church was situated; and the jurisdiction extended over all the adjacent islands, including those of Bute and Arran. Since that period, it has constituted the chief part of the synod of Argyll, comprising the presbyteries of Inverary, Dunoon, Cantyre, Islay and Jura, Lorn, and Mull; and about fifty parishes. For civil purposes, the county is divided into the districts of Argyll, Cowal, Islay, Cantyre, Lorn, and Mull; and is under the jurisdiction of a sheriff-depute, by whom three sheriffs-substitute are appointed, who reside respectively at Inverary, which is the county town, at Campbelltown, and Tobermory. The courts of assize and general quarter-sessions are held at Inverary; and courts for the recovery of small debts are held four times in the year at Oban, Lochgilphead, Dunoon, and Bowmore; and twice in the year at Strontian. The royal burghs are Inverary and Campbelltown; and in addition to the other places above noticed, the county contains the small towns of Ballichulish and Tobermory, the village of Ardrissaig, &c. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., the county returns one member to the imperial parliament; and the royal burghs of Inverary and Campbelltown, with the parliamentary burgh of Oban, unite with Ayr and Irvine, in the county of Ayr, in returning another member.

The SURFACE is generally wild and mountainous, especially towards the north, where it borders on the Grampian range; and even along the coasts, which form a line of more than 600 miles, and where the land is lowest, there are numerous hills of very considerable elevation. The most mountainous parts of the county are, however, interspersed with pleasing and fertile tracts of valley, watered by streams, on the banks of which are some productive arable lands; and in many places the slopes of the hills afford good pasture. Of the numerous *Islands* that are included within the limits of the county, the principal are Mull, Jura, Islay, Coll, Tiree, Colonsay, Lismore, and Oronsay, with smaller islands, all of which are noticed under their respective heads. Between these islands and the main land are several extensive sounds, the principal of which are, the Sound of Mull, between the island of that name and the main land; and the Sound of Jura, separating that island from the continent: the Sound of Islay is between the isles of Jura and Islay, and the Firth of Clyde separates part of Argyllshire on the west from the counties of Ayr and Renfrew on the east. The most prominent *Mountains* are, the Cruachan, rising from the north-eastern extremity of Loch Awe, to the height of 3390 feet; the Cruachlussa, in the district of Knapdale, attaining an elevation of 3000 feet; Benreisipoll, in Ardnamurchan, 2661 feet in height; Buchael-Etive, near Loch Etive, towards the north, rising 2537 feet above the sea; the Paps of Jura, in the isle of Jura, 2476 feet in height; and Beininturk, in Cantyre, which has an elevation of 2170 feet.

The coasts are deeply indented with arms of the sea, constituting salt-water lochs of considerable extent. Among these is *Loch Fine*, which is of very great depth, sixty miles in length, and varying from two to three miles in breadth, and on the shore of which is situated the town of Inverary: its great depth is thought to be one cause of the superior quality of its herrings. *Loch Linnhe* lies between the districts of Morven and Lorn, and is the source of most of the inland lakes which form the Caledonian canal; the scenery on both its shores is strikingly romantic, and the borders are thickly interspersed with the remains of ancient fortresses, and enlivened with numerous handsome residences. *Loch Long* extends from the Firth of Clyde, for nearly twenty-two miles, into the land, separating the county from that of Dumbarton; and from the west side of this arm of the sea branches off *Loch Goil*, crowned on its precipitous banks with the ruins of Castle Carrick, a royal residence, of which His Grace the Duke of Argyll is hereditary keeper. Of the inland lakes of the county, by far the most extensive is *Loch Awe*, about twenty-eight miles in length, and from one to two miles in breadth; it abounds with salmon, eels, and trout, and from one side of it issues a stream called the Awe, which flows through the magnificent pass of Brander into the Loch Etive, at Bunawe ferry. The pass of Brander, which was the scene of a battle between Robert Bruce and Mac Dougall of Lorn, seems to have been formed by some violent convulsion, causing the rare circumstance in nature of a lateral escape of water from a lake. *Loch Etive*, a lake of much smaller extent, communicates with Loch Awe by the river Awe, and on the west with the Sound of Mull, from which it forms an inlet, nearly opposite the island of Lismore: on the north shore are the ruins of the ancient priory of Ardchattan. There are several smaller lakes, but none of sufficient importance to require particular notice; also numerous streams intersecting the lands in various places, few or none of which, however, are navigable.

The quantity of land which is arable and in cultivation is little more than 100,000 acres; about 30,000 acres are in woodland and plantations, and the remainder, nearly 1,300,000 acres, with the exception of about 25,000 in inland lakes and rivers, is principally heath, and hill and mountain pasture. The soil of the arable land is extremely various. Along the coasts, it is generally a light gravelly loam, resting upon a clayey bottom, and differing in fertility in different places. On the lower grounds, in some parts, is a mixture of clayey loam; in others, a kind of black mossy earth; and on the slopes of the hills, a light gravelly soil. The system of agriculture is moderately improved, and the rotation plan of husbandry is growing into use. The chief crops are oats, bear, and potatoes, with peas and beans, and various green crops; the cultivation of turnips has been extensively introduced. Wheat of excellent quality has been raised, but though the soil in many parts is favourable to its growth, very little attention is paid to its culture. Flax, for domestic use, is raised in considerable quantities. The cattle are principally of the black West Highland breed, and, being in much demand, on account of the superior beef they afford, are reared to a great extent throughout the county, especially in the islands: next to sheep, they form the staple trade of the county. The sheep-farms are in general very extensive, and the stock is principally of the Linton or black-faced breed, though the Cheviot breed, which has been lately introduced in some places, has been found equally well adapted to the pastures, and more profitable.

The chief *Substrata* are, limestone, which is very abundant, and freestone of various kinds and colours, some fine specimens of which are found in Cantyre, and also in Glenorchy. Slate is abundant in the neighbourhood of Easdale, and is also wrought in the district of Appin. Near Inverary is a kind of granite which is susceptible of a high polish, resembling spotted marble; and there are quarries of marble in Lorn, on the estate of Lochiel, and in the island of Tiree, which last is of very beautiful quality. Coal is found near Campbelltown, and is wrought for the supply of that district; there are also indications of coal in Morven, and in the isle of Mull. Lead-ore has been wrought at Strontian, and found in other places; a copper-mine has been opened in the parish of Kilmalie, and there are numerous vestiges of ancient iron-works in the mountains, though no ore of sufficient quality to remunerate the expense of working it is now found. The greater portion of the county was formerly covered with *Woods*, of which but very small remains now exist: the deficiency has been partly supplied by modern plantations, especially on the lands of the Duke of Argyll. The soil and climate are well adapted to the growth of timber of every kind: the most flourishing descriptions at present are oak, beech, elm, plane, birch, ash, chesnut, larch, and Scotch, spruce, and silver firs; and within the last few years plantations have been gradually increasing. The principal manufacture is that of wool, which has been made into carpets, under the auspices of the Duke of Argyll; but it is limited to a very small extent. The spinning of flax is carried on, for domestic use. There are several distilleries, tanneries, and some bleach-fields; and the herring-fishery in Loch Fine is on an extensive scale. Facility of intercourse has been obtained by the formation of roads in various directions, and canals; and from the inlets from the sea, every advantage of steam navigation is obtained. The annual value of real property in the county is £262,273, of which £232,441 are returned for lands, £25,362 for houses, £1430 for fisheries, and the remainder for other species of real property. There are numerous remains of ancient castles, forts, Danish encampments, monasteries and other religious houses, cairns, tumuli, Druidical remains, vitrified forts, many Fingalian relics, and other monuments of antiquity, all of which are noticed in the articles on the several localities where they occur. The county confers the title of Duke on the celebrated family of Campbell, who were created Earls of Argyll in 1457, advanced to the Marquessate in 1641, and made Dukes in 1701, and who also bear several dignities named after different divisions of the county.

ARINANGOUR, a village, in the island of Coll, parish of Tiree and Coll, county of Argyll; containing about 170 inhabitants. This place, which is situated about the middle of the island of Coll, contains the only harbour of any note in that portion of the parish. It has a pier, and is considered a safe retreat for shipping, but has the disadvantage of a rocky entrance.

ARMADALE, a village, in the parish of Bathgate, county of Linlithgow, 2 miles (W.) from Bathgate; containing 121 inhabitants. It derives its name from an estate in the vicinity, which once belonged to a senator in the college of justice whose title was Lord Armadale, being taken from the estate. The road from Linlithgow to Whitburn runs through the village, and it is also situated on one of the great roads between Edinburgh and Glasgow, from which cities it is nearly equidistant. The population is employed in agriculture, and in the mines and quarries of the neighbourhood.

ARNGASK, a parish, in the counties of Fife, Kinross, and Perth, 6 miles (N. N. E) from Kinross; containing, with the villages of Damhead and Duncrivie, 750 inhabitants. This parish constitutes a portion of the Ochil hills, and is situated around the junction of the counties of Perth, Fife, and Kinross, at Damhead. It is nearly of a circular figure, and extends in length four miles from east to west, and about three from north to south, comprising 6116 acres, of which 4590 are arable, 1291 uncultivated, and the remainder plantations, formed chiefly within the last thirty or forty years. The surface is in general hilly, consisting of numerous undulations and smooth round eminences varying from 600 to 800 feet in height above the level of the sea. Some of them are picturesque and well-wooded, and among the many points commanding extensive and interesting views, that of Cairn-Geddes, a part of the lands of Fordel, is especially worthy of notice, as affording a diversified and magnificent prospect embracing the Firth of Tay, the Carse of Gowrie, the Sidlaw hills, the upper portion of Strathearn, and a large section of the Grampians. The Farg, a fine trout-stream much frequented by anglers, rising near the western boundary, separates the parish for more than a mile from that of Forgandenny, and divides, in its onward course till it reaches Damhead, the counties of Perth and Kinross; after which it runs between the counties of Perth and Fife, till it departs from this locality, in about the centre of the celebrated and romantic glen to which it gives its name.

The uncultivated part of the land contains large tracts of a moorish or heathy soil; but the soil which prevails in other portions is mostly a good black loamy earth, partially formed from the decomposition of the trap or whinstone rocks, and, though light and shallow in some places, is generally rich. It produces abundant crops, consisting of the ordinary sorts of grain (including wheat), peas, potatoes, turnips, and grass for hay. In consequence of the introduction of bone manure, turnip husbandry has within these few years been greatly extended, the root being eaten off the ground by the sheep, to the decided advantage of the soil. The parish contains four mills for grinding corn, and twenty-two for threshing, twenty of which are worked by horses, one by steam, and the other by water. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4394, of which £1909 are for the Fife portion, £1344 for the Kinross portion, and £1141 for that in Perthshire.

Duncrivie village is pleasantly situated at the southern extremity of the parish: and Damhead lies in the vale through which passes the great north road from Edinburgh to Aberdeen: it has a post-office, established in 1838, in connexion with Kinross on the south, and Bridge of Earn on the north. About eight hand-looms are in operation, and there is a saw-mill worked by water. Cattle-fairs are held at Damhead on the last Tuesday in April (O. S.), the first Thursday in August, and the first Tuesday in October; there is also a cattle-market which has been held from time immemorial at Lustielaw, on the third Tuesday in May (O. S.). Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Perth,

synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the joint patronage of Mrs. Wardlaw, and Robert Low, Esq., of Fordels; the minister's stipend is £178. 19. 10., with a manse and offices, built in 1829, and a glebe valued at £9. 13. 4. per annum. The church, which is pleasantly and conveniently situated, is a plain substantial edifice; it was built in 1806, and contained 240 sittings previously to 1821, at which period 140 additional sittings were obtained by the erection of galleries. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin and Greek, in addition to the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34, including allowance for garden, besides £26 fees.

ARNPRIOR, a hamlet, in the parish of KIPPEN, county of PERTH; containing 96 inhabitants. It is situated to the south of the river Forth, and had anciently a castle, of which the remains may be traced.—See KIPPEN.

ARNTULLY, county of PERTH.—See AIRNTULLY.

ARNYFOUL, a hamlet, in the parish of GLAMMIS, county of FORFAR; containing 73 inhabitants.

ARRAN, an island, in the county of BUTE; comprising the parishes of Kilbride and Kilmory, and containing 6241 inhabitants. This island, called *Glotta Astuarium* by the Romans, is situated in the Firth of Clyde, between the coast of Ayrshire, which is on the east, distant about thirteen miles, and Cantyre, in Argyllshire, lying to the west, and distant about six miles. It is of an oval form, indented by bays, and extending thirty miles in length, and fifteen in its greatest breadth. The surface throughout is rugged and mountainous, and intersected with mossy glens, whence streams, flowing from the heights, make their course to the sea. Arran is highly interesting to the geologist, on account of its presenting, within a narrow space, an epitome of the whole geological structure of Scotland; while its pathless glens and picturesque hills commend it equally to visiters in general. There are several safe and commodious harbours, of which that of Lamlash, on the east side, will afford good anchorage to several hundred vessels; and the Cock of Arran, on the northern extremity, is a well-known landmark. The higher parts of the island are rocky and sterile, and generally covered with fern and heath; but in the valleys, and in the vicinity of the lakes, which are five in number, the soil is moderately fertile, though not well cultivated. Coal and limestone are said to exist; freestone, ironstone, and marble are abundant, and jasper has been found on Goat-Fell, a hill above 3000 feet in height. There are several cairns, some remains of Druidical edifices, ruins of ancient fortresses, and some natural caves remarkable for their great extent; and various places exhibit marks of volcanic fire. Arran is the property of the Duke of Hamilton, and gives the title of Earl to his grace.—See KILBRIDE, and KILMORY.

ARROCHAR, a parish, in the county of DUMBARTON, 22 miles (N. N. W.) from Dumbarton, and 22 (E. S. E.) from Inverary; containing 580 inhabitants. The name of this place, which at different times has been variously spelt, is derived from a Gaelic term signifying "high" or "hilly", in reference to the nature of the ground. The parish is remarkable for the magnificence of its scenery, and is much resorted to by tourists on account of the peculiar and numerous attractions which it presents, as well as from the excellence of the inns, the good order of the roads, and other advantages. Arrochar was disjoined from the parish of Luss in 1658. It is about fifteen miles long and three broad, and contains 31,000 acres; including two farms named Ardleish and Doune, which lie on the east side of Loch Lomond, and occupy the north-eastern extremity of the parish, almost separated from the main portion by the lake. The parish is bounded on the north by the parish of Strathfillan, in Perthshire; on the south by the water of Douglass, and part of the parish of Luss; on the east, by Loch Lomond; and on the west, by Loch Long, and part of Argyllshire. The surface is altogether hilly and mountainous. It has about fourteen miles of coast bounding Loch Lomond, and a coast of three miles extending along Loch Long: on the Lomond side, the shore is flat and sandy, and diversified by numerous bays and headlands. The mountain of Ben-Vorlich, clothed with rich pasture, is the most elevated in the parish, rising 3000 feet above the sea; it is frequented by white hares, ptarmigan, and various kinds of wild fowl. There are four rivers, none of which are of large size; viz., the Falloch, the Inveruglass, the Douglass, and the Linnhe, the three first of them running into Loch Lomond, and the last into Loch Long. Loch Lomond, which is twenty-four miles long, in some parts seven broad, and varies in depth from sixty to 100 fathoms, abounds with bold and romantic scenery, and is considered the finest sheet of water throughout the country. It contains salmon, trout, pike, perch, eels, and also powans, generally called fresh-water herrings. Loch Long is about twenty-one miles in length and one and a half or two in breadth; its depth is from ten to twenty fathoms. The fish found in it are halibut, soles, flounders, whitings, skate, lythe, sethe, cod, salmon, trout, herrings, &c. Its banks in some parts exhibit fine picturesque breaks, especially at the opening of Loch Goil; and towards its head the scenery is equal to any part of Lomond. There are some beautiful cascades in the parish.

The SOIL, except in some districts, is thin and poor, and only about 300 or 400 acres are arable; a considerable number of acres are under wood, and on the shores of Loch Lomond are large plantations of oak, which are annually thinned; the remaining land consists of indifferent pasture. The sheep are the black-faced, and the cattle comprise both the native breed and those introduced from Argyllshire. Some waste, to the extent of about fifty acres, has been reclaimed within these few years. The inclosures and farm-buildings generally are in an indifferent state. The rocks consist for the most part of mica slate; in some parts are traces of iron-ore, and there are two whinstone quarries near the whinstone dyke between Lochs Lomond and Long. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3096.

The parish contains two small villages; in addition to which, a considerable number of houses have been erected within the last few years for sea-bathing visiters. Among the inns is one which ranks with the most commodious and excellent in Scotland, and which, before being converted to its present use, was the mansion of the chief of the Macfarlane clan. During the summer months, a coach runs daily from Inverary to Tarbet in the morning, and returns in the afternoon; and vehicles of every description may be obtained at the inns of Tarbet and Arrochar, to which visiters come from all

parts to view the scenery in the neighbourhood of the lakes. Steam-boats run on Loch Lomond and Loch Long from May till October. Another plies between Arrochar and Glasgow; and ships with coal and lime from Glasgow and Ireland frequently come to the head of Loch Long, whence, also, wool is often sent to the market of Liverpool. A herring-fishery is carried on in Loch Long, with considerable profit, during the months of June and July, the boats afterwards proceeding successively to Loch Fine and the neighbourhood of Campbelltown, where they fish to the end of the season. Each boat contains about three men, and produces in the season from £30 to £60.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the patronage belongs to Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., and the minister's stipend is £241, with a glebe worth £13 a year, and a manse erected in 1837. The church, situated in a corner of the parish, was built in 1733, and is in indifferent repair; it contains 300 sittings. A place of worship has been erected in connexion with the Free Church. There is a parochial school, in which the ordinary branches of education are taught; the master has the maximum salary of £34. 4., with £8 fees, and a house. Another school, privately endowed, affords instruction in the classics, mathematics, and the other usual subjects; the master receives £25 from the resident proprietor of land, and about £15 or £20 fees.

ARTHURLEE, CROSS, a village, in the former quoad sacra parish of Barrhead, parish of Neilston, Upper ward of the county of Renfrew; containing 663 inhabitants. This place owes its origin to the establishment of a bleachfield in its vicinity, by a gentleman named Adair, about the year 1773. It was chosen by him as a most suitable situation for works of this nature, and his example having been followed by others, the neighbourhood has since become a considerable bleaching district. The village is situated in the north-eastern part of the parish, and not far distant from the village of Barrhead.

ARTHURLEE, WEST, a village, in the parish of Neilston, Upper ward of the county of Renfrew, ½ a mile (W.) from the village of Barrhead; containing 441 inhabitants. This village, which is situated a little to the west of the road between Neilston and Barrhead, owes its origin to the introduction of the cotton manufacture, and is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the bleaching and printing establishments connected with that trade.

ASHKIRK, a parish, partly in the county of Selkirk, but chiefly in the district of Hawick, county of Roxburgh, 6 miles (S.) from Selkirk; containing 563 inhabitants. The name of this place is said to have been derived from the great number of ash-trees with which the neighbourhood abounded, and of which a considerable number is still remaining. Ashkirk was formerly part of the see of Glasgow, and the occasional residence of the bishops, who had a palace here, some slight vestiges of which might lately be traced in a field retaining the name of Palace Walls. The parish is about seven miles in length, and three miles and a half in breadth, comprising about 3000 acres under cultivation, 400 in woods and plantations, and a considerable portion of waste. The surface is generally hilly, with tracts of level land in the intervals between the hills and the narrow valley of the Ale. The Ale has its source in the lakes of Alemoor and Shaws, and flowing through the parish in a direction from west to east, divides it into two nearly equal portions; it abounds with trout of excellent quality, and a few sea-trout and small salmon are occasionally taken in it after floods. There were formerly numerous lakes in the parish, but from the practice of draining the lands, many of them have disappeared. The principal now remaining are, Essenside loch, covering about twenty acres of ground; and the Sheilswood loch and Headshaw loch, both of which are of smaller dimensions: they all abound with perch, pike, and trout; and afford good sport to the angler. Synton Moss, once a very extensive lake, has been completely drained for the sake of obtaining the marl and peat with which it abounded, and which have been successfully applied to the improvement of the lands. In this moss, many interesting organic remains are occasionally dug up.

The soil is generally light, in some places clay mixed with gravel, and in others a rich loam; the chief crops being oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is improved, and the farm-houses are tolerable, but the cottages are in general very wretched. Some few dairy-farms are managed with great care, and the butter produced here is of excellent quality. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of live stock, upon which the main dependence is placed: the sheep are almost exclusively of the Cheviot breed, with occasionally a mixture of the Cheviot and the Leicestershire; and the cattle are of the short-horned breed, which are found to be the best adapted to the lands. A few Highland cattle are pastured here during the winter. There appears to have been formerly a great abundance of natural wood, but very little ancient timber at present remains: the plantations are larch, spruce, and Scotch firs, intermixed with oak, ash, elm, and other forest-trees; they are all of modern formation, and are in a thriving state. The annual value of real property in the Roxburgh portion of the parish is £3483, and in the Selkirk portion, £1510. The rocks belong to the transition series, and consist almost entirely of greywacke with a basis of clay-slate: the general direction of the stratification is from south-west to north-east.

The parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale: the minister's stipend is £205. 12. 9., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £28 per annum; patron, the Earl of Minto. Ashkirk church, erected in 1791, is a plain substantial edifice adapted for about 200 persons. A place of worship has been erected in connexion with the Free Church. The parochial school is attended by about 80 children; the master's salary is the maximum, with about £16 fees, and a house and garden. There are remains of two Danish encampments on the lands of Castleside, one of which is in good preservation, but the other is almost obliterated by the plough. On the lands of Salineside was formerly a very strong tower, of which there are scarcely more than some slight vestiges; and in various parts of the parish are remains of ancient encampments. The farm of Whitsled, in the parish, is the scene of the popular and very ancient Scottish song "The Ewe-buchts": the "merry knows" mentioned in the song still retain the name.

ASSYNT, a parish, in the county of SUTHERLAND, 30 miles (N. W. by W.) from Dornoch; containing, with the former quoad sacra district of Stoer, and the village of Lochinver, 3178 inhabitants. This place is supposed to take its name from its irregular boundary line, the Gaelic term, *as agus innte*, signifying "out and in". It was once a forest of the ancient Thanes of Sutherland, one of whom gave it in vassalage to Mac-Kry-Cul, who held that part of the coast of Coigach afterwards called the village of Ullapool, as a reward for his having recovered a great number of cattle that had been carried off from the county of Sutherland by the Scandinavians, who had also burnt the great fir forests on this and the neighbouring coast. Mac-Kry-Cul's family being reduced by the disasters of war to one heir female, she was given in marriage to a younger son of McLeod, laird of Lewis, with the consent of the Thane of Sutherland, who made this parish over to the newly-married couple, with its superiority. After this event, there were fourteen successive lairds of the name of McLeod. About 1660, the parish and its superiority became the property of the Earl of Seaforth, from whom it passed to a younger son of his family, whose successors possessed it for three or four generations; and it was afterwards purchased by Lady Strathnaver, who presented it to her grandson, William, Earl of Sutherland, from whom it has descended to the present Duke of Sutherland.

The extreme length of the parish is about thirty-six miles, and its greatest breadth eighteen; containing an area of 97,000 acres. It is situated in the north-west part of the county, and divided on the north from the parish of Eddrachillis, in the Reay country, by an arm of the sea called the Kyle: on the west it is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean. The coast, which is about thirty miles in extent, is bold, rocky, and dangerous, and has several extensive and interesting caves; but in some places there is a fine sandy bottom, with safe landing. Attached to the parish are numerous islands, some of which are merely bare rocks affording neither pasture nor shelter: the most considerable is Oldney, which is about a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide, and is used for the pasturage of sheep; the other islands are Crona, Soya, and Klett. The appearance of the district is altogether wild and mountainous, and its scenery romantic; the most remarkable heights are Benmore, Cuniack, Suilvhen, and Cannisb, of which Benmore, the highest mountain, rises about 3230 feet above the level of the sea. The hills, also, are very numerous, and most of them abound with springs of excellent water. There are several fine lakes, among which that of Assynt is pre-eminent: it is seven miles and a half long, and about a mile broad, with banks in most places covered with brushwood; it abounds in trout, and is distinguished for its striking and singularly picturesque scenery.

The principal part of the parish is employed in sheep-farming, to which much attention is paid. The larger number of the population dwell along the shores, and avail themselves of the advantages offered for fishing, from which, together with their small allotments of land, they draw their subsistence. Game is plentiful. There is some sandstone rock, but limestone is the prevailing formation, of which an immense ridge on the Stronchrubie farm extends about a mile and a half, overhanging the public road, being mantled in many places with ivy, and forming a covert for birds of prey. The annual value of real property in the parish is £1212. The village of Lochinver has several good houses and shops, and near it is a manufactory for preserving butcher's meat, fish, and vegetables, fresh, for the purpose of being carried out to sea; there is a post-office here, and another near the church. Excellent roads have been formed, to the extent of forty miles, as well as numerous roads for local use. At Lochinver is a small harbour with a pier, and several creeks afford shelter and anchorage. There are two small fisheries let at a moderate rent, and one or two vessels belong to Assynt, besides which, several come in the herring season to fish on the coasts, and a few to take away the disposable produce of the parish, which consists chiefly of wool. An annual cattle-fair has been established at Inchnadaff.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the Duke of Sutherland is patron, and the stipend of the minister is £158. 6. 8., with a glebe worth about £36 per annum, and a manse. The church, a small building seating about 280 persons, is inconveniently situated nine miles from the southern boundary of the parish, the great bulk of the population residing at distances of from twelve to eighteen miles; it was built about sixty or seventy years since, and has been extensively repaired. There are two preaching stations, one at Lochinver, fourteen miles from the church, and the other at Kyle side, nearly the same distance, the services of which are performed by the parochial minister. At Stoer is a government church, built in 1829. A place of worship has been erected in the parish in connexion with the Free Church. Here is a parochial school, the master of which receives a salary of £34; and several other schools are supported by general societies for promoting education. Among the antiquities are, Ardvrack Castle, built by the Mc Leods about the year 1590, and now in ruins; Calda House, erected by the Mc Kenzies; and a large Druidical temple.

ATHELSTANEFORD, a parish, in the county of HADDINGTON, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Haddington, and 9 (W.) from Dunbar; containing 991 inhabitants, of whom 274 are in the village. This place, which is noticed by Camden, is said to have derived its name from Athelstan, an English warrior, who was killed in battle together with the greater number of his forces, about the commencement of the ninth century, and was interred here. The parish is about four miles in length and three in breadth, and bounded on the north by the streamlet of the West Peffer. Its surface is abruptly irregular, consisting of large tracts of low land, and elevated ridges of rock sloping in some places gently towards the plain, and in others forming a nearly horizontal level of considerable height. The scenery is greatly diversified, affording in parts a striking contrast of richly cultivated fields and barren and rugged rocks. From the higher grounds are obtained extensive and interesting views of the Firth of Forth, the Bass rock, and the county of Fife. The lands are watered by the two branches of the Peffer stream, which rises in a meadow in the lowlands: the East Peffer joins the sea below Tynninghame bay; whilst the West Peffer, flowing westward, falls into Aberlady bay. The channel of the Peffer was widened, and made deeper, some years since, on which occasion several stags' horns were found, at a depth of nearly

three feet below the surface of its bed, and large oaks were discovered embedded in moss on the banks, which, previously to the practice of draining the lands, were nearly covered with the water that stagnated on the adjoining woodlands.

The number of acres in the parish has been estimated at more than 4000, of which nearly 3800 are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of about fifty acres of hilly pasture, are in woods and plantations. The soil has been much improved by draining, and great quantities of marshy and unprofitable land have been rendered fertile; the chief crops are, wheat, for which the soil is extremely favourable, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips. A considerable number of sheep are reared, and fed principally on turnips. The substrata are mostly whinstone and porphyry, of which the rocks consist: coal is supposed to exist, but it lies at so great a depth from the surface that none has yet been discovered. Some beautiful specimens of rock crystal are found in the quarries, which are wrought for building purposes and for the roads. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7996. Gilmerton House, the property of Sir David Kinlock, Bart., is a splendid seat. The only other residence of note in the parish is an ancient baronial mansion formerly belonging to the Earls of Winton, a quadrilateral building, of which a small part only is now inhabited, and the remainder is in ruins; the principal room is still preserved, and attached to the house are a large garden and a bowling-green. Great facility of intercourse is afforded to the inhabitants by the North-British railway, and its North Berwick branch.

For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Haddington, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Sir David Kinloch, Bart., is patron, and the stipend of the incumbent is £262; the manse is a comfortable residence, and the glebe comprises five acres, valued at £15 per annum. The old church, which belonged to the monastery founded at Haddington by Ada, Countess of Northumberland, mother of Malcolm IV., was used till the year 1780, when, falling into a dilapidated state, the present church was erected, in a more convenient situation, for a congregation of 500 persons. The parochial school affords education to about eighty scholars; the master has a salary of £35. 10., with a house and garden, and the fees are £48: the schoolroom is one of the best in the county. On the spot where Athelstan is said to have been buried, a stone coffin was found by some men who were quarrying stone for mending the roads, a few years since. This coffin, consisting of five stones cemented together, was lodged in the rock, which had been excavated for its reception, about two feet below the surface, and contained a human skeleton in a state of almost total decomposition. The lands on which the battle was fought, were anciently given by the king of Scotland to the Culdee priory of St. Andrew's, in acknowledgment of the victory obtained; and at the Revolution of 1688, they were bestowed upon the royal chapel of Holyrood House. On the lands constituting the barony of Drem are the remains of a Pictish town, consisting of various houses built round the brow of a low hill of conical form, which had been strongly fortified by three tiers of ramparts, with a deep circumvallation below: these works are supposed to have been thrown up as a defence against the Romans, who had a station about half a mile distant, on the alleged site of which, various Roman relics have been found, including an urn of superior workmanship containing burnt bones. There are some remains of the ancient church, built in the early part of the twelfth century by Ada, and in which service was originally performed by the monks of Haddington.

Among the eminent men of the place, has been the Rev. Robert Blair, author of *The Grave*, who was for fifteen years incumbent, and was interred in the churchyard, in which a monument was erected to his memory. His son, the late Robert Blair, lord president of the court of session, was born here, during the incumbency of his father. John Home, author of the tragedy of *Douglas*, was incumbent after the death of the Rev. Robert Blair; and Archibald Skirving, an eminent portrait painter, who, having perfected himself in the study of his profession at Rome, exercised it here for many years with great success, was a native of the parish.

AUCHINBLAE, a village, in the parish of Fordoun, county of Kincardine, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Laurencekirk; containing 643 inhabitants. This place, the name of which signifies "the field of blossoms", is situated on the banks of the Luther water, and on the side of a fine valley, gently sloping to the south. It contains several well-built houses, and has risen into consideration within the last half century, the population finding employment from the increase of the trade and manufactures, the principal of which latter are yarn and brown linen. The place has been erected into a burgh of barony, and is governed by a baron-bailie appointed by the Earl of Kintore. Fairs are held in April and May, and, during the winter portion of the year, markets on every Friday, for the sale of cattle and grain.—See Fordoun.

AUCHINCAIRN, a village, in the parish of Rerrick, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 7 miles (E.) from Kirkcudbright; containing 373 inhabitants. It is seated at the north-western extremity of the fine bay of Auchincairn, or Balcarry, which is about two miles in length and one in breadth. The bay has a beach of smooth and firm sand, and small vessels may load and unload on any part of it; on the west side is a large natural basin, where ships of burthen find safe anchorage in the most stormy weather, and at every point of the wind. A post is established here, under the Castle-Douglas office; and a fair is held annually in August, but very little business is now transacted at it. In the village are places of worship for Baptists and the Free Church: here is one of the parochial schools, and children are also taught in the Baptist place of worship.

AUCHINCRAW, a village, in the parish of Coldingham, county of Berwick, 2 miles (N. W.) from Ayton; containing 203 inhabitants. It is situated at the boundary of the parish; and upon the height called Warlaw, to the west, is a camp of oval form covering an area of five or six acres of very poor moorland, but respecting which both history and tradition are silent. In the village is a school connected with the Synod of United Original Seceders.

AUCHINDOIR and KEARN, a parish, in the district of Alford, county of Aberdeen, 36 miles (W. N. W.) from Aberdeen; containing 1188 inhabitants. The name Auchindoir, which is of Gaelic origin, and signifies "the field of pursuit", is supposed to have been applied from the circumstance of Luthlac, son of Mac-

beth, having been pursued through the valley of Auchindoir to that of Bogie, where he was overtaken and slain by Malcolm. Kearn is said to be a corruption of *Cairn*, there being a remarkable cairn or tumulus in that district, of the history of which nothing, however, is known. The two places were united in 1811, previously to which Kearn was joined to Forbes. The length of the habitable part is about seven miles, the breadth nearly the same, and the parishes together contain about 15,600 acres under cultivation, and 2100 under plantation and natural wood, besides pasture and waste. The surface is varied and irregular, consisting of numerous hills and pleasing valleys, ridges, and mountains, some of which are covered with wood, and have a considerable elevation; Correen, in the southern quarter, is about 1350, and the Buck of the Cabrach, in the west, 2377 feet above the sea. In the higher parts the climate is cold and bleak, exposed to severe frosts and heavy falls of snow, but in the lower and more sheltered places it is temperate and salubrious. The river Bogie, which is formed by the junction of the Craig and Corchinan burns at the manse, after pursuing a serpentine course of about eleven miles through a fine valley, joins the Doveron at Huntly: it is plentifully supplied with fine trout. The Don runs for about two miles on the south-east; and the small stream of Mossat divides the parish from Kildrummy on the south.

The SOIL presents a considerable variety, consisting in some parts of a rich alluvial loam, and in other places of clay, with a large proportion of sand and pebbles. In the lower grounds it is in general sharp, dry, and fertile, but towards the hills mossy and poor. The quantity of arable land is on the increase; much barren land has been reclaimed, and the method of cultivation has recently been considerably improved: the houses and cottages, also, are in a much better condition than they were thirty or forty years since. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3600. The plantations are numerous and extensive, and comprise trees of all the kinds usually reared. Sandstone of excellent quality is found, as well as limestone, and whinstone is also in great abundance. There are two gentlemen's seats, Craig and Druminnor, both of them of considerable antiquity, the former bearing the date 1518, and the latter, which was once the chief seat of the Forbes family, that of the year 1577. Near the castle of Craig is the "Den", a celebrated spot in this part of the country, surrounded by scenery of a varied and beautiful description, and much resorted to by tourists as an object of curiosity. The only village is Lumsden, which is of recent growth, and contains about 300 persons, chiefly traders and handicraftsmen. The main population of the parish is agricultural, being employed in the rural districts in cultivating the land, and in rearing cattle, for the sale of which four markets are held during the year. Here is a post-office. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; the Earl of Fife is patron. The minister's stipend is £158, part of which is received from the exchequer; there is a manse, erected in 1843, and the glebe is valued at £10 a year. The church, which was built in 1811, accommodates 450 persons. At Lumsden is a place of worship belonging to the United Presbyterian Synod. A place of worship has been erected in connexion with the Free Church; and there is a parochial school, the master of which has a salary of £30, about £20 fees, and a house and garden. The moat or mount where the ancient *Castrum Auchindoriæ*, mentioned by Boethius, seems to have stood, is still shown in the parish; and another most interesting relic of antiquity, situated near it, is the old parochial church, now a venerable ruin, attracting attention from its ivy-mantled walls, its fine Saxon gateway, and its inscriptions and sculpture.

AUCHINDRYNE, a village, in the parish of CRATHIE and BRAEMAR, district of KINCARDINE O'NEIL, county of ABERDEEN; containing 174 inhabitants.

AUCHINEARN, OLD and NEW, a village, in the parish of CADDER, Lower ward of the county of LANARK; containing 561 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture. In this village is situated one of the parochial schools, endowed with 1000 merks by the late Rev. James Warden, a former incumbent of the parish. In 1764 Dr. William Leechman, principal of the university of Glasgow, and then proprietor of this estate, gave in trust to the Kirk Session, a schoolroom and house for a teacher, with a small portion of land, on condition that they should appoint a master. The school-house was handsomely rebuilt in 1826, by the late Charles Stirling, Esq., assisted by Archibald Lamont, Esq., and other heritors. The master receives a salary of £8. 10., with £12 fees, and the interest of the Rev. James Warden's bequest. A library has lately been established in the village.

AUCHINLECK, a parish, in the district of KYLE, county of AYR, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Old Cumnock; containing 1659 inhabitants, of whom about 600 are in the village. This place, the Celtic name of which is descriptive of its abounding with stone, is supposed to be of considerable antiquity. But little of its history is known prior to the commencement of the sixteenth century, when the manor, which belonged to a family of the same name, becoming forfeited to the crown, was granted by James IV. to Thomas Boswell, a branch of an ancient family in the county of Fife, ancestor of the biographer of Dr. Johnson, and who was killed at the battle of Flodden-field. The parish is about seventeen miles in length, from east to west, and not more than two miles in average breadth, comprising about 19,000 acres, of which 5000 are arable, 300 woodland and plantations, and 13,000 natural pasture and waste. Its surface is generally elevated, and towards the east the hills rise to a height of upwards of 1000 feet. A moss several miles in length called Aird's Moss, nearly in the centre of the parish, gives it a barren appearance. The vale of Glenmore, also, of considerable extent, and in a state of nature, presents features of wild aspect; but the more western portion of the parish, being wholly in cultivation, has an air of cheerfulness and fertility. The river Ayr forms for a small space a boundary between this parish and that of Muirkirk, and pursues its course into the parish of Sorn; while the Lugar, another river, separates Auchinleck for about five miles from Cumnock, and for about two miles from the parish of Ochiltree, and flows into the river Ayr about a mile below this place, near the town of Mauchline.

The SOIL is various, generally a stiff retentive clay, but by draining and good management has in many parts been rendered productive. Some progress has been made in furrow-draining, and a portion of the

mossy land has been reclaimed and brought into cultivation. The chief crops are oats, potatoes, beans, and turnips, and there are a few acres of bear, barley, and wheat. The principal reliance of the farmers is on the dairy. A large number of milch-cows, mostly of the Ayrshire breed, are kept, and a great many young cattle are reared; the milk is chiefly made into cheese of the Dunlop kind, and sent to the markets of Glasgow and other towns. A considerable number of sheep are also fed, of the black-faced breed. The woods contain many fine specimens of stately timber of ancient growth, and the plantations are in general thriving and ornamental. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7497. The substrata are limestone, coal, ironstone, sandstone, and freestone of various sorts. The limestone and coal have been long extensively wrought, and of the former there are two large quarries, one on the lands of Auchinleck, producing annually about 50,000 bushels of excellent quality, and one belonging to the proprietor of Dalblair, yielding also a fair quantity. Near these is an inferior kind of coal, used for burning the lime. Coal-pits have also been opened on the lands of Mr. Alexander of Ballochmyle, on which, as well as on the Auchinleck property, steam-engines have been erected; the seams of coal vary in thickness, and in the depth at which they are found from the surface, and the average annual produce is about 8500 tons. Ironstone likewise abounds in the parish. Freestone, much esteemed for millstones, is quarried on the banks of the Lugar; and at Wallacetown is found a stone which is fire-proof. The present house of Auchinleck is a handsome mansion in the Grecian style, erected by Lord Auchinleck, and is situated in a diversified demesne, comprehending much beautiful scenery, richly wooded.

The village stands on the road from Glasgow to Carlisle, by Kilmarnock, and has a station on the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway. Many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving for the manufacturers of Paisley and Glasgow; the principal articles are light silks and muslins. Some females are also employed in flowering muslins in a variety of patterns, for which this neighbourhood is celebrated. The manufacture of snuff-boxes is carried on to a considerable extent; it was introduced into this place from Cumnock, and the workmen here manufacture card and needle cases, and ornamental boxes of various descriptions. The wood used for this purpose is plane-tree, and many of the specimens are painted in devices, tartan plaiding, and other patterns, and, being well varnished, have a very handsome appearance. They are quite equal in point of workmanship to those made at Laurencekirk, though sold at an inferior price. About sixty dozens are sometimes finished weekly, and sent off, chiefly to the London market, but the demand for them is very fluctuating: the principal manufactory is now at Mauchline. A fair for lambs is held on the last Tuesday in August, and is numerously attended. For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of Sir James Boswell, Bart.; the minister's stipend is £161. 1. 11., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum. The old church is an ancient edifice, to which an aisle was added by Lord Auchinleck in 1754; and underneath it is the burying-place of the Auchinleck family, hewn out of the solid rock. A new church has been erected, near the site of the former; it is a substantial and handsome edifice, adapted for a congregation of 800 persons. There is a place of worship for the United Original Seceders. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4½., with £10 fees, and a house and garden. In the grounds of Auchinleck House are some remains of the ancient castle, in a greatly dilapidated condition; and in the upper part of the parish, near the junction of the Gelt and Glenmore streams, are slight remains of the castle of Kyle, the history of which is involved in great uncertainty. On the banks of the Ayr, near the confines of the parish of Muirkirk, are the vestiges of some old ironworks, said to have been established by Lord Cathcart. William Murdoch, of the firm of Boulton and Watt, of Soho, near Birmingham, and who first applied gas for the illumination of buildings, was a native of this parish.

AUCHINLOCH, a hamlet, in the former quoad sacra parish of Chryston, parish of Cadder, Lower ward of the county of Lanark, 2 miles (S.) from the town of Kirkintilloch; containing 138 inhabitants. This village has its name from a considerable loch now drained, and owes its origin to the mines of coal in its immediate vicinity, which have been worked on a moderate scale by its inhabitants, though the quality is scarcely good enough to remunerate the expense of obtaining it. There are also limestone-quarries, from which materials are raised for building and agricultural purposes, and for which works have been established at Garnkirk. In the village is a school endowed by Patrick Baird with £300, the interest whereof is paid annually to the master.

AUCHINMULLY, a village, in the parish of Kilsyth, county of Stirling, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Kilsyth; containing 212 inhabitants. It is also called Lower Banton, and is situated in the east barony division of the parish. On the south flows the river Kelvin, from which the village is distant about a mile.

AUCHINRAITH, a hamlet, in the parish of Blantyre, Middle ward of the county of Lanark; containing 77 inhabitants. It lies a short distance to the east of the village of Blantyre. The Alston family have a handsome seat here.

AUCHINTIBER, a hamlet, in the parish of Blantyre, Middle ward of the county of Lanark; containing 73 inhabitants. It is situated in the western part of the parish, on which side the Rotten-Calder water forms the boundary, and separates the parish from that of Kilbride.

AUCHLEVEN, a village, in the parish of Premnay, district of Garioch, county of Aberdeen; containing 107 inhabitants. It is seated in the south of the parish, on the road from Insch to Keig, which at this place crosses the river Gady by a light bridge of two arches, built in 1836. The manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on here, on a small scale; and a corn-mill in the village is turned by the water of Gady.

AUCHMILLAN, a hamlet, in the parish of Mauchline, district of Kyle, county of Ayr, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Mauchline; containing 24 inhabitants. This place is situated, equidistantly, between the roads from Mauchline to Kilmallock and from Sorn Castle to Galston. The number of the population has latterly declined.

AUCHMITHIE, a village, in the parish of St. Vigean's, county of Forfar, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Ar-

broath; containing 307 inhabitants. It stands upon the coast, on a high rocky bank which rises nearly 120 feet above the sea; and is irregularly built. There are several good houses, but the dwellings are chiefly those of fishermen, who form a large part of the population. The harbour is a level beach, formed by an opening between the rocks that here surround the coast: near the village is the Gaylet Pot, a remarkable cavern into which the sea flows. Divine service is performed in a small chapel by a minister of the Established Church.

AUCHNACRAIG, a village, in the parish of TOROSAY, island of MULL, county of ARGYLL, 18 miles (S. E.) from Aros. It is situated on the eastern coast of the island, and has a post-office establishment. There is also a regular ferry, first to Kerrera, and thence to the main land near Oban, affording facility for the transport of horses and cattle to the several markets; but the number at present ferried over is not so great as formerly.—See TOROSAY.

AUCHTERARDER, a town, the seat of a presbytery, and a parish, in the county of PERTH, 54½ miles (N. W.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the village of Smithyhaugh, 3434 inhabitants, of whom 2068 are in the town. This place anciently belonged to the abbey of Inchaffray; and in 1328 the lands were granted by charter of Robert Bruce to Sir William Montifix, justiciary of Scotland, whose daughter and heiress conveyed them by marriage to Sir John Drummond, with whose descendants they remained till their forfeiture by the participation of that family in the rebellion of 1715. During that period of distraction, the town was laid waste and burnt by the Pretender's army, under the Earl of Mar, in order to check the progress of the royal forces. For this injury, indemnification was promised to the inhabitants, by proclamation issued from the ancient palace of Scone in 1716; but the only compensation they received was from the reigning family, to such of them as had not been concerned in the rebellion. The commissioners appointed to take charge of the forfeited estates, made a survey of the barony of Auchterarder in 1778, by which it appears that the inhabitants were in a very distressed condition, on account of the backward state of agriculture and the want of employment. From this depression, however, they have been gradually rising; and since the purchase of the estate by Captain Hunter, the place has rapidly improved.

This TOWN, which, upon disputed authority, is supposed to have been anciently a royal burgh, is situated on the turnpike-road from Glasgow to Perth, and has a station of the Scottish Central railway in its vicinity. It consists chiefly of one street, more than a mile in length, in which are some well-built houses, and numerous other dwellings of inferior appearance, occupied by weavers and manufacturers. The inhabitants are amply supplied with pure water, from a copious spring conveyed by pipes into their houses, mainly through the exertions of Captain Aytoun, of the Royal Artillery, in 1832. The chief trades are, the weaving of cotton for the manufacturers of Glasgow, in which more than 500 looms are in constant operation; and the making of shawls, blankets, and other articles of the woollen manufacture. There are two breweries for ale and beer; and a branch of the Central Bank of Scotland, and a branch of the National Savings' Bank, have been established. The town is supplied with gas. A market is held on Saturday, and is well supplied with provisions and with grain, for which it is the principal mart of the district. Fairs are held on the last Tuesday in March, for grain; the Thursday after the last Tuesday in May, for cattle; the Fridays before the Falkirk trysts in August, September, and October, for cattle and horses; and the 6th of December, for cattle and general business. The post-office has two deliveries daily; and facility of communication with Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Stirling, is maintained by railway.

The PARISH includes the ancient parish of Aberuthven, united to Auchterarder prior to the Reformation. It is bounded on the north by the river Earn, and extends eight miles in length from north to south, and three miles in breadth from east to west, comprising 13,747 acres, of which 7176 are arable, about 300 acres woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. The surface is hilly, and rises from the banks of the Earn to the Ochil hills, of which the highest, Craig Rossie, 2359 feet above the level of the sea, is within the limits of the parish. The principal rivers are, the Earn, which rises in Loch Earn, and falls into the Tay; and the Ruthven, which, after receiving the waters of several rivulets descending from the Ochils, flows through the parish, and falls into the Earn. In the Earn are found salmon and large white and yellow trout, and in the Ruthven a small species of trout remarkable for the delicacy of its flavour. The soil, in the eastern part of the parish, is light and sandy; in the lower lands, a clayey loam; and in the neighbourhood of the town, a rich black loam. The chief crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, turnips, and peas, with the usual grasses. The system of husbandry has been greatly improved; much waste land has been reclaimed by embankment from the overflowing of the Earn, and a considerable stimulus is afforded by the premiums awarded at an annual ploughing-match, by the agricultural society of the parish. Cows of the Ayrshire breed are kept on the dairy-farms; the cattle on the pastures are generally the Teeswater, and on the lower lands sheep of the Leicestershire breed have been introduced. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8600. The substrata are mostly of the old red sandstone formation, grey slate of good quality for roofing, and limestone, which, from the scarcity of fuel, is not much wrought: a search has been made for coal, but without success. There is little old wood now remaining; the plantations, which are principally of modern date, are chiefly larch and oak. Auchterarder House is a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, lately erected, and situated in grounds that have been greatly improved.

For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling: the minister's stipend is £199. 14. 2., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £17 per annum; patron, the Earl of Kinnoul. The church, rebuilt in 1784, and enlarged in 1811, is a plain structure, situated in the town, and containing 930 sittings. In the aisle at Aberuthven is the mausoleum of the Graham family, in which are several coffins containing the remains of departed Dukes of Montrose, and in the vault beneath have been interred many of their ancestors. There are places of worship in connexion with the United Presbyterian Synod and the Free Church. The parochial

school is well attended: the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house, and an allowance of £2 in lieu of a garden; the fees average about £40 per annum. There is also a school for which a building was erected in 1811 by John Sheddan, Esq., who endowed it with property to the value of about £1000, the proceeds of which are paid to the master on condition of his teaching twelve children gratuitously. To the north of the town are the ruins of a building supposed to have been a hunting-seat of Malcolm Canmore's; the walls, which are of great thickness, have been nearly demolished for building materials. Eastward of these ruins are the remains of the ancient church of St. Mungo, formerly the parish church, the cemetery of which is still used as a place of sepulture by the parishioners; and in digging the foundation for the present church, a coin of the Emperor Titus Vespasian was found, in a very perfect state.

AUCHTERDERRAN, a parish, in the district of Kirkcaldy, county of Fife, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Kirkcaldy; containing 1913 inhabitants, of whom 770 are in the village of Lochgelly. This parish derives its name from the Gaelic, *uachdar darran* signifying "the height or ridge of oaks". It is about six miles in length, and varies from one to four in breadth. The surface is mostly flat, though varying in elevation, the lands near Lochgelly being more than 100 feet above the general level. The river Ore, which has its source in the parish of Ballingry, flows through this parish in its course to the Leven, and has two bridges, each of one arch. Viewed from the adjacent heights, the parish has a very interesting appearance, the scenery being greatly varied, especially near the lake of Lochgelly, a large sheet of water about three miles in circumference, the north side of which, being beautifully covered with wood, presents a rich and most picturesque scene, and forms a striking contrast to the south side, which is bleak and dreary, but might be much improved by planting. The soil is chiefly clay, interspersed with sand, and in several places are tracts of black loam, producing abundant crops; about one-third of the land is in pasture, about 500 acres wood, and the remainder arable in good cultivation. Great progress has been made in agricultural improvement, within the last few years, by some of the landed proprietors. A considerable tract of waste land was reclaimed by the late proprietor of Raith, now forming the farm of New Cardon; and Col. Ferguson, the present proprietor, has carried out all the new improvements, on an extensive scale, on the farm of Dothan. James Aytoun, Esq., of Capeldrae, has admirably exemplified the effect of thorough draining, on that part of his property called Harestanes. These improvements have had a most beneficial influence, and the enterprising farmers are following the proprietors' example with great spirit. The crops raised in the parish are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, beans, and peas; the cattle are of the black Fifeshire breed, and much attention is paid to their improvement. The farm-buildings are commodious, and the lands are generally enclosed with stone dykes. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5018.

There is very little natural wood, and the plantations are mostly of recent growth; about nineteen acres of moss have been lately planted with Scotch firs, which are thriving well. The substratum is mainly whinstone; limestone of excellent quality is quarried in several places, and coal is every where abundant. The coal-mines at Cluny, belonging to Col. Ferguson, are very productive; about 70,000 loads are annually raised for the supply of the neighbourhood, and more than seventy persons are employed in the works. The mines on Lord Minto's lands of Lochgelly produce 50,000 loads annually, and afford constant occupation to about fifty persons; while the works at Dundonald, belonging to R. W. Ramsay, Esq., produce about 7000 loads. Iron-works have lately been erected, and from the extent and quality of the mineral field the district promises to become of still greater mining importance. Facility of communication is afforded by the Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway.

The parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife: the minister's stipend is £237. 11. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum; patrons, the Boswell family of Balmuto. Half the barony of Auchterderran came into the possession of Roger de Boswell, in consequence of his having married the co-heiress of Sir William Lochore, of Lochore; and thus the family have continued patrons of the parish, though they have ceased to be proprietors in it. The church was built in 1789. There is a place of worship for dissenters in the village of Lochgelly. The parochial school is attended by nearly 100 scholars; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with £25 fees, and a good house, and £2. 2. 4. in lieu of a garden. The church, the manse, and school-house are beautifully situated near the east side of the parish; immediately behind is the finely-wooded ridge from which the parish derives its name, and when the broom is in bloom, it is a scene of beauty.

AUCHTERGAVEN, a parish, in the county of Perth, 8½ miles (N. by W.) from Perth; containing, with the villages of Bankfoot, Carnie-Hill, and Waterloo, and the greater part of Stanley, 3366 inhabitants. This place was distinguished in former times as the scene of some fierce contentions between the Bishop of Dunkeld and Sir James Crichton, of Strathford, in the parish, who had forcibly taken possession of the lands of Little Dunkeld, belonging to that see. In the rebellion of 1745, Lord Nairne, who owned considerable estates here, embarked in the cause of the Young Pretender, whom he joined at the city of Perth, and on his defeat accompanied him to the continent, where he continued to reside. The title, upon his attainder, became forfeited; and the splendid baronial mansion which he had nearly completed, to replace the former that had been destroyed by fire, was sold with the estates, and afterwards taken down by the Duke of Atholl, who became the proprietor by purchase.

This parish, which derives its name from a Celtic term descriptive of its situation, is about ten miles in length, and of very irregular form, varying from less than two to six miles in breadth. It is bounded on the east by the river Tay, and on the west by a brook which separates it from Mullion, a detached portion of the parish of Redgorton. Its natural limits comprehend an isolated tract four miles in length, but of very small breadth, called Tullybeagles, belonging to the parish of Methven. The surface is agreeably diversified with hills and dales, the land rising gradually from the banks of the Tay to a lofty range on the west and north-west, forming a

portion of the Grampian heights, of which the highest within the parish is Birnam Hill, 1300 feet above the sea; the other hills are Craig-Obney, Craig-Gibbon, Tullybelton, and Corrody hills, which are not much inferior in elevation. On one of these hills, still called "Court Hill", the sheriff is said to have held his court, for the trial of a lawless set of banditti who committed great depredation on the lands; and some trees on which the men were executed are styled "Hanged Men's Trees". Numerous streams descend from the mountains, affording an abundant supply of water, and adding to the beauty of the scenery, which is richly embellished with woods and plantations. Of these streams the principal is the Corral burn, which issues from a spring at the base of the Obney hills, flows through the village of Bankfoot, and falls into the Garry near the church, receiving in its course the waters of the Aldinny, which rises also in the Obney hills. The Garry, issuing from the head of Glen-Garr, flows between the hills above Strathban, and after receiving the waters of the Corral, falls into the Ordie at Loak. The Ordie has its source in a lake in the hill of Tullybelton, and after traversing the centre of the parish, and receiving the Wynnie, which rises in the district of Tullybeagles, flows into the Shochie in the parish of Redgorton. The Shochie, which has its source in Glen-Shee, and is joined by the above-named tributary streams, falls into the Tay.

The parish comprises 19,200 acres, of which about 6000 are arable and in a high state of cultivation, 796 woodland, and 1200 pasture. Considerable additions have been made to the arable and pasture lands by improvements in draining and fencing, and an advanced state of agriculture; and comparatively little of the moor and waste will remain long in an unproductive state. The soil is various in the different districts, but in general is a loam intermixed with sand and pebbles, and, on some of the farms, with large boulders of stone. In the upper lands it is very retentive of moisture, and in the lower grounds comparatively dry and light. The principal crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips; bone-dust has been introduced for manure on the turnip lands with very great success. Much attention is paid to the rearing of live-stock: the cattle are mostly the Ayrshire, with a cross of the short-horned breed, and some few of the Angusshire; the sheep are nearly all of the Scotch black-faced kind, which feed in the hills, and a few of the Leicestershire, which are pastured on the low lands. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9896.

The woods mainly consist of oak, common and mountain ash, elm, and beech, and the plantations of larch, spruce, and Scotch firs; along the banks of the Tay are some remarkably fine beech-trees. In the lower lands the substratum is chiefly gravel of very great depth, intersected by a seam of whinstone, which is quarried for mending the roads, and alternated with strata of red sandstone; the hills are principally of clay-slate and greywacke, in which masses of quartz are found. At Glen-Shee is a quarry of slate of good quality for roofing; there are two varieties, blue and grey, the latter of which is the more durable: slate of a similar kind was formerly quarried at Obney and at Tullybeagles. The sandstone is quarried for building purposes at Stanley, and in other parts of the parish: the finest quarry is at Speedy Hill; the stone found here is of greenish hue, very compact, and susceptible of a fine polish, and was employed in the erection of the new castle of Dunkeld. Stanley House, an ancient mansion to which repeated additions have been made, and which is greatly modernised, is beautifully situated on the shore of the Tay, embosomed in a richly-wooded demesne, containing many stately trees. Airlywight House is a handsome residence of modern erection, on elevated ground commanding an extensive prospect, and forms an interesting and very prominent feature in the landscape. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in weaving for the manufactures of Blairgowrie, Dundee, Arbroath, Newburgh, and Cupar-Angus; the principal fabrics are white linens and dowlas, and in the weaving of these articles, and in spinning and winding, about 300 persons are engaged, of whom a large portion are females. More than 1000 persons are employed in the Stanley cotton-works, which are separately described. There are five corn and two lint mills. The road from Perth to Dunkeld, forming part of the road from Edinburgh to Inverness, passes for five miles through the parish, which is also intersected by the Perth and Forfar railway. A fair is held in the village of Auchtergaven, on the second Friday in November, for the sale of cattle, sheep, and horses, and for agricultural produce.

For ecclesiastical purposes Auchtergaven is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Crown. It comprises the small ancient parish of Logiebride, which was united to it by act of parliament in 1618, and subsequently severed from it by the Bishop of Dunkeld, but again united at the period of the Revolution in 1688: the church of Logiebride stood on the bank of the Ordie, but has long since disappeared, though the ancient cemetery is still used as a place of sepulture. The stipend of the incumbent is £179. 6. 4.; the manse is a plain building, erected within the last twenty or thirty years, and the glebe lands are valued at £15 per annum. The church, situated on an eminence rising from the road between Dunkeld and Perth, is a plain substantial edifice, with a western tower added by the Duke of Atholl, and is adapted for a congregation of 1200 persons. There are places of worship in connexion with the United Presbyterian Synod and the Free Church. The parochial school affords a liberal course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4½., with a house and garden, and the fees average about £15 per annum.

On the farm of Middle Blelock, and at Obney, are some large upright stones, concerning which nothing authentic is known. A vitrified fort has been discovered on Obney hill; and near the ruins of an old chapel, at Tullybeagles, some ancient coins have been discovered, which are in the cabinet of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth. Human bones have been found near the site of another chapel, on the lands of Berryhill farm, in the same district, on the banks of the Ordie. Near Stanley are the remains of a round tower called Inverbervie, or Inchbervis, which is said to have been originally a religious house, and a cell to the abbey of Dunfermline; and at the Westertown of Kinglands is the site of a mound or a cairn, which has not yet been explored.

AUCHTERHOUSE, a parish, in the county of Forfar, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Dundee; containing, with the villages of Dronley and Kirkton, 769 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which is of uncertain derivation, is nearly of triangular form, and in its northern portion includes part of the range of the Sidlaw hills, separating it from Strathmore. Along its southern boundary runs the Dighty water, which falls into the Tay near the influx of the latter into the German Ocean. It has an undulated surface, and comprises an area of about 5450 acres, of which 3567 are in cultivation, 1406 in wood, and the remainder hill pasture. The ground rises from south to north, and the acclivities are under cultivation to the spot where the church stands, 800 feet above the level of the sea; but more northward the land rises considerably, reaching at the White-Sheets of Sidlaw, the highest part of the parish, to about 1400 feet above the high-water mark at Dundee, and being there only fit for pasture and forest-planting. The burn of Dronley, and that of Auchterhouse, turn several mills in their separate courses from the west and north-west, before their junction at the village of Dronley; after which, the united streams take the name of Dighty, for the rest of their passage to the ocean. The climate, in the higher district, is cold and bracing: in the lower division it has been much improved within these few years by extensive draining, and is pure and salubrious.

The soil of the uncultivated portions, with slight exceptions, consists of a thin moorish earth, lying on a retentive tilly subsoil with a substratum of sandstone. The land under tillage is mostly a black mould, in some places sandy, resting on till or marl, and with skilful management yielding good average crops of oats and barley, with the usual green crops, and sometimes wheat, though this last has been nearly discontinued, not having in general succeeded. The dairy is much attended to. Subsoil-ploughing and furrow-draining are extensively practised, with great advantage; and by the kindly feeling and steady co-operation of landlords and tenants, among many other improvements, nearly 500 acres of moor, moss, and bog have been reclaimed within the present century, and now produce fair crops. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5316. The soil throughout the parish is underlaid with sandstone very near the surface, and the Sidlaw hill consists of the same rock, occasionally intersected with trap dykes, and affording good materials for many useful purposes: a quarry is in operation on the estate of Scotstown, giving employment to five or six hands. Plantations comprising larch, spruce, and Scotch fir, elm, ash, plane, and beech, have been formed on the hills, and on the moors of Dronley and Adamstown, by the Earl of Camperdown, to the extent of nearly 300 acres; the spruce and Scotch fir, however, alone being likely to succeed. The late Earl of Airlie planted above 800 acres of the hill of Sidlaw. The House of Auchterhouse, with its orchards in front, is the best relic of an old baronial residence now existing in this part of the country: it is the property of the Earl of Airlie. Facility of communication is offered by the Dundee and Newtyle turnpike-road, running through the parish from the south to the north-west; and by the railway between the same places. Dundee is the nearest market-town to Auchterhouse.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Earl of Airlie; the minister's stipend is about £200, with a manse, and a glebe of seven acres, valued at £15 per annum. Auchterhouse church was rebuilt in 1775, and consists of portions both old and modern; it has on the west a steeple, and on the east a very ancient burying-place containing the remains of some members of the Erskine, Lyon, and Ogilvy families. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with £20. 12. 4. fees. Near the mansion of Auchterhouse are the ruins of a square building called Wallace Tower, supposed to have taken its name from a visit paid here to Sir John Ramsay, the proprietor, by the Scottish patriot, Sir William Wallace, after landing at Montrose with his French auxiliaries. Not far from this spot, and in other parts of the parish, are some of those caverns styled "Weems", in which various relics have been found, indicating their former use as abodes of men. On the south of the hill of Sidlaw is a Druidical altar in good preservation.

AUCHTERLESS, a parish, in the district of Turriff, county of Aberdeen, seven miles (S. by W.) from Turriff; containing 1685 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from a Gaelic word signifying "a cultivated field on the side of a hill", and the application of the term is favoured by the general appearance of the surface. The parish is of an irregular oblong figure, about eight miles in length and four in breadth, and contains nearly 16,000 acres, of which two-thirds are cultivated, and nearly 500 acres are in plantation. It is bounded on the north by the county of Banff. The lands are watered by the river Ythan, the only considerable stream, which, rising about a mile from the boundary of Auchterless, and flowing through the vale in a north-eastern direction, discharges its waters into the German Ocean below Ellon. In some parts the soil is clayey, but more frequently consists of gravel, lying upon a bed of clay-slate, and is almost uniformly dry. The cattle are of the Aberdeenshire breed, which sprang from a cross between the native and the old Fife stock about seventy years since; the sheep, which are not numerous, are the Cheviots. The husbandry is of the best kind, and the free use of lime, guano, compost manure, and bone-dust, has much contributed to the fertility of the soil. Almost every farm, too, of any extent, has a threshing-mill on the premises, turned by one of the tributary streams of the Ythan. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6773. The prevailing rock is a clay-stone slate, which runs through the whole of the parish from north-east to south-west, but lies at too great a depth to be available for the purposes of quarrying.

The villages are, Gordonstown, about two miles distant from the church, and the little hamlet of Kirktown. At the latter a market is held on the Wednesday after the second Tuesday in April (O. S.) for the sale of sheep and cattle, which is called Donan fair from the ancient tutelary saint of the parish. The Aberdeen and Banff turnpike-road runs for nearly three miles along the eastern extremity of the parish, and a new turnpike-road from Inverury to Forgue passes along the south-west of the parish. At Badenscoth inn, on the latter road, markets for the sale of cattle and grain are held

on the second Mondays of December, January, February, and March. For ecclesiastical purposes Auchterless is within the bounds of the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen; the patronage belongs to the family of Duff of Hatton, and the minister's stipend is £191. 6. 5., with a good manse and offices, and a glebe of about six acres, valued at £18 per annum. The church, a plain edifice, built in 1780, and repaired in 1832, seats 750 persons. There is a parochial school, affording instruction in Greek, Latin, and mathematics, with all the usual branches of education; the master has a salary of £34, £21 fees, and a house and garden. Near the farming-village of Glen-Mailen is the strong and extensive Roman camp called The Rae-Dykes, situated on the south side of the Ythan, a mile below the two well-known springs of the river. According to Mr. Chalmers, it was undoubtedly the *Ad Itunam* of Richard of Cirencester, which, from its central position, commanded the ample extent of the shire of Aberdeen, the ancient country of the *Taixali*. In the vicinity of The Rae-Dykes are other remains, indicating the long residence of a military people; and the antiquities of Auchterless also comprise some Druidical circles. This parish has been famed for the longevity of several of its inhabitants, one of whom, Peter Garden, a farmer, died about the year 1780 at the advanced age of 132, having lived under eight sovereigns, commencing with Charles I.: he was one of the garrison in the old castle of Towie Barclay when Montrose defended it against Argyll.

Burgh Seal.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, a royal burgh, and a parish, in the district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 9 miles (W.) from Cupar; containing, with the village of Dunshelt, 3356 inhabitants, of whom 1340 are in the burgh. This place, the name of which in the Gaelic language signifies "the cottage of the king," is supposed, from that circumstance, to have been appropriated to the accommodation of part of the royal household, during the kings' residence in the palace of Falkland, about three miles distant. The town is situated on the road from Kinross to Cupar, and is irregularly built, consisting of several ill-formed streets and lanes of houses of mean appearance, many of them having thatched roofs, though intermixed with some of more modern and handsome character, with neat gardens attached. It is inhabited by an industrious and thriving population, and has a public library supported by subscription. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in hand-loom weaving for the manufacturers of Dunfermline, Newburgh, and Kirkcaldy; the principal articles are linen goods, consisting of checks, drills, dowlas, sheetings, and other fabrics, in making which about 1000 persons are engaged. A considerable number were formerly occupied in these manufactures on their own account; but only one or two establishments of the kind now remain. On the banks of a rivulet near the extremity of the town are a cloth and yarn bleach-field, a flour-mill, and saw-mill. There are also a thriving distillery and an extensive malting concern. A branch of the Union Bank of Scotland has been established, as well as a savings' bank. The market, which is on Monday, is well supplied with grain and provisions of every kind; and fairs are held on the 25th of March (O. S.), the 13th of July, and the 21st of August, for horses and cattle: the July fair is also a statute-fair. The inhabitants were first incorporated by charter of James IV., who erected the town into a royal burgh; and its liberties, as such, were confirmed by James VI.: the right of sending a member to parliament was lost, from disuse, some time before the Union; but it still retains its corporation, and most of its other privileges. The government is vested in three bailies, a treasurer, and a council of fifteen members, chosen under the authority of the Municipal Reform act. The magistrates have jurisdiction over the whole of the royalty, and hold courts for the determination of civil pleas to any amount; in criminal cases their jurisdiction is confined to misdemeanors. The post-office has two deliveries daily; and facility of communication with the neighbouring places is afforded by good roads, of which the turnpike-road from Stirling to St. Andrew's passes through the southern extremity of the town.

The PARISH is about four miles in length, from north-east to south-west, and extends from one to two miles in breadth, comprising about 2900 acres, of which 220 are woodland and plantations, 90 undivided common, and the remainder arable land and pasture. Its surface is varied, in the south-east forming an extensive and richly fertile plain, and in other parts rising to a considerable elevation. In the level lands the soil is a deep loam, producing abundant crops of all kinds. Of late years, the system of agriculture has been brought to a state of great perfection under the encouragement of the Auchtermuchty Agricultural Society, which holds an annual meeting in the town, on the first Monday in October, for the distribution of premiums. The lands have been drained and inclosed, and the farm-buildings are substantial and well arranged. The pastures are luxuriantly fertile, and the cattle, which are chiefly of the Fifeshire black breed, bring a good price in the market. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6845. The substratum is mostly whinstone, which forms the basis of the higher grounds. The plantations, mainly of modern growth, are in a thriving state. Myres Castle, the principal mansion in the parish, was for many years the seat of the Moncrieffs, and now belongs to the family of Bruce of Falkland: the building, to which a considerable addition was made about the year 1830, is finely situated in a park of about thirty acres. Bellevue and Southfield are also pleasant residences. This parish is ecclesiastically within the bounds of the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife: the minister's stipend is about £250, with a manse, garden, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum; patrons, the Bruce family. The church, a plain building erected in 1785, was enlarged by the patrons, in 1837, at a cost of £500, and now contains 1100 sittings. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod and the Free Church. The parochial school of Auchtermuchty is well attended; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4. per annum, with a house and garden.

AUCHTERNUD, a village, in the parish of FODDERTY, county of Ross and CROMARTY; containing 115 inhabitants.

AUCHTERTOOL, a parish, in the district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Kirkcaldy; containing, with the village of Newbigging, 530 inhabitants, of whom 239 are in the village of Auchtertool. This place is supposed to derive its name, signifying in the Gaelic language "the high grounds on the river Tiel", from its elevated situation with respect to that stream. The parish is about three miles in length, one mile in average breadth, and comprises about 2500 acres, of which 1700 are arable, and the remainder pasture, and waste land capable of being brought into cultivation. Its surface is varied, and, towards the west, rises into a range of steep acclivities called the Cullalo hills, the highest of which has an elevation of 750 feet above the sea, commanding an extensive prospect over a richly-cultivated tract of country; but the scenery within the parish is almost destitute of beauty, from the want of wood. The river Tiel has its source here; and the parish is also intersected by two streamlets which, though very small, frequently, after continued rain, are greatly increased, and in their course through a narrow channel form beautiful cascades: one of these falls, near the end of a deep and narrow dell, is truly picturesque. Near the ancient mansion of Camilla, formerly the residence of the Countess of Moray, is an extensive loch, bounded on the north side by a precipitous eminence covered with furze; and not far from it are the ruins of the ancient mansion of Hallyards, still retaining traces of baronial grandeur, with some portion of the plantations of the demesne, forming a romantic feature in the scenery of the lake. This sheet of water is about eighteen acres in extent, and abounds with perch, eels, and pike; its greatest depth is twenty-two feet.

In the southern parts the soil is a rich loam, varying from one foot to five feet in depth; and in the north and western parts, clay, which by draining and good management has been rendered nearly as fertile as the loam; and moss land, of which a large portion is of great depth, and apparently incapable of being brought into profitable cultivation. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is in a very improved state, and draining has lately been carried on with success. Considerable attention has been paid to the rearing and feeding of live-stock: the cattle are generally of the black Fifeshire breed, with some of the Teeswater lately introduced; and there are a few sheep, all of the Cheviot breed. The substratum is mostly whinstone, freestone, and limestone: the whinstone is quarried, chiefly for mending the roads, and occasionally for building; the freestone is of very inferior quality, and is seldom worked; the limestone, which is mainly found on the lands belonging to the Earl of Moray and Captain Wemyss, is quarried only by the tenants for their own immediate use. The village of Auchtertool is neatly built; the houses are principally of stone and lime, and those of more recent erection are covered with blue slate. A parochial library has been established here, and a savings' bank. There was formerly a brewery of porter, ale, and table-beer, in the village, for the supply of the neighbourhood; it was long in very great repute, and a large quantity of the ale was sent to Kirkcaldy, and thence shipped for the London market, but the buildings are now apparently in a state of decay. For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of the Earl of Moray; the minister's stipend is £157. 18. 10., with a manse in the later English style, and the glebe is valued at £20 per annum. The church, which was substantially repaired in 1833, is situated within a mile of the village, and is adapted for a congregation of about 300 persons. The parochial school affords a liberal course of instruction; the master has a salary of £33. 6. 8., with £28 fees, and a good dwelling-house and garden. At the west end of the loch of Camilla is a mineral spring.

AUCKINGILL, a township, situated in the parish of CANISBAY, county of CAITHNESS; containing 209 inhabitants.

AULDEARN, a parish, in the county of NAIRN, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Nairn; containing 1466 inhabitants, of whom 351 are in the village. This place is said by some to have derived its name, in the Gaelic supposed by them to be *Alt-Ern*, from a brook which flows through it into the river Nairn, and the banks of which are thickly planted with alder-trees. Shaw, in his History of Moray, deduces the name of Auldearn from words signifying "the iron-coloured brook"; whilst common tradition derives it from *Auld Nairn*, supposing the place to have been the original Nairn, and much more ancient than the present burgh of that name. Auldearn was the head of the deanery of Moray; and up to a comparatively recent period, Nairn was only a vicarage belonging to the deans. The parish was of much greater extent till the year 1650, when parts of it were annexed to the parishes of Nairn, Cawdor, and Ardclach. In 1645, a sanguinary battle took place near the village, between the forces under the Marquess of Montrose, and a detachment of the army of the Covenanters, commanded by Hurry, and consisting of about 4000 men, when the former, after an obstinate conflict, obtained a decisive victory. About 800 of the Covenanters fell, and a considerable number of the forces of the marquess; the slain on both sides were interred in a field to the south-west of the village, and the spot, which has been since planted, is surrounded with a moat. The parish is bounded on the north by the Moray Firth, here about seven miles broad, along the coast of which it extends for four miles. It is six miles and a half in length from north to south, and about five miles in breadth from east to west, comprising 13,680 acres, of which 4778 are arable, 5111 meadow and pasture, 3603 woodland and plantations, and 198 acres under water. The surface for nearly three miles from the shore, though varying in elevation, is low; it thence rises to a considerable height for nearly two miles, where it is intersected by the valley of the Muckle brook, beyond which it attains a more abrupt and precipitous elevation. About half a mile from the shore, to the west, is an island of sand called the Bar, which is formed at high water, and is constantly changing its position westward; and opposite to it are two hills of sand, about 100 feet in height, which are continually changing their position towards the east, without any apparent alteration in their form.

In the south-eastern part of the parish the soil is luxuriantly rich; in the south-western, of very inferior quality; and in the north-east and north-west, a heavy cold loam. There are two lakes of considerable extent, one of which, called Loch Lithy, covers an area of forty acres, and produces abundance of rich marl; the other, Loch Loy, in the northern part of the parish, is about a

mile in length and a quarter of a mile broad. There is also a large tract of moss called the Moss of Inshoch, in which vast quantities of roots, and sometimes entire fir-trees, are found embedded. The crops are grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips: the system of agriculture has been much improved; waste land has been drained and brought into profitable cultivation, and much of the inferior soil been rendered more fertile by the use of marl, lime, and bone-dust manure. The cattle are of the Highland breed, and the sheep of the white-faced kind. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6148. The plantations are chiefly Scotch fir, larch, oak, beech, elm, and ash, of which three last there are some fine specimens at Boath and Lethen; and to the east of Inshoch is a thriving plantation of birch. The substratum is principally sandstone, some of which is of excellent quality; and from a quarry on the lands of Brodie, was raised the stone for the towers of the suspension bridge over the river Findhorn near Forres. Near Boath is found a black stone which, on the application of fire, emits a flame; and at Clune, on the lands of James C. Brodie, Esq., of Lethen, are nodules of limestone, in which are fossils of various kinds of fishes.

The prevailing scenery is of pleasing character, embellished with plantations; and the views obtained from the higher grounds are extensive and richly diversified, commanding the wide expanse of the Firth, the rocky coasts and lofty mountains of Ross in combination with those of Sutherland, and numerous other deeply interesting features. *Lethen*, the seat of Mr. Brodie, is a spacious and handsome mansion, finely situated in the valley of the Muckle burn, and consisting of a centre and two wings, erected about the commencement of the last century; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and the house is embosomed in a plantation of venerable beech-trees, on the summit of a thickly-wooded acclivity rising from the stream. *Boath*, the seat of Sir Frederick William Dunbar, Bart., is an elegant mansion of freestone, erected in 1830, and beautifully situated in the valley of the Auldearn, near the junction of the two branches of that stream. The village is neatly built, and is inhabited chiefly by persons engaged in agriculture. Fairs are held annually, for cattle and horses on the first Wednesday after the 19th of June, and for agricultural produce on the first Tuesday after the Inverness fair at Martinmas; the first of these is called St. Colin's market, and the other St. John's, following which are two fairs held respectively a fortnight and a month after. The turnpike-road from Elgin to Inverness passes for four miles through the parish; and further facility of communication is afforded by good roads and bridges in almost every direction.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Nairn and synod of Moray: the minister's stipend is £241. 5. 4., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum; patron, Mr. Brodie of Brodie. The church, built in 1751, and improved in 1816, is a neat structure, situated close to the village, and contains 635 sittings. There are places of worship for Free Church and United Presbyterian congregations. The parochial school affords instruction to about 130 scholars; the master has a salary of £36. 7. 2., including an allowance for a garden, and the fees average £10 per annum. On the higher grounds in the parish are some Druidical remains, of which the most perfect, near the old castle of Moyness, consists of two concentric circles, with a slightly-rocking stone weighing about four tons; and on a small eminence designated the Black Hillock has been found a kistvaen, containing a human skeleton and several urns filled with ashes. Upon a farm called Knock-na-Gillan, the Cummings of Rait once seized thirteen of the clan of Mackintosh who were passing through the parish, and put twelve of them to death; and some time after, these hostile clans meeting at the castle of Rait, in the parish of Nairn, the Mackintoshes in retaliation put the whole clan of the Cummings to the sword, and burnt their castle. About a mile to the north of the church are the ruins of the ancient castle of Inshoch, the seat of the Hays of Loch Loy; and a mile to the east of it were till lately the remains of the house of Penick, the residence of the deans of Moray.

AULDFIELD, for a time a quoad sacra district, forming part of the town of POLLOCKSHAWS, in the parish of EASTWOOD, Upper ward of the county of RENFREW; containing 3252 inhabitants.—See POLLOCKSHAWS.

AUSKERRY ISLE, in the parish of STRONSAY, county of ORKNEY. It is situated about two miles to the south of the island of Stronsay, and is small and uninhabited, and appropriated to the pasturage of cattle. There are some remains of a chapel, and the ruins of a dwelling which bears the name of the Monk's House. Kelp is manufactured in considerable quantity.

AVOCH, a parish, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY, 1¾ mile (S. W. by W.) from Fortrose; containing 1931 inhabitants, of whom 936 are in the village. This place apparently derives its name, said to signify in the Gaelic language "shallow waters", from the small river on which the village is situated. The parish is bounded on the south and south-east by the Moray Firth, and on the south-west by the bay of Munlochy; and is about four miles and a quarter in length, and three miles in extreme breadth, comprising 6198 acres, of which about 2500 are arable, 1500 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. Its surface, though generally level, with a gentle acclivity from the shore of the Firth, contains a portion of the Milbuy hill, which has an elevation of nearly 500 feet; and is also intersected, in the lower parts, by several prominent ridges. The river from which it is said to take its name rises within its limits, near a pool called the Littlemilstick, and after a beautifully winding course, in which the stream turns several mills, falls into the Firth near the village. The coast extends for about three miles, and is bounded by a high ridge of rocks, projecting slightly in two points, between which is a beach of sand and gravel.

The soil, which comprises almost every variety, has been greatly improved, and the pastures are mostly rich; the crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses. Considerable attention has been for some time paid to the rearing of live-stock; and the farms have been newly divided in portions adapted to the ability and resources of the various tenants, by which a much better system of management has been introduced. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3658. The substrata are generally of the red sandstone formation, interspersed with rocks of granite; and indications of limestone occur, though none has yet been wrought: there are freestone quarries in several places, from one of which, affording stone of a deep red

colour, it is supposed that the materials were taken for the erection of the cathedral church of Chanonry. Rosehaugh, the seat of Sir James J. R. Mackenzie of Scatwell, Bart., is an elegant modern mansion, beautifully situated on an eminence about half a mile from the sea, and embellished with woods and thriving plantations. Avoch House, a handsome mansion embosomed in romantic scenery, was destroyed in 1833 by an accidental fire. Bay Cottage is situated near, and derives its name from, the bay of Munlochy.

The village stands on the river Avoch, near its influx into the Moray Firth, which is here about four miles in breadth, and, between the promontory of Fort-George on the east and the town of Inverness on the west, has the appearance of a beautiful inland lake. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fisheries, in which nine boats, having each a crew of ten men, are engaged in taking haddock, whiting, cod, and other fish, on the coasts of Sutherland and Caithness: in the Moray Firth are found oysters, flounders, and halibut. After supplying the neighbourhood, the remainder of the fish are sent to the Inverness market. During the season, commencing about the middle of July, the fishermen of this place send thirty-five boats to the herring-fishery at Caithness, from which they return some years with from £20 to £50 each of clear gain, while in other years few are able to cover the necessary expenses. In the intervals of the fishing season, the inhabitants are employed in making nets, not only for their own use, but also for the fishing-stations in the north and west Highlands. The harbour that is formed near the mouth of the river affords good anchorage and shelter for the boats, and a substantial pier has been constructed, at which vessels of considerable burthen land cargoes of coal from Newcastle; it is also safely accessible to trading vessels, which, from London, Leith, Aberdeen, and Dundee, regularly touch at the port. There are two salmon-fisheries, one on the estate of Rosehaugh, and the other on the estate of Avoch. In Munlochy bay, mussels are found in profusion. Facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike-road from Fort-George ferry to the western coast of Ross-shire, which passes through the village and the southern part of the parish, leading to Kessock ferry on the west, and to the town of Dingwall on the north-west. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Chanonry and synod of Ross: the minister's stipend is £249. 9. 6., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £7. 10. per annum; patron, Sir J. J. R. Mackenzie. The church, a neat plain structure, erected in 1670, enlarged in 1792, and repaired in 1833, is situated close to the village, and contains 600 sittings. There is a place of worship for Independents. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the fees average between £20 and £30 per annum.

There are some slight remains of the ancient castle of Avoch, consisting chiefly of the site, occupying a rocky knoll on the northern promontory of the bay of Munlochy, and distinguished by the rubbish of ruined walls which surrounded the summit of the hill. It was the residence of the lord of Moray, who died in 1338. The castle subsequently passed to the Earls of Ross, on whose forfeiture it was annexed to the crown, and was granted by James III. to his second son, the Marquess of Ormond, from which circumstance the knoll was called Ormond's Mount. The lower story, or dungeon, of the Tower of Arkendeith, supposed to have been built by the Bruces of Kinloss, is also remaining. Chambers of Ormond, the Scottish historian, was born in the parish; and Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who discovered the river in America which is called by his name, resided for many years at Avoch House, and was interred here.

AVONDALE, a parish, in the Middle ward of the county of Lanark; containing, with the market-town of Strathaven, 6180 inhabitants. The proper name of this parish, which, from its including the market-town, has been called sometimes Strathaven, and by contraction Straven, is Avondale, an appellation derived from its position on the river Avon, by which it is divided into two nearly equal parts. The barony of Avondale was anciently the property of the Baird family, and subsequently belonged to the Earl of Douglas, on whose forfeiture in 1455 it was granted by James III. to Andrew Stewart, whom he created Lord Avondale, and who exchanged it for the barony of Ochiltree with Sir James Hamilton, in whose family it has ever since remained. The place has derived some historical celebrity from the defeat of the troops under General Claverhouse, at Drumclog, by a congregation of Covenanters who had assembled there for public worship on Sunday, the 1st of June, 1679, and, anticipating an attack by the former, who were stationed at Strathaven, had provided themselves with arms for their defence. On the approach of Claverhouse with his dragoons, the armed part of the congregation went forward to meet him, and taking post on soft level ground, having before them a rivulet, over which the general had to pass, and of which the bank was from its softness impassable to the cavalry, defeated his forces with considerable loss, the general himself escaping with difficulty. In 1820, the place was disturbed by a few rioters (old men and boys) under the command of James Wilson, who, upon false intelligence that a rebellion against the government had broken out in Glasgow, marched thither to join the insurgents; but they were instantly dispersed, and their leader, who was made prisoner, was brought to the scaffold, and suffered the penalty of his folly.

The parish comprises about 32,000 acres, of which 15,000 are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of some tracts of moss and marsh land, formerly more extensive, is in pasture. Its surface is generally level, rising gently from the banks of the river towards the south and west, and partially intersected with ridges and small hills, the highest of which, situated towards the borders of Ayrshire, scarcely attain an elevation of more than 900 feet above the sea. Of these the most prominent are Kype's rigg, and Hawkwood and Dungivel hills, with the picturesque but smaller eminences of Floors hills and Kirkhill. The Avon, which rises on the confines of Ayrshire, in its course through the parish receives numerous tributary streams, the chief being the Cadder and Pomilion on the north, and the Givel, the Lochan, and the Kype on the south: the waters of the Kype, about a mile south of the town, are precipitated from a height of nearly fifty feet, forming an interesting fall. In all these streams trout is abundant. Salmon were formerly found in the Avon, even at its source; but latterly their progress upward has been intercepted. The scenery of the parish, though destitute of orna-

mental wood, is pleasingly varied, and in many parts picturesque.

The soil is generally fertile. The crops comprise oats and barley, with some wheat; potatoes are also raised in great quantities, and are sold for seed; but though the soil is extremely favourable for turnips, they are not much cultivated. There are numerous dairy-farms, and the pastures throughout the parish are luxuriant; great numbers of cows, principally of the Ayrshire breed, are pastured here, and there are at present not less than 2000 acres of undivided common. The Clydesdale breed of horses is reared here in considerable numbers. Many improvements have been made in draining; and the whole of Strathaven moss, comprising above 200 acres of unprofitable land, has been reclaimed, affording more valuable crops than any other portion of the parish. The parish is capable of very great improvement: by judicious draining, and inclosing with hedge-rows and belts of planting, not only would its aspect be improved, but in twenty years the rental might be doubled. A tile-work has been built at Drumclog within the last few years. The annual value of real property in the parish is £24,785. Whinstone abounds, as does also ironstone; and limestone is found in several parts, and burnt for agricultural purposes: coal is also found in the neighbourhood of the limekilns, in considerable quantity, and of a quality sufficient for burning the lime, but not adapted to household use. The moors abound with grouse and other game, and the Duke of Hamilton has an extensive tract of pasture land for sheep, which is kept for grouse shooting; partridges are also numerous in the lower lands, and plovers and wild ducks are every where abundant. Besides the two turnpike-roads leading westward towards Ayr and Muirkirk, there are parish roads with the necessary bridges, to the extent of sixty miles, all in good repair: the bridges, however, are in general too narrow.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Duke of Hamilton. The minister's stipend is £305. 2. 6., with a manse, and the glebe is valued at £24 per annum. There is also an assistant minister, appointed by his grace, to whom a stipend of 500 marks is paid, according to the will of the late "good Duchess Anne"; he visits the sick, and catechises the parishioners. The church, erected in 1772, is a plain edifice with an unfinished spire, adapted for a congregation of 800 persons. Under the auspices of the present minister, an additional church has been erected for 900 persons, at an expense of £1400, to which a district called East Strathaven has been assigned, and which is supplied by a minister appointed by the congregation. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school affords an efficient education; the master's salary is £34. 4. 4., with £36 from fees, and a good house and garden. There is also a parochial school for East Strathaven. Some remains of a Roman road may be traced on the south side of the river Avon, passing by the farm of Walesley; and on the lands of Gennerhill, small coins and Roman sandals have been discovered. Roman coins have also been found on the lands of Torfoot, near Loudoun hill, supposed to have been in the line of the Romans, in their route through the Caledonian forest, towards the western coast.

AYR, a sea-port, burgh, and market-town, in the district of Kyle, county of Ayr, of which shire it is the capital, 87 miles (S. W. by W.) from Edinburgh, and 40 (S. S. W.) from Glasgow; containing 8264 inhabitants, and, including Newton-upon-Ayr and Wallacetown on the opposite side of the river Ayr, which are within the parliamentary boundary of Ayr, upwards of 18,000 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the river on which it is situated, and appears to have attained a considerable degree of note at a very early period. A castle was erected here by William the Lion, to which reference is made in the charter subsequently granted to the town by that monarch; and from the importance of its situation, it was besieged and taken by Edward I. during his invasion of Scotland. In 1289, Robert Bruce, on the hostile approach of an English army towards the town, finding himself unable to withstand their progress, set fire to the castle, to prevent its falling into their hands; and at present there are no vestiges of it remaining. During the usurpation of Cromwell, a very spacious and strongly-fortified citadel was erected here as a military station for his troops, for the maintenance and security of the town and harbour of Ayr, which at that time were of great importance, as enabling him to hold the western and southern parts of the county in subjection; and of this fort the greater part is still in good preservation.

Seal and Arms.

The town is finely situated on a wide level plain, on the sea-coast, and at the head of the beautiful bay of Ayr, by which it is bounded on the west. The more ancient part consists of houses irregularly built, and of antique appearance; but that portion which is of more modern origin contains numerous handsome ranges of buildings, among which may be noticed Wellington-square, Alloway-place, Barns-street, and a spacious and well-built street leading to the new bridge. Very great improvements have been made in the aspect of the town, which is seen to much advantage from the higher grounds, and more especially on the approach from the south; and many agreeable villas have been erected in the vicinity, which are embellished with shrubs and trees. The principal streets are well paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water, partly from numerous wells opened in convenient situations, and partly from a softer spring, in Carrick, by pipes laid down for that purpose. The environs are extremely pleasing, abounding with richly-diversified scenery, embracing fine views of the sea, and many interesting features. There are two bridges over the river Ayr, celebrated by the poet Burns in his *Twa Brigs of Ayr*, one of which, erected about sixty or seventy years ago, is a very handsome structure, affording communication with the towns of Newton-upon-Ayr and Wallacetown. The beach, which is a fine level sand, is much frequented as a promenade, and contributes greatly to render the town desirable as a place of residence.

There are two libraries supported by subscription, containing good collections of standard and periodical works,

and newsrooms or reading-rooms well supplied with journals; and a mechanics' institution established in 1825, with a library attached of more than 3000 volumes, for the increase of which a specific sum is annually appropriated. *Races* are annually held by the Western Meeting, in the first week in September, on an excellent course in the immediate vicinity of the town, comprising about fifty acres inclosed with a stone wall; and the members of the Caledonian Hunt hold a meeting here once in five years. Two packs of fox-hounds, and a pack of harriers, are kept in the neighbourhood. Assemblies are held in an elegant and spacious suite of rooms, admirably adapted for that purpose, in the *Town's Buildings*, a stately edifice embellished with a spire (with clock) rising to the height of 226 feet: it contains, in addition to the assembly-rooms, two large newsrooms, rooms for town's meetings, and various apartments for public purposes. There is also a handsome structure in the early English style called *Wallace Tower*, erected on the site of an ancient building that bore the same name: this tower is 115 feet in height, and is adorned in the front with a well-sculptured statue of Wallace by Thom; it contains a clock, and forms a conspicuous object in the distant view of the town. *The Ayrshire Horticultural and Agricultural Society* was established in 1815, under the auspices and patronage of the late Lord Eglinton, for the distribution of prizes for the best specimens of flowers, fruit, and vegetables, and for improvements in husbandry and agricultural implements; exhibitions are annually held, and attached to the institution is a library. A *Medical Association* has also been founded by members of that profession resident in the town and neighbourhood, the library of which contains a selection of the most valuable works on medical literature. The *Barracks*, an extensive range of building near the harbour, pleasantly situated on a fine level plain, are adapted for the reception of a regiment of infantry, and during the late war were fully occupied by the military stationed here; but since the peace they have been unoccupied. There are public baths at Ayr.

On the summit of the bank of the river Doon, about two miles from Ayr, is a stately monument in honour of the poet *Burns*, erected by subscription at an expense of £2000, and consisting of a circular building, rising from a triangular basement fifteen feet in height, to an elevation of more than sixty feet. It is surrounded by nine Corinthian pillars with an enriched cornice, supporting a cupola, which is surmounted by a gilt tripod resting upon dolphins; and a window of stained glass gives light to a circular apartment eighteen feet in diameter, in which are a portrait of the poet, an elegant edition of his works, and various paintings illustrative of the principal scenes and descriptions in his poems. Opposite to the entrance is a semicircular recess decorated with columns of the Doric order, intended for the reception of his statue; and in the grounds, comprising an area of about two acres, disposed in gravel-walks and shrubberies, and embellished with plantations of every variety of forest-trees, are placed in a handsome building for the purpose the well-known statues of Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnny, executed by the late James Thom, and exhibited, previously to being deposited here, in almost every town of Britain. The Burns Monument was designed by Mr. Hamilton, and finished in 1823.

Notwithstanding the very advantageous situation of the town, which stands in the midst of a richly-cultivated district abounding in mineral wealth, and commands extensive means of communication both by sea and land, the town has never been much distinguished for its manufactures. A principal manufacture carried on here is that of shoes, which has for some years very much diminished, affording employment at present to little more than 200 persons. The working of muslins in varieties of patterns, for the Glasgow manufacturers, is carried on to a considerable extent, occupying about 300 persons at their own dwellings. Weaving with the hand-loom, for manufacturers in distant towns, employs about 150 persons; and tanning and currying are carried on upon a limited scale. A spacious factory for the spinning of wool and the manufacture of carpets, has been established by Mr. Templeton, which originated in a small establishment for the spinning of cotton-yarn; since its application to the present use, the building has been enlarged, and supplied with the most improved machinery of every kind, and the concern at present affords employment to 200 persons. A mill for carding, spinning, and weaving wool for plaids and blankets, has been also erected; the machinery is impelled by water, and about thirty persons are employed.

The foreign trade of the PORT consists almost entirely in the exportation of coal, and the importation of hemp, mats, tallow, tar, iron, pitch, timber, and other commodities; the number of vessels engaged in this trade is about eighteen. About 300 vessels are employed in the coasting trade, which is carried on to a very considerable extent; the imports are corn, groceries, hardware, iron, lead, haberdasheries, and other wares, and the exports are coal, corn, wool, and agricultural produce. In a late year, 739 vessels, of 62,730 tons' aggregate burthen, cleared out from the port, exclusively of steam-boats: 3136 quarters of wheat, 306 cwt. of flour, 11,145 quarters of oats, 5623 cwt. of meal, 318 quarters of barley, 643 quarters of beans, and fifty-one quarters of peas, were brought into the port in the year; and 60,000 tons of coal, 5571 quarters of wheat, 5586 cwt. of flour, eighty-seven quarters of oats, 3178 cwt. of oatmeal, eighty-four quarters of barley, and 183 quarters of beans, were shipped coastwise. The port appears to have been distinguished at an early period, and ships are said to have been built here by several of the kings of Scotland. The harbour is capacious, and affords good accommodation for vessels, but the entrance is somewhat obstructed by a bar thrown up by the accumulation of alluvial deposit, for the removal of which considerable sums have been expended with great effect. A wall was raised, nearly twenty feet in height, tapering from a base nearly thirty feet in breadth to about eight feet on the summit, and extending nearly 300 yards into the sea, on the south side; and a similar pier on the north side, parallel to the former, was likewise erected, at a very great expense, and recently enlarged. By these means the harbour has been considerably improved; and to render it still more complete, a breakwater has been partly erected at the mouth of the harbour, stretching still further into the sea, and which it is estimated will be completed at an expense of about £4000. The depth of water is from fourteen to sixteen feet, at ordinary spring tides; and about eighty sail of ships may lie in perfect safety within the bar.

The rivers Ayr and Doon abound with excellent salmon, and considerable quantities are taken with drags, and afterwards with stake-nets, and, besides affording an abundant supply for the town and neighbourhood, are sent to the Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London markets; the fishery in the Doon is let for £235, and the other for £45 per annum. The fisheries off the coast are extensive, and at present twenty boats, each managed by four men, are employed in taking cod, ling, haddock, whiting, turbot, skate, flounders, mackerel, and herrings, which last are taken only during the summer months: soles, red gurnet, and large conger-eels are found occasionally. The post-office has several deliveries daily, and the utmost facility of intercourse is maintained with the neighbouring towns, and with England and Ireland. The roads are kept in excellent order; and the trade of the place has been much improved by the formation of a railroad to Glasgow, for which there is an appropriate station on the north bank of the river, near the new bridge, having a frontage of eighty-four feet, with every accommodation for goods and passengers. The market-days are Tuesday and Friday; the markets are amply supplied with grain and provisions of every kind, and four annual fairs are held for cattle, horses, sheep, and agricultural produce.

The charter of INCORPORATION was first granted in the year 1202, by William the Lion, who conferred upon the burgesses the whole of the lands of the parish, with many valuable privileges. This charter was confirmed by Alexander II., who added the adjoining parish of Alloway, and extended the jurisdiction of the magistrates over the two parishes; and Robert Bruce, by a charter dated at Dunfermline, ratified all the grants of his predecessors, and erected Alloway into a barony, of which the corporation were the lords. Under these charters, the government of the burgh is vested in a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twelve councillors, of which last number ten were formerly of the merchants' guild, and two of the trades'. The provost, bailies, and dean of guild are *ex officio* justices of the peace of the county. Until lately the burgh magistrates were elected from the guild brethren, who formed the council, by whom all the officers of the corporation were appointed; but the magistrates and councillors are now chosen agreeably with the provisions of the Municipal Reform act, by the parliamentary voters within the limits of the municipal burgh. The incorporated trade guilds were nine in number, and were styled the squaremen, hammermen, tailors, skinners, coopers, weavers, shoemakers, dyers, and butchers. The magistrates have jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, but confine the latter to petty misdemeanors; they hold courts weekly for civil and criminal causes. The more important cases are instituted in the sheriff's court, held every Tuesday from May to July, and from October to April: the number of causes in this court averages about 500 in the year, and very few of them are removed into the court of session, or supreme court. A sheriff court for the recovery of debts not exceeding £8. 6. 8. is held every Thursday; and a court every Monday chiefly for breaches of the peace. A dean-of-guild court is holden occasionally. These courts are held in the *Court-House* or *County-Hall*, on the north-west side of Wellington-square, a spacious and elegant building after the model of the temple of Isis at Rome, erected within the last thirty or forty years, at an expense of more than £30,000. The front is embellished with a portico of massive circular columns, affording an entrance into a lobby, lighted by an ample and stately dome rising to a considerable height above the building, which consists of two stories. The interior comprises the requisite offices for persons connected with the proceedings, arranged on the ground floor; while the upper story, to which is an ascent by a noble circular staircase, contains two spacious halls, with rooms for the judges and barristers, and retiring-rooms for the juries and witnesses. Of these halls, one is appropriated to the business of the courts, and the other chiefly used as a banqueting or assembly room; the latter is splendidly fitted up, and is embellished with a portrait of the late Lord Eglinton as colonel of the Royal Highland regiment, of Lord Glasgow, late lord-lieutenant of Ayrshire, and Mr. Hamilton, late convener of the county. The prisons for the burgh and county are spacious and well ventilated, and the arrangement is adapted for the classification of the prisoners, who are regularly employed in various trades, and receive a portion of their earnings on leaving the prison. Ayr is the head of a parliamentary district comprising the burghs of Irvine, Campbelltown, Inverary, and Oban, which are associated with it in returning a member to the imperial parliament: the right of election, previously vested in the corporation, is now, by the act of William IV., extended to the £10 proprietors and householders; the sheriff is the returning officer, and the present number of voters in the parliamentary burgh of Ayr is about 420.

The PARISH, including Alloway, forms part of an extensive and richly-cultivated valley, and comprises about 5000 acres. It is bounded on the north by the river Ayr, which separates it from the parishes of Newton and St. Quivox; on the south-west by the river Doon; and on the west by the sea. Towards the sea the surface is generally flat for about two miles, beyond which it rises by a gentle ascent to a considerable elevation, forming a range of hills that inclose the vale, and terminate towards the south-west in the loftier chain of Brown Carrick, which projects into the sea in some precipitous rocky headlands called the Heads of Ayr. The *river Ayr*, which has its rise in the eastern extremity of the county, divides the valley in which the parish is situated into two nearly equal parts, and flows between banks richly embellished with plantations and pleasing villas. It is subject to violent floods, and in its course to the sea conveys great quantities of alluvial soil, which, accumulating at its mouth, and to some extent obstructing the entrance to the harbour, is removed by the means formerly mentioned. The *river Doon* has its source in a lake of that name, to the south-east, on the confines of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and in its progress displays many strikingly romantic features. A small stream called the *Glengaw burn* flows between the ancient parishes of Ayr and Alloway; and numerous springs are every where found, at a small depth from the surface, affording an abundant supply of water, but not well adapted for domestic use, containing carbonate and sulphate of lime, with some traces of iron in combination. Close to the eastern border of the parish is *Loch Fergus*, about a mile in circumference, and abounding with pike: near the margin were formerly the ruins of an ancient building of a castellated form, which have

been long since removed to furnish materials for the erection of farm-buildings, and in the centre of the lake is a small island, the resort of wild ducks and other aquatic fowl.

The scenery is interspersed with numerous pleasing villas and stately residences. Among these are, Castle-hill, commanding a fine view of the town and bay; Belmont Cottage, embosomed in trees; Doonholme, with its richly-planted demesne extending along the banks of the river; Rozelle, a stately mansion surrounded with trees of venerable growth; Belle-isle, an elegant castellated mansion with turrets, rising above the trees by which it is surrounded; and Mount Charles, with its flourishing plantations crowning the precipitous bank of the river Doon. The beautiful bay of Ayr is remarkable for the scenery it discloses. To the north are the islands of Cumbray, the Bute hills, and the Argyllshire mountains, with the summit of Ben-Lomond in the distance. To the west are seen the coast of Ireland, and, near the Ayrshire coast, the Craig of Ailsa, rising precipitously from a base two miles in circumference, to a height of 1000 feet above the level of the sea by which it is surrounded. The island of Arran with its lofty mountains, behind which is seen the Mull of Cantyre, also forms a conspicuous and interesting feature in the view.

The SOIL varies in different parts of the parish; but from the progressive improvements in agriculture, and the extensively adopted practice of tile-draining, the lands have been rendered generally fertile, and a considerable quantity of unprofitable land has been made productive. The greater portion is under tillage, and produces abundant crops of grain of all kinds, with turnips and other green crops. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of live-stock; the sheep are chiefly of the Leicestershire and Cheviot breeds, and the cattle, with the exception of a few of the short-horned kind, are of the genuine Ayrshire breed, which has been brought to great perfection. The annual value of real property in the parish is £24,664. The substratum is mostly trap and whinstone, of which the rocks principally consist. Coal is prevalent, but the working of it has not been found profitable in this parish, though it has been extensively wrought in the parishes adjoining. Red sandstone and freestone also exist, and the latter was formerly quarried. Some beautiful specimens of agate are found upon the shore; and in the bed of the river occurs a peculiar species of claystone with small grains of dark felspar and mica, which is frequently used for polishing marble and metals, and as a hone for giving a fine edge to cutting tools.

The parishes of Ayr and Alloway were united towards the close of the seventeenth century. The church of Ayr, which had been made collegiate in the reign of Mary, afforded sufficient accommodation for the whole population; and divine service, which, for some time after the union of the parishes, was performed in the church of Alloway every third Sunday, was finally restricted to the church of Ayr. For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend of the incumbent of the first charge is £178. 5., including half the interest of a sum of £1000 bequeathed for the equal benefit of both ministers; with a manse, a comfortable modern residence. The second minister has also a stipend, including £20 interest money above stated, £82. 15. 8. received from the public exchequer, and £108. 6. 8. paid from the funds of the burgh; with an allowance for a manse. The Old church was erected about the middle of the seventeenth century, to supply the place of the church of St. John, which had been desecrated by Cromwell, and converted into an armoury for the fort that he erected around the site. It is a substantial edifice, but greatly inferior to the original church in elegance of design. The New church was erected in 1810, at an expense of nearly £6000, and is a handsome edifice. The two churches together are capable of accommodating from 2000 to 2500 persons. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, Wesleyans, United Original Seceders, Reformed Congregation, Episcopalians, and Moravians. The parochial schools of the burgh, by a charter in 1798, were incorporated into an institution called the Academy, and a handsome and capacious building was erected with funds raised by contributions from the heritors, and subscriptions. It is conducted under the superintendence of a committee of directors, by a rector who has a salary of £100 per annum, and three masters with salaries of about £20 each; the course of instruction is comprehensive, and the number of pupils averages about 500. A school in which about 200 children are taught, is supported by the produce of a bequest of £2000 by Captain Smith, under the direction of the two ministers and the magistrates.

The hospital for the poor, or Poor's House, was erected in 1759, at the expense of the corporation, aided by subscription, for the reception of the infirm and helpless poor; it is conducted by a master and mistress with a salary of £80. A dispensary was established in 1817, which afforded medical assistance to more than 500 patients annually, and a fever hospital has been lately built, with which the dispensary is now conjoined: the subscriptions amount to about £300 per annum. A savings' bank was instituted in 1815; the present amount of deposits is about £3000, and the number of contributors 700: the gross amount of deposits, since its commencement, exceeds £30,000. Numerous charitable benefactions have been made, the principal of which are, a bequest by Mr. Patterson, of Ayr, to the Glasgow Infirmary, of £500, in consideration of which the parish is privileged to send four patients to that institution; an annual income of £55, derived from a bequest left by Mr. Smith, a native of this town, and alderman of Londonderry in Ireland, distributed among poor persons; a bequest of £300 by Mr. James Dick, the interest of which is similarly distributed among the poor; the farm of Sessionfield, consisting of 100 acres, bequeathed by Sir Robert Blackwood, of Edinburgh, a native of this parish, the produce of which is distributed among poor householders; a bequest of £1000 by Mrs. Crawford, for reduced females; a bequest of £300 by Captain Tennant, to the Poor-house; a bequest of £5 annually to ten females, by Miss Ballantine, of Castle-hill; and a bequest of £1000 to the poor of the parish, by Mr. Ferguson of Doonholme.

There are remains of the church of St. John, within the area of Cromwell's fort, consisting of the tower; and also of the old church of Alloway, of which the walls are entire. The moat of Alloway may be traced, on the approach to Doonholme House: on its summit, according to ancient records, courts of justice were

held for the trial of petty offences. There are evident traces of the old Roman road leading from Galloway into the county of Ayr, and passing within half a mile of the town: portions of it are still in tolerable preservation. A tract on the coast, called the Battle Fields, is supposed to have been the scene of a fierce conflict between the natives and the Romans. Both Roman and British implements of war, urns of baked clay, and numerous other relics of Roman antiquity, have been found at this place. Coins of Charles II. were discovered under the foundation of the old market-cross, a handsome structure of hexagonal form, removed in 1788.

Johannes Scotus, who flourished in the ninth century, eminent for his proficiency in Greek and oriental literature, and who was employed by Alfred the Great to restore learning at Oxford; and *Andrew Michael Ramsay*, better known as the *Chevalier Ramsay*, the friend of Fenelon, Bishop of Cambray, were natives of Ayr. *John Loudon McAdam*, celebrated for his improvements in the construction of roads, and *David Cathcart, Lord Alloway*, one of the lords of session and of the high court of justiciary, were also natives; and *John Mair*, author of a system of book-keeping, and *Dr. Thomas Jackson*, professor of natural philosophy in the university of St. Andrew's, and author of several valuable works, were connected with the town. But the most celebrated name connected with the place, is that of Robert Burns, who was born at Alloway, in the parish, in a cottage which is still remaining. On the 6th of August, 1844, the town of Ayr was the scene of great rejoicings, occasioned by a national festival being held in the neighbourhood, on that day, in honour of the memory of Burns, and to greet the three sons and the sister of the bard. At an early hour of the morning, visiters from all parts of Scotland and many from England and Ireland had arrived, to join in or be spectators of the proceedings; and a grand procession was shortly formed, which passed from the town along a road thronged with people, to the more immediate scene of the events of the day, the banks of the river Doon. Here, in the vicinity of the poet's birth-place, beside the old kirk of Alloway which his muse has immortalized, and beneath the monument raised by his admiring countrymen, the procession closed; and not long afterwards a banquet was partaken of by above 2000 persons, including many visiters of distinguished talent, in a large pavilion 120 feet square, that had been specially erected in a field adjoining the monument. Numerous appropriate speeches, some of considerable eloquence, were made upon the occasion. That of the Earl of Eglinton, lord-lieutenant of the county, who presided, and that of the croupier, Professor Wilson, were particularly remarkable; and the whole of the proceedings were characterized by the utmost enthusiasm, and by an universal desire to merge every individual feeling, that the day might be truly devoted to its own peculiar object.

AYRSHIRE, an extensive county, on the western coast of Scotland, bounded on the north by Renfrewshire, on the east by the counties of Lanark and Dumfries, on the south by the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and Wigtonshire, and on the west by the Firth of Clyde and the Irish Channel. It lies between 54° 40′ and 55° 52′ (N. lat.), and 4° and 5° (W. long.), and is about sixty miles in length and nearly thirty in extreme breadth, comprising an area of about 1600 square miles, or 1,024,000 acres; containing 31,497 houses, of which 30,125 are inhabited; and a population of 164,356, of whom 78,983 are males, and 85,373 females. This county, which includes the three districts of Carrick, Kyle, and Cunninghame, was originally inhabited by the *Damnii*, with whom, after the departure of the Romans, were mingled a colony of Scots, who emigrated from Ireland, and settled in the peninsula of Cantyre, in the county of Argyll. In the eighth century, the Saxon kings of Northumbria obtained possession of this part of the country; and in the reign of David I., Hugh de Morville, who had emigrated from England, and was made by that monarch constable of Scotland, received a grant of the whole district of Cunninghame, in which he placed many of his English vassals. Previously to their final defeat at the battle of Largs, in 1263, the county was frequently invaded by the Danes; and during the wars with Edward of England, it was the scene of many of the exploits of William Wallace in favour of Robert Bruce, who was a native of the county, and obtained by marriage the earldom of Carrick, which, on his accession to the throne, merged into the property of the crown. The change in the principles of religion, which led to the Reformation, appears to have first developed itself in this county; and Kyle is noticed by the reformer Knox as having at a very early period embraced the reformed doctrine.

Before episcopacy was abolished, the county was included in the diocese of Glasgow; it is now almost entirely in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and comprises several presbyteries, and forty-six parishes. Within its limits are the royal burghs of Ayr (which is the county town) and Irvine; the towns of Largs, Beith, Ardrossan, Saltcoats, Kilwinning, Kilmarnock, Mauchline, Catrine, Old and New Cumnock, Muirkirk, Maybole, and Girvan; and numerous large and populous villages. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., the county returns one member to the imperial parliament. The surface is varied. In the district of Cunninghame, which includes the northern portion, it is comparatively level; in Kyle, which occupies the central portion, it is hilly and uneven, though containing some large tracts of fertile and well cultivated land; and the district of Carrick, in the south, is wild and mountainous. The principal mountains are, Knockdolian, which has an elevation of 2000 feet above the sea; Cairntable, rising to the height of 1650 feet; Knockdow and Carleton, each 1554 feet high; and Knocknounan, 1540 feet. The chief rivers are the Ayr, the Doon, the Garnock, the Girvan, and the Stinchar; and the county is intersected by numerous smaller streams, the principal of which are the Rye water, the Irvine, and the Kilmarnock water. There are also numerous small lakes, especially in the district of Carrick; but the only one of any extent is Loch Doon, from which issues the river of that name. The coast, particularly that of Carrick, is precipitous, rocky, and dangerous, and possesses few good harbours; towards the extremities it is almost inaccessible owing to rocks in the offing, and towards the centre the beach is sandy, and the water so shallow as generally to preclude the approach of vessels of any considerable burthen.

About one-third of the land is arable and in cultivation, and the remainder, of which a very large portion is mountain waste, is chiefly meadow and pasture. The

soil is in some parts light and sandy, and in others a rich clay, and nearly the whole of the district of Cunninghame is a rich and fruitful vale. The dairies are well managed, and their produce is in very high repute; the county is distinguished for its excellent breed of cattle. The moors abound with all kinds of game, and the rivers with salmon and trout. The minerals are, coal, ironstone, lead and copper ore, black-lead, and gypsum, the two first of which are largely wrought; the coal is very abundant, and the working of it for exportation is daily increasing, for which purpose tramroads have been laid down, and harbours have been constructed. There are also extensive quarries of freestone and marble. The ancient forests of Ayrshire have long since disappeared; and the plantations, which are extensive, are mostly of recent growth. In this county the seats are Kelburn House, Eglinton Castle, Culzean Castle, Loudoun Castle, Fairley Castle, Dalquharran, Blairquhan, Bargeny, Fullarton House, Dumfries House, Stair House, Auchincruive, Auchinleck, and many others. The manufactures comprise the various branches of the woollen, the linen, cotton, and thread manufactures, for which there are extensive works at Kilmarnock and Catrine; the weaving of muslin is also general throughout the county, and the Ayrshire needlework has long been distinguished for its elegance. There are tanneries and potteries, iron-foundries, and some very large iron-works, of which those at Muirkirk, Dalry, and Glengarnock are among the most celebrated in the country. Along the coast are valuable fisheries, and salt-works, and works for kelp and soda. Facility of communication is maintained by excellent roads, and bridges kept in good repair; also by the railway from Ayr to Glasgow, with its different branches. The annual value of real property in the county is £531,319, of which £390,278 are returned for lands, £86,430 are for houses, £27,851 for mines, £11,313 for railway communication, £1301 for quarries, £843 for fisheries, £507 for iron-works, and the remainder for other species of real property. There are numerous remains of antiquity, consisting of the ruins of fortresses and religious houses, in various parts of the county; all of which are described in the articles on the several parishes where they are situated.

AYTON, a post-town and parish, in the county of BERWICK, 9 miles (N. W. by N.) from Berwick-on-Tweed, and 47½ (E. by S.) from the city of Edinburgh; containing about 1700 inhabitants. This place, which takes its name from the water of Eye, on whose banks it is situated, is intimately connected with important transactions of early times. It was formerly dependent on the monastery of Coldingham, upon the settlement of which, between the years 1098 and 1107, under the auspices of King Edgar, that monarch made several grants to the monks, including "Eytun" and "aliam Eytun", the latter being Nether Ayton, on the opposite side of the river. Ayton then belonged to the parish of Coldingham; and it is considered that its church was founded about that time, as a chapel to the neighbouring priory, to which use it was appropriated till the Reformation, when this district was disjoined from Coldingham, and united to Lamberton on the south-east, a short time after which it was erected into a parish of itself. The Castle of Ayton, a place of some consequence in turbulent times, but long since demolished, is supposed to have been founded by a Norman called De Vescie, whose family afterwards changed their name to De Eitun, and of whom the Aytons of Inchdarney in Fife are said to be the lineal descendants. This castle was subjected to a siege by Surrey, the famous general of Henry VII., in 1497. It appears that the village of Ayton sprang up in its vicinity for the sake of the protection which it afforded in times of danger. The estate of Prenderguest, a distinct and very ancient portion of the parish, in the reign of David I. partly belonged to Swain, priest of Fishwick on the banks of the Tweed, who afterwards renounced his claim to it in favour of the Coldingham monks. A truce between the hostile kingdoms was signed in the church in 1384; and another in 1497, for seven years, after the capture of the castle in July in the same year.

The PARISH is bounded on the east by the sea. It is about four miles in length, the same in breadth, and contains an area of about 7050 acres, of which 6000 are arable, 250 pasture, and 800 plantation. The surface is most elevated in the southern part, which consists of a sloping range of high land, adorned with beautiful copses, and reaching at its highest elevation to about 660 feet above the level of the sea: on the northern side the ground is lower, but has some very fine lofty undulations. The sea-coast extends between two and three miles, and is abrupt and steep, one point, called Blaiky's, rising to a height of 350 feet. There are one or two caves on the shore, accessible only by sea, and which, it is supposed, were formerly used for smuggling; they are the resort of marine fowls and shell-fish. At the south-eastern point of the boundary is a rocky bay, approached from land by a deep ravine, at the foot of which stand the little fishing-village of Burnmouth, and a singular rock called the Maiden Stone, insulated at high water, and which has been separated from the precipice above by the undermining of the sea. At the north-eastern point of the parish are two or three islets called the Harker rocks, over which the sea continually rolls, and, when driven by strong east winds, exhibits a succession of waves of sweeping foam. The chief rivers are the Eye and the Ale, the former of which rises in the Lammermoor hills, and after flowing for nearly twelve miles, enters the parish by a right-angled flexure on its western side, and at length falls into the sea. The scenery of the valley through which it flows, if viewed from Millerton hill, the old western approach to Ayton, is of singular interest and beauty: the nearer prospect consists of the village, manse, and church, Ayton House with its beautiful plantations, and the commanding house and grounds of Peelwalls; a number of mansions and farm-houses appear in various parts on the right, skirted by a range of hill country, and the expansive and restless sea closes the prospect on the north-east. The Ale rises in Coldingham parish, and after running two or three miles, forms the north-eastern boundary of this parish, separating it from Coldingham and Eyemouth for about two miles, when it falls into the Eye at a romantic elevation called the Kip-rock.

The soil is in general good, consisting in the southern part of a fertile loam, and in the northern exhibiting a light earth, with a considerable admixture of gravel in many places. The finest crops, both white and green, are raised in the parish; the land is in a high state of

cultivation, and every improvement in agriculture has been introduced, the most prominent signs of advance being the adoption of a complete system of draining, and the plentiful use of bone-dust as turnip manure. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,970. The prevailing rock in the district is the greywacke and greywacke slate, of which formation large supplies of sandstone of good quality are quarried for building. Considerable deposits of coarse alabaster, or gypsum, have been dug up near the hamlet of Burnmouth; and in the vicinity of the Eye are large quantities of coarse gravel, boulders, and of rolled blocks under the soil, apparently alluvial, and rounded by the perpetual action of water.

The mansion-house of Ayton, which was destroyed by fire in 1834, was afterwards sold as a ruin with the adjoining property for £170,000, and has been rebuilt on a scale of architectural splendour: it is situated on a beautiful acclivity, near the great London road, on the bank of the Eye, and is surrounded by extensive grounds. The house of Prenderguest is a modern building of superior construction; and at Peelwalls is an elegant residence, lately built of the celebrated stone from the quarries of Killala, in Fifeshire: it is situated in grounds which vie in beauty with the mansion. Gunsgreen House, standing by the sea-side and harbour of Eyemouth, is also a fine mansion, erected by a wealthy smuggler, who caused many concealments to be constructed in the house, and under the grounds, for the purpose of carrying on his contraband traffic. A new and elegant seat was lately erected on the estate of Netherbyres, by Capt. Sir Samuel Brown, with an approach from the north side by means of a tension-bridge over the Eye, by which, with many other improvements, this valuable property has been rendered more attractive.

The village of Ayton contains about 700 persons, and the village of Burnmouth a third of that number. At the former, a recently established cattle-market takes place monthly, which is well supported; and fairs have long been held twice a year, which at present are not of much importance. Numerous buildings have been erected upon the new line of the London road, under leases granted by the proprietor; and the village has thus been very considerably improved. There are several manufactories, the principal of which is a paper-mill, where pasteboard and coloured papers are chiefly prepared: it possesses new and greatly improved machinery, the drying process being effected by the application of the paper to large cylinders heated by steam; about £800 are annually paid to the workmen, and the excise duties amount to upwards of £3000 per annum. A tannery, which is at present on a small scale, but progressively increasing, was commenced in the village a few years since; and at Gunsgreen is a distillery, not now at work, that yielded about 1500 gallons of aqua weekly, chiefly derived from potatoes, 6000 cwt. of which were sometimes consumed in two months. Kelp has occasionally been made on the shore, at Burnmouth; but the return is too small to induce the inhabitants to prosecute the manufacture with vigour. A harbour has been lately constructed at Burnmouth, as a security against the violence of the sea: it is of sandstone found in the parish, and was completed at a cost of £1600, three-fourths defrayed by the commissioners for fisheries, and one-fourth by the fishermen. Large quantities of white fish and occasionally of red, of very fine quality, are taken off the coast; and cod, ling, and herrings are cured for distant markets: lobsters are sometimes sent to London; and periwinkles, with which the rocks abound, are likewise an article of trade, for the use of those fishmongers who convert them into sauce. There is the greatest facility of communication, the London road and the North-British railway intersecting the parish, and another road crossing the London line nearly at right angles, and leading from Eyemouth into the interior of the county.

For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the patronage is possessed by the Crown, and the minister's stipend is about £218, with a glebe valued at £35 per annum, and a manse on the bank of the river Eye, erected at the close of the last century. The church is conveniently situated about half a mile from the village, in a romantic and sweetly secluded spot, near the river Eye, commanding a fine view of Ayton House. It consists partly of the walls of the ancient church, built about the twelfth century by the monks of Coldingham, and which was of very considerable dimensions. The old south transept is still entire, shrouded with mantling ivy, and converted into a burying-place for the Ayton family; the gable of the chancel is also remaining, but its side walls have been removed for the sake of the sandstone material, which appears to have been cut from the quarry at Greystonlees. The present building was repaired and enlarged about twenty-five years since, and contains 456 sittings. There are two places of worship belonging to the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches of education, with the classics, mathematics, and French if required; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., and a good house and garden, with fees and other emoluments to the amount of £84 a year.

On the highest point of the southern extremity of the parish is the round camp of Drumaw, or Habchester, which, before recent mutilations by the plough, was a fine specimen of ancient British encampments. It commands an extensive prospect both by sea and land; and from its situation on the northern side of the hill, and its use for observation and defence, it is thought to have been constructed by South Britons in order to watch the movements and repel the attacks of their northern neighbours. In the vicinity are remains of other camps, all of which, in process of time, yielded to the more efficient and permanent defence of castles, remains of which are still visible in many parts. The encampment of Drumaw was situated near the Roman road which extended from the wall of Severus, and, after crossing the country at Newcastle, terminated at the Roman camp near St. Abb's Head in this district.

B

BACHIES, a village, in the parish of GOLSPIE, county of SUTHERLAND; containing 145 inhabitants.

BACKDEAN, a hamlet, in the parish of NEWTON, county of EDINBURGH; containing 45 inhabitants.

This hamlet lies near the source of a small tributary to the Esk water, and borders upon the parish of Inveresk, which is situated to the north-east of Backdean.

BACKMUIR, a hamlet, in the parish of Liff, Benvie, and Invergowrie, county of Forfar; containing 166 inhabitants. It is situated in the north-western extremity of the parish, upon the border of the county of Perth, and close to the Dighty water; and the road from Dundee to this place here branches off into two roads, one leading to Cupar-Angus, and the other to Meigle.

BAILLIESTON, a village, in the former quoad sacra parish of Crosshill, parish of Old Monkland, Middle ward of the county of Lanark, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Glasgow; containing 639 inhabitants. This is the principal village of Crosshill district, and is situated in the western part of the parish of Old Monkland, on the border of that of Barony, and near the roads from Glasgow to Airdrie and to Hamilton. For many years past, the Monkland, Bothwell, Barony, and Cadder Farming Society have held their annual exhibition of live stock in the village. The show is considered to be in Scotland second only to the exhibitions of the Highland Society; the description of stock is of the first class, and prizes are frequently obtained by agriculturists of this neighbourhood at the latter exhibitions, where the competition is open to England and Scotland. A subscription library is supported here.

BAINSFORD, a village, in the parish of Falkirk, county of Stirling, 1 mile (N.) from Falkirk. This village forms part of the suburbs of the town of Falkirk, and is included within the parliamentary boundary. It is situated on the north side of the Forth and Clyde canal, over which is a drawbridge, affording access to the village of Grahamston. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the Carron iron-works, and the proprietors of that establishment have a basin here, communicating with the canal, and which is connected with the works in the adjoining parish of Larbert, by a railway. There is a rope-walk, where several persons are employed; and in the village, which is neatly built, is a well-conducted school.

BALBEGGIE, a village, in the parish of Kinnoull, county of Perth, 5 miles (N. E.) from Perth; containing 222 inhabitants. This village is situated in the northern extremity of the parish, on the road to Cupar-Angus; and the United Presbyterian Synod have a place of worship here, with a residence for the minister, and a garden attached.

BALBIRNE, a hamlet, in the parish of Ruthven, county of Forfar; containing 43 inhabitants.

BALBIRNIE, county of Fife.—See Markinch.

BALBLAIR, an island, in the parish of Fodderty, county of Ross and Cromarty; containing 7 inhabitants.

BALBROGIE, a village, in the parish of Cupar-Angus, county of Perth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. E.) from the town of Cupar-Angus; containing 80 inhabitants. A weekly market has been established at this place, which is conveniently situated near the road from Cupar-Angus to Meigle, about midway between it and the river Isla.

BALBUNNO, a village, in the parish of Longforgan, county of Perth; containing 200 inhabitants. This village, which stands entirely upon the lands of Mylnefield, is neatly built, and inhabited chiefly by persons employed in a bleachfield in the immediate neighbourhood, though not within the limits of the parish of Longforgan. The bleachfield has been established within the last few years, and to it the origin of the village may be attributed.

BALCHULLISH.—See Ballichulish.

BALCURVIE, a village, in that part of the parish of Markinch which formed the quoad sacra parish of Milton of Balgonie, county of Fife; containing 186 inhabitants.

BALDERNOCK, a parish, in the county of Stirling, 7 miles (N.) from Glasgow; containing, with the villages of Balmore, Barraston, and Fluchter, about 800 inhabitants. The name is corrupted, as is supposed, from the Celtic term *Baldruinick*, signifying "Druid's town"; an opinion which receives strong support from the numerous remains found here, pertaining to the ancient order of Druids. This parish, of which the eastern half was in that of Campsie till 1649, is situated at the southern extremity of the county, where it is bounded by the river Kelvin, which flows towards the west; and by the Allander, a tributary of the Kelvin. It comprehends 3800 acres, of which 3100 are under cultivation or in pasture, 240 in wood, and the remainder occupied by roads and water. About equal parts are appropriated for grain, green crops, &c.; and for pasture. The surface is greatly diversified, consisting of three distinct portions succeeding each other on a gradual rise from south to north; each varying exceedingly from the others in soil, produce, and scenery; and the whole circumscribed by an outline somewhat irregular, but approaching in form to a square, the sides severally measuring about two miles. The northern tract, situated at an elevation of 300 feet above the sea, and embracing fine views in all directions, contains a few isolated spots under tillage, surrounded by moss land, with a light sharp soil incumbent on whinstone. Below this, the surface of the second tract assumes an entirely different appearance, being marked by many beautifully picturesque knolls, and having a clayey soil resting on a tilly retentive subsoil. To this portion succeeds the lowest land in the parish, and by far the richest, comprising 700 or 800 acres along the bank of the river Kelvin, formed of a soil of dark loam, supposed to have been washed down gradually from the higher grounds: this division is called the Balmore haughs.

Oats and barley are the prevailing crops of grain, and all the ordinary green crops are raised: little wheat is grown. Draining is extensively carried on, but there is still much land in want of this necessary process. The inundations from the river Kelvin, formerly often destructive to the crops on the lower grounds, are now to a great extent prevented by a strong embankment, and by a tunnel at the entrance of a tributary of the river, by which the torrents that once poured forth, in rainy weather, uncontrolled, are so checked as to obviate danger. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5713. The rock consists of trap in the southern and midland portions; but in the northern district limestone, ironstone, pyrites, alum, and fire-clay are abundant: there are lime-works, collieries, and an alum-work, in the parish, all in the neighbourhood of Barraston. Iron-ore has lately been discovered in the coal-mines of Barraston, unlike the common argillaceous kind formerly known to exist; it consists of a mixture

of iron with carbonaceous substances, similar to that found in the mines near Airdrie, but no iron is wrought in the parish. The coal and limestone that have been obtained, for 150 years, from this locality, lie in beds from three to four feet thick, and from twelve to twenty-four feet under the surface, the superincumbent strata being formed of argillaceous slate, calcareous freestone, and ironstone: the lime is excellent, and sent in large quantities to Glasgow and many other places in the country. Bardowie, a very ancient mansion, once fortified, and a considerable part of which is now modernised, is ornamented in front with a beautiful loch a mile long: it is the seat of the chief of the clan Buchanan. Towards the north-west of the parish, on an eminence, are the remains of a tower once a family-mansion; near this is the seat of Craigmaddie, and, in another direction, the mansion of Glenorchard. The parish is traversed by a high road from east to west, and the Forth and Clyde canal passes within a small distance of the south-eastern boundary. A fair used to be held in the summer for cattle and horses, but it has fallen into disuse.

Baldernock is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Dumbarton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is about £157, part of which is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £19 per annum. The church is a plain edifice, built in 1795, and contains 406 sittings. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial school affords instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., and the fees. In the vicinity of Blochairn farm, near which a battle is said to have been fought with the Danes, are several cairns, and, not far from these, three stones called "the Auld Wives' Lifts", supposed to be Druidical.

BALDOVAN, a hamlet, in the parish of STRATHMARTINE, county of FORFAR; containing 44 inhabitants. It is in the south-eastern part of the parish, near the Dighty water.

BALEDGARNO, a village, in the parish of INCHTURE and ROSSIE, county of PERTH, 9 miles (W.) from Dundee; containing 110 inhabitants. It is situated in the Carse of Gowrie, and southern portion of the parish, and is a neat and thriving place, the property of Lord Kinnaird. The hill of Baledgarno is finely planted with various kinds of timber.

BALERNO, a village, in the parish of CURRIE, county of EDINBURGH, 7 miles (S. W.) from Edinburgh; containing 303 inhabitants. This place is situated on the Leith water, on which are some mills for the manufacture of paper. A freestone-quarry has been worked in the vicinity for a number of years, and many of the buildings of the New Town of Edinburgh have been erected with materials from it.

BALFIELD, a hamlet, in the parish of LETHNOTT and NAVAR, county of FORFAR; containing 41 inhabitants. It lies in the south-eastern portion of the parish, a little to the north of the West water.

BALFRON, a parish, in the county of STIRLING; containing 1970 inhabitants, of whom 1568 are in the village. It has been supposed by some that this place derived its name, which is said to signify "the town of sorrow" or "mourning", from a dreadful calamity experienced by the original inhabitants, who, having left their children in their tents, and departed to a spot at a short distance for the performance of religious rites, found upon returning that they had been all destroyed by wolves, with which the neighbourhood was infested. Others, however, interpret the name "the town of burns", and imagine that it arose from the situation of the original village, now fallen to decay, at the confluence of two small streams. The parish is eleven miles in length from east to west, and three miles in breadth, comprising 14,080 acres, of which 3320 are under cultivation, 105 in plantations, and the remainder waste. Its surface is diversified with pleasing eminences, on one of which, gently sloping to the south, stands the neatly-built and interesting village, enlivened by the stream of the Endrick, winding through a richly-wooded vale at its foot, and supplying to the lovers of angling an ample stock of trout of a peculiarly fine flavour. The lofty hills called the Lennox fells, rising 1500 feet above the level of the sea, form a singularly striking feature here, bounding the scenery in one direction; and the distant view embraces the Grampian range, presenting to great advantage the majestic Ben-Lomond, with many subordinate yet imposing elevations.

The farms in general are of small size, and the soil, which in some places is light and sandy, but more frequently wet and tilly, is cultivated with much skill. Dairy-farming is a favourite branch of husbandry, and the stock, consisting of the Ayrshire breed, has been very much improved, as has also the stock of sheep, in consequence of the liberal patronage of the Strath-Endrick Agricultural Club. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4704. Limestone is abundant; but it has not been wrought to any extent, through the want of coal for burning it into lime: coal is supposed to exist here, on account of the usual accompanying trap-rocks having been found; but all attempts to discover it have hitherto failed. The ancient mansion of Ballindalloch, in the parish, formerly belonged to the Glencairn family, celebrated in Scottish history, and of whom Alexander, the fifth Earl of Glencairn, was the friend, associate, and patron of John Knox. The population was once entirely rural, and the chief point of interest was the old village with its spreading oak-tree, where the church and burying-ground are situated; but about seventy years since, manufactures were introduced, and a new village quickly sprang up. In 1780 the manufacture of calicoes was commenced, and in 1789 cotton-spinning succeeded, when a mill was erected, known by the name of the Ballindalloch cotton-works, now employing upwards of 250 hands, chiefly females, and driven by a stream supplied by the Endrick, augmented in case of failure by the water of a large reservoir in Dundaff moor. There are between 300 and 400 hand-looms in the village, employing the larger part of the population in making light jaconets and lawns, and all kinds of fancy dresses and shawl patterns: these branches, however, have been for some time greatly depressed. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads that run to Stirling and Glasgow, from which towns Balfron is nearly equidistant, and with which latter the chief communication is carried on. A large cattle-fair is held at Balgair on the last Tuesday in March, and another in the last week in June.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Earl of Kinnoull: the minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., above half of which is paid from the

exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe of seventeen acres, valued at £25 per annum. Balfron church is a very plain structure, built in 1832, at a cost of £930; it contains 690 sittings, and is conveniently situated in the village, but being remote from the eastern quarter, the minister preaches there once every six weeks in summer, and once a quarter in winter. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod and United Original Seceders. The parochial school affords instruction in the ordinary branches; the master has a salary of £25, and £10 fees. The parish contains a library of 400 volumes in miscellaneous literature, and one of religious books, consisting of about 150 volumes. This place, with some others, asserts a claim to the honour of being the birthplace of Napier, the inventor of Logarithms.

BALGONIE, in the county of FIFE.—See COALTOWN, and MARKINCH.

BALGRAY, a hamlet, in the parish of TEALING, county of FORFAR; containing 63 inhabitants. It is situated in the south-eastern part of the parish, near the church, from which it is divided by a small rivulet that rises within the limits of Tealing.

BALHADDIE, a hamlet, in the parish of DUNBLANE, forming part of the late quoad sacra parish of ARDOCH, county of PERTH; and containing 33 inhabitants.

BALINTORE, a village, in the parish of FEARN, county of Ross and CROMARTY, 2½ miles (E. by S.) from Fearn; containing 313 inhabitants. This is a fishing-village, situated on the coast of the Moray Firth, which has here a flat and generally sandy shore. On the south is the ferry of Cromarty, distant about four miles.

BALISHEAR, an island, in the parish of NORTH UIST, county of INVERNESS; containing 157 inhabitants. It is situated in the channel between the islands of North Uist and Benbecula, and has a small village on the east side.

BALKELLO, a hamlet, in the parish of TEALING, county of FORFAR; containing 88 inhabitants.

BALLANTRAE, a parish, in the district of CARRICK, county of AYR, 13 miles (S. by W.) from Girvan; containing 1651 inhabitants, of whom 605 are in the village. This place, anciently called Kirkcudbright-Innertig, derived that appellation from the position of its church at the mouth of the river Tig; and, on the removal of the church from the old site to the town of Ballantrae, assumed its present name, which in the Celtic language is descriptive of its situation on the seashore. The parish is bounded on the west by the Irish Sea, and comprises nearly 25,000 acres, of which about 7000 are arable, 400 woodland and plantations, and the remainder rough moorland, affording scanty pasture. Its surface is greatly diversified with hills and dales, and is intersected by a series of four parallel ridges, increasing in elevation as they recede from the shore, and of which the third and highest is distinguished by a hill 1430 feet above the sea, that was selected as one of the stations for carrying on the late trigonometrical survey of this part of the coast. From this point is obtained an extensive and beautiful prospect, embracing the Isle of Man, the north-east coast of Ireland, Cantyre, the isles of Ailsa and Arran, and the Ayrshire coast, terminated by the West Highland mountains in the background; while in another direction appear the Dumfries-shire hills, the Cumberland and Westmorland mountains, and Solway Firth. The coast extends for about ten miles; the shore is bold, and interspersed with rocks, except for about three miles near the village. The principal river is the Stinchar; it rises in the parish of Barr, flows south-west, crosses Colmonell, forms the northern boundary of part of Ballantrae, then runs through it for about three miles, and discharges itself after a course of about thirty miles into the sea. The Tig, rising in the high grounds, after a short course flows into the Stinchar; and the App, a very inconsiderable stream, flows westward, along the picturesque dell of Glen-App, into Loch Ryan. These streams all abound with common and sea trout, par, and occasionally salmon, which last are plentiful in the Stinchar.

The SOIL is chiefly of a light and gravelly quality; near the shore, sandy; and in the level lands, especially near the rivers, a rich and fertile loam. The crops are oats, wheat, bear, potatoes, turnips, and a few acres of beans and peas. Bone-dust has been introduced as manure; the lands have been drained, and other considerable improvements were made under the auspices of the late Stinchar Agricultural Association, which included this parish, where it originated. There are several dairy-farms, all of them well managed, and in the aggregate producing annually about 5000 stone of sweet-milk cheese, under the designation of Dunlop cheese. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7265. The natural woods are very inconsiderable, though, from the number of trees found embedded in the soil, they would appear to have been formerly extensive; they consist mostly of oak, ash, and birch, and on the banks of the Stinchar and the Tig are some valuable trees. The plantations are of comparatively recent formation; they are in a thriving condition, and some which have been laid down in Glen-App, and on the ridge to the north of it, by the Earl of Orkney, promise to become a great ornament in the scenery of the parish.

The VILLAGE, which was once a burgh of barony by charter of James V., is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river Stinchar, about half a mile from its influx into the sea; a public library is here supported by subscription, and a post-office has been established. A considerable salmon-fishery is prosecuted at the mouth of the Stinchar: the fish are sent chiefly to the markets of Ayr and Kilmarnock, and the annual produce may be estimated at about £500; the season generally commences in February, and closes in September. The white-fishery is carried on extensively, employing twenty boats, to each of which four men are assigned: the fish are principally cod and turbot, and in some seasons herrings are also taken in abundance; the annual produce may be estimated at about £2000, and the season usually commences in January, and ends in April. A court of petty-session was formerly held in the village every alternate month, at which two of the county magistrates presided. The Glasgow and Stranraer steam-boat calls at this place, and a facility of intercourse is also afforded by excellent roads.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer, synod of Galloway, and in the patronage of the Duchess de Coigny; the minister's stipend is £248. 1. 3., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum. The present church, erected in 1819, is a substantial edifice, adapted for a congregation of 600

persons : the former church of Ballantrae, together with a manse, was erected in 1617, at the sole expense of the laird of Bargany. There are still some remains of the original church at Innertig. A place of worship has been erected in connexion with the Free Church. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4½., with £16 fees, and a house and garden, and he receives the interest of a bequest of £400 for the instruction of an additional number of poor scholars. The late Mrs. Caddall bequeathed £4500, and fifteen acres of land, for the endowment and erection of a chapel and school in Glen-App, in connexion with the Established Church; the trustees have established the school and selected land for the glebe, and intend to build the chapel, when the funds shall have accumulated sufficiently to provide for the endowment of a minister after defraying the expense of its erection. On a rock near the village, and within the precincts of the parish glebe, are the remains of the ancient castle of Ardstinchar, formerly belonging to the Bargany family.

BALLATER, a village, in the parish of GLENMUICK, TULLICH, and GLENGAIRN, district of KINCARDINE O'NEIL, county of ABERDEEN; containing 371 inhabitants. This place, which is situated in a beautiful valley, on the north bank of the Dee, was formed about the beginning of the present century, by the late proprietor, William Farquharson, Esq., of Monaltrie, by whose directions the site was laid out for the erection of regular streets and squares. The streets cross each other at right angles; the squares, with allotments of ground, have been let out in perpetual feu tenements. Besides the numerous well-constructed private houses, the village contains an excellent inn, some good shops, a circulating library, and a post-office communicating with Aberdeen, to which place there is a daily mail-coach, together with several weekly carriers. The salubrity of the air, and the imposing scenery of the locality, draw many visiters from Aberdeen and other parts in the summer months; but the chief attraction is the chalybeate waters of Pananich, in the vicinity, which hold in solution carbonate of iron, lime, magnesia, &c., and are considered of much efficacy in scorbutic and nephritic complaints. There are superior hot, cold, and shower baths, and many convenient lodging-houses. In a square in the village stand the parish church, and, at a short distance, the parochial school. Over the Dee is a good wooden bridge of four arches, erected in 1834 at a cost of upwards of £2000.

BALLENDEAN, a hamlet, in the parish of INCHTURE and ROSSIE, county of PERTH; containing 80 inhabitants. This place is situated in the Carse of Gowrie, near Ballendean hill, which is of considerable elevation, and also near the mansion of Ballendean House.

BALLENLUIG, a village, in the parish of LOGIERAIT, county of PERTH; containing 114 inhabitants. It is in the north-eastern portion of the parish, near the river Tummel, which flows on the north-east.

BALLICHULISH, a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of KILMALIE, partly in the district and county of ARGYLL, and partly in the county of INVERNESS, 11 miles (S. by W.) from Fort-William; containing 1235 inhabitants. The village of Ballichulish, or North Ballichulish, consisting of about forty families, stands on the Lochaber or Inverness-shire side of Loch Leven, near its junction with Loch Linnhe, where is a ferry between the opposite coasts of Lochaber and Appin, a distance of three miles below South Ballichulish, a large village in the Argyllshire parish of Lismore and Appin. On each side of this ferry across Loch Leven is an inn, the prospect from which is of the most imposing character, embracing mountains of towering height and rugged grandeur, relieved by water, woods, and pastures, and other interesting features. The quoad sacra parish of Ballichulish, or rather Ballichulish and Corran of Ardgour, consists of two distinct districts, separated from each other by Loch Linnhe, and having a church in each of them. The district connected with the church at North Ballichulish, in the county of Inverness, extends seventeen miles by seven, or 119 square miles; while that connected with the church at Ardgour, in the county of Argyll, extends fourteen miles by six miles, or eighty-four square miles, making a total area of 203 square miles. Both the churches were built in the year 1829, and they are about four miles apart; the church of Ballichulish contains 300 sittings, and that of Ardgour 210 : divine service is performed once a fortnight in each. A school is supported by government in the former district; and another, in the latter, by the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge. At Corran of Ardgour is a ferry connecting the two divisions, with an inn on each side : the inn on the Ardgour shore is very comfortable, and much frequented in summer. Cuil House, the residence of the chief of Ardgour, Colonel Mc Lean, stands at the foot of a range of lofty mountains, and at the edge of an extensive flat, and commands one of the grandest prospects in this part of the county.

BALLINGRY, a parish, in the district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Blair-Adam Inn; containing 436 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name, of Gaelic origin, from its having at one time been an occasional residence of the Scottish kings. During the invasion of Britain by the Romans under Agricola, the neighbourhood is conjectured by some to have been the scene of the battle between the Caledonians under Galgacus, and the IX. legion, which may have been stationed here. The Romans were totally defeated; but Agricola, upon receiving intelligence of the event, put the whole of his army in motion, and, falling upon the rear of the Caledonians, compelled them to yield to superior numbers, and retire from the field. The latter, however, retreated in good order, bravely defending the fords of Loch Leven, it is said, against the invaders, and obstinately disputing every inch of ground. Numerous memorials of a contest have been met with : at the east end of the loch, and also where Auchmuir bridge now crosses that ancient ford, Caledonian battle-axes and Roman weapons have been discovered; and a few years since, a Caledonian battle-axe of polished stone, firmly fixed in an oaken handle, twenty-two inches long, was found near the spot. No vestige remains of the supposed Roman camp in the parish : near its site is now the steading of the Chapel farm.

This parish, which is of very irregular form, comprises about 3700 acres, whereof 1394 are arable, 1874 meadow and pasture, 242 woodland and plantations, and the remainder common and waste. The surface is in part a level, broken by the hill of Binarty, the southern acclivity of which has been richly planted, forming an interesting feature in the scenery. In the northern portion of the

parish the soil is rich, dry, and fertile, but in other parts of inferior quality; the crops are oats and barley, with some wheat, beans, and potatoes. Great improvement has been made by draining, but in rainy seasons the drains are insufficient to carry off the water; much more draining is necessary, and stones in many places still encumber the ground: the loch on the estate of Lochore has been drained, and now produces excellent crops of grain. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4611. Limestone and coal are found in various parts; the former is of inferior quality, and not worked, but the latter is wrought on the Earl of Zetland's property, and also on the Earl of Minto's, with success: whinstone and freestone are also found here, and, on the hill of Binarty, basaltic whinstone. Facility of communication is afforded by the Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. The parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, synod of Fife, and in the gift of Lady Scott of Abbotsford; the minister's stipend is about £150, with a manse valued at £10, and a glebe at £20, per annum. The church is a substantial and neat structure, erected in 1831. The parochial schoolmaster's salary is £34. 4. 4., with about £4 fees, a house, and an allowance in lieu of garden. The poor are partly supported by the rent of land producing £21, and by the proceeds of a bequest of £100 by William Jobson, Esq., of Lochore.

BALLOCH, a village, in the parish and county of Inverness; containing 104 inhabitants.

BALLOCHNEY, a village, in that part of the parish of New Monkland which formed the quoad sacra parish of Clarkston, Middle ward of the county of Lanark; containing 559 inhabitants. This place, which is situated in the southern part of the parish, in an important coal and ironstone district, gives name to a line of railway extending from it, for about four miles westward, to the southern terminus of the Monkland and Kirkintilloch, and the eastern terminus of the Glasgow and Garnkirk, railroad. The capital of the company, which was incorporated in 1826, was originally £18,000; but power was acquired in the session of 1835 to increase it to £28,000; and by an act passed July 1, 1839, the capital was further augmented to £70,000, for the purpose of improving the line, which now has several branches. In 1843 the company was empowered to increase its capital to £110,000. An act was passed in 1846 enabling it to improve the gauge of the rails; and in 1848 an act was obtained to amalgamate the Ballochney, the Monkland and Kirkintilloch, and the Slamannan railways.

BALMACLELLAN, a parish, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, ½ a mile (N. E.) from New Galloway; containing 1134 inhabitants, of whom 113 are in the village. This place takes its name from its ancient proprietors, a branch of the family of Maclellan of Bombie, lords of Kirkcudbright, who flourished here for many generations. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Ken, and on the east by the river Urr. It is of an irregularly oblong figure, comprising about 23,737 acres, of which 4000 are arable, 300 wood and plantation, and the remainder, with the exception of some extensive tracts of moorland and moss, meadow and pasture. The surface is varied with hills, some of which rise to a considerable height, and is interspersed with small valleys of different degrees of fertility, and great variety of aspect. The lower grounds are watered by the Craig and Crogo rivulets, issuing from a range of hills in opposite directions, and dividing the parish from that of Parton on the south: on the north lie the parishes of Dalry and Glencairn, the Garple burn dividing Balmaclellan from the former, and the Castlefern burn from the latter. Along the banks of the Ken, a range of mounts called Drums extends for two or three miles into the interior of the parish, beyond which the country assumes a more wild and rugged aspect, consisting of large tracts of moor and peat moss, interspersed with a few detached portions of cultivated land. In the upper parts of the parish are numerous lakes, of which Loch Breck, Loch Barscobe, Loch Skae, and Loch Lowes are the principal; but the most extensive and beautiful lake is Loch Ken, on the western border of the parish, into which runs the river Ken, a stream that frequently overflows its banks. The several streams and lakes abound with trout, and more especially Loch Breck, in which are yellow trout equal in quality to those of Lochinvar; pike are also found in most of them, and in Loch Ken one was taken that weighed 72lb. The Garple burn forms in its course numerous picturesque cascades, of which the most interesting and most romantic is that called the Holy Linn. The scenery is in many parts diversified, and, particularly around the village, is beautifully picturesque.

The soil is extremely various: the lands under cultivation have been much improved, and considerable tracts towards the east, hitherto unprofitable, are gradually becoming of value; but there is still much moor and moss, scarcely susceptible of improvement. The chief crops are grain of all kinds, with potatoes and turnips. The cattle are generally of the Galloway breed, except a few cows of the Ayrshire kind on one of the dairy-farms; and the sheep are of the black-faced breed, except on one farm, which is stocked with a cross between the black and the white faced, and a few of the Cheviot. A very considerable number of pigs are reared, and sent to the Dumfries market. The farm-buildings on some of the lands are substantial and commodious, but on others of a very inferior order. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5115. The substratum is almost wholly whinstone, of which the rocks chiefly consist, and of which great quantities are raised, affording excellent materials for the roads; slate is found, and till lately there were two quarries of it in operation. The plantations, which are mostly oak, ash, and fir, are distributed throughout the lands, in detached portions of ten or twelve acres each. Holm is a handsome residence in the parish; and there are also the houses of Craig and Craigmuie. The chief village stands on the turnpike-road leading from Edinburgh to Wigtown; the small village of Crogo is a retired hamlet in the south of the parish, containing about sixty inhabitants, and takes its name from the rivulet on which it is situated. In 1822 a substantial bridge of granite, of five arches, was built over the river Ken, by the floods of which stream two several bridges had been previously swept away; the central arch has a span of 100 feet.

For ecclesiastical purposes Balmaclellan is within the bounds of the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway: the minister's stipend is £222, with a manse and glebe valued at £60 per annum; patron, the Crown. The church is a plain structure, built in 1772, and

enlarged and repaired in 1833, and contains 370 sittings; the churchyard is spacious, and commands a fine view extending over the whole vale of the Ken. There are two parochial schools, the masters of which have each a salary of £17. 2. 2., with fees averaging about £8 per annum. A free school is supported by an endowment of £70 per annum, arising from land purchased with a bequest of £500 by Edward Murdoch, Esq., in 1788; the school-house was built about fifteen years ago, with a dwelling-house for the master, who has a salary of £17. 2. 2., but, in consideration of the endowment, receives no fees from the pupils. Barscobe Castle, anciently a seat of the Maclellans, is little more than a heap of ruins. On Dalarran Holm is an erect stone of great size, without inscription, supposed to mark out the spot where some Danish chief fell in battle. A large ball of oak, and a set of bowling-pins, all of which, except two, were standing erect, were discovered some years since in the parish, by persons cutting peat, at a depth of about twelve feet below the surface.

BALMAGHIE, a parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, four miles (N. W.) from Castle-Douglas; containing 1252 inhabitants, of whom 275 are in the village of Laurieston, and 243 in that of Bridge of Dee. This place takes its name from its ancient proprietors the Mc Ghies, whose ancestor, an Irish chieftain, settled here at an early period, and who retained possession of the chief estate in the parish till near the close of the last century, when the Balmaghie property was purchased by the present family. The celebrated castle of Threave, anciently the baronial residence of the family of Douglas, was built upon the site of a more ancient structure belonging to the lords of Galloway, who for many years exercised a kind of sovereignty independent of the crown of Scotland. In 1451, the eighth Earl of Douglas, in retaliation of some aggression on his territories, seized Sir Patrick Maclellan of Bombie, and detained him prisoner in the castle of Threave, intending to bring him to trial by right of his hereditary jurisdiction; and on the arrival of Sir Patrick Grey of Foulis, commander of the body-guard of James II., with a warrant from the king demanding his release, Douglas, suspecting his errand, instantly ordered Maclellan to be beheaded in the court-yard. A succeeding Earl of Douglas, levying war against his sovereign, was worsted in the conflict; and the castle was eventually besieged by the king in person. On this occasion, the artillery making no impression upon the walls, which were of extraordinary thickness, a blacksmith who witnessed the assault offered to make a cannon of sufficient power for the purpose; and the family of Maclellan providing him with iron for the work, he constructed the enormous cannon afterwards called Mons Meg, weighing more than six tons and a half. This formidable engine, which was made in the vicinity of the royal camp, being with great difficulty dragged to a commanding position in front of the castle, the first shot spread consternation among the besieged, and the second pierced through the wall of the castle, and entering the banquet-hall, carried away the right hand of the countess, who at the moment was raising a goblet of wine to her mouth. The garrison immediately surrendered, and the king presented to the blacksmith, whose name was Mc Kim or Mc Min, the lands of Mollance, as a reward for his ingenuity in devising and accomplishing the means of his success.

This castle was the last of the various fortresses that held out for the Earls of Douglas, after their rebellion in 1453; and subsequently to the fall of that family, and the consequent annexation of Galloway to the crown of Scotland, which took place in 1455, the castle was granted by the sovereign to the family of Maxwell, who became hereditary stewards of Kirkcudbright, and afterwards Earls of Nithsdale. During the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I., the Earl of Nithsdale, who held the castle for the king, kept up in it a garrison of eighty men, with their officers, at his own expense; and when no longer able to maintain it against its assailants, the king, who could send him no assistance, recommended him to make the best terms that were possible for the garrison and himself. As hereditary keepers of the castle, the earls used to receive a fat cow annually from each parish in the stewartry; and on selling the estate in 1704, they reserved the castle and the island, to which they appointed a captain in order to secure their right to the cattle, which were regularly paid till the attainder of the earl for rebellion in 1715. There are still some very conspicuous remains of the ancient castle, situated on an island about twenty acres in extent, formed by the Dee, at the south-eastern angle of the parish; they are the most striking object in the landscape, and consist chiefly of the keep, which was surrounded by an outer wall, with four circular turrets, one only of which is standing. Several stone balls weighing from one to three pounds and a half, and a gold ring supposed to be that worn by the countess when her hand was shot off, were found in the castle in 1843; and in the year preceding, a large ball of granite nineteen inches in diameter, thought to be that discharged from Mons Meg, was found by some labourers who were clearing the ground.

The PARISH, which is situated nearly in the centre of the county, is bounded on the north by the Blackwater of Dee, and on the east by the river Dee. It is about nine miles in length, and seven in extreme breadth, comprising 22,000 acres, of which nearly 7000 are arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste, with a moderate proportion of woodland and plantations. Towards the south-east the surface is tolerably level, but in all other parts hilly, though not strictly mountainous: the higher grounds command extensive views, including the Carsphairn and Minnigaff hills to the north-west, and to the south-east those of Cumberland, with the Isle of Man in clear weather. In the uplands are several lakes, of which Loch Grannoch, or Woodhall, the largest, is about two miles and a half in length and half a mile in breadth; and with the exception of Lochinbreck, which abounds in trout, they are all well stored with pike and perch.

In the valley of the Dee the soil is fertile, and there are extensive and productive tracts of meadow adjoining the river; the principal crops grown are oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is improved; the farm-buildings are generally substantial and commodious, and those on the lands of Balmaghie are all of recent erection, and of a very superior order. Bone-dust is used as manure for turnips; the lands have been well drained, and are mostly inclosed with stone dykes. The moorlands afford tolerable pasture for sheep, of which about 4000, of the black-faced breed, are annually reared; and about 350 of the white-faced,

a cross between the Leicestershire and the Cheviot, are annually reared on the low grounds. The cattle, of which about 1000 are fed every year on the uplands, are of the Galloway and Highland breeds; and on the lowland farms are numerous cows, principally Galloways, although the Ayrshire breed is being more and more introduced. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6603. The substrata are chiefly greywacke or whinstone, and in the higher lands granite is found in abundance; but there is no limestone, so that what is required for building or agricultural purposes is brought from Cumberland. The plantations are not extensive, but thrive well; they consist mainly of larch and oak, which appear adapted to the soil. Balmaghie House, an ancient mansion, in which parts of an older building have been incorporated, is pleasantly seated near the river Dee, in grounds beautifully undulated, and embellished with plantations. Duchrae House, a handsome mansion of granite, built in the old English style, about the year 1824, is finely situated near the confluence of the Dee and the Ken. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway: the minister's stipend is about £235, with a manse and glebe rated together at £42. 10. per annum; patron, Capt. Gordon, R.N. The church, built in 1794, is situated near the Dee: it is in good repair, and contains 400 sittings. There are two parochial schools; one at the village of Laurieston, the master of which has a house, and a salary of £30, with fees averaging nearly an equal sum; and the other at Glenlochar, the master of which has a salary of £21. 6. 6., with fees amounting to about £14. Besides these, is a third school, endowed by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

BALMALCOLM, a village, in the parish of KETTLE, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 1 mile (S. E.) from Kettle; containing 113 inhabitants. It is a small place, on the road between Cupar and Leslie, and a short distance south of the river Eden.

BALMBRAE, a village, in the parish of FALKLAND, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE; containing 114 inhabitants, employed in agriculture, and in hand-loom weaving at their own dwellings.

BALMERINO, a parish, in the district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 5 miles (W.) from Newport; containing, with the villages of Balmerino, Kirkton, and Galdry, 993 inhabitants, of whom 62 are in the village of Balmerino. This place, the name of which, of Celtic origin, signifies "the town of the sea", or "sailor's town", most probably derived the appellation from its position on the estuary of the river Tay. It appears to have been distinguished at a very ancient period for the mild temperature of its climate, and early in the thirteenth century was selected by Queen Ermengard, widow of William the Lion, and mother of Alexander II., as a place of occasional resort, for the benefit of her health; and subsequently by Magdalene, queen of James V., for the same purpose. A monastery for Cistercian monks was founded here by Alexander II. in 1230, at the solicitation of Ermengard, in gratitude for the benefit she received while resident here; which monastery he dedicated to the Virgin Mary and to St. Edward the Confessor, and in which he placed monks from the abbey of Melrose. This establishment was endowed by Queen Ermengard with lands in the county, purchased from Adam de Stawell, to which Alexander added the church and lands of Lochmure in Angus, and those of Petgornoc and Drumdol in the county of Fife. It continued to increase in wealth, by the liberality of subsequent benefactors, till the Dissolution, when its revenues amounted to £704. 2. 10½. in money, exclusively of a considerable income in grain and other agricultural produce. The abbey was demolished in 1558, by the lords of the congregation, on their route from St. Andrew's: the site, with the lands appertaining to it, was subsequently granted to Sir James Elphinstone, of Barnton; and after the Reformation, the estates were constituted a lordship in favour of Sir James, who was raised to the Scottish peerage in 1604 by the title of Lord Balmerino, which became extinct in 1745 by the attainder and execution of his descendant, the then lord.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by the Firth of Tay, along the shore of which it extends from Birkhill to Wormit bay; and comprises an area of 3400 acres, of which nearly 2700 are arable and in profitable cultivation, 500 in woods and plantations, and the remainder pasture and waste. Its surface is greatly varied, and traversed by two nearly parallel ridges, extending from east to west, and inclosing a lovely valley, in which the village is situated. The highest points of these ridges are, the Scurr hill on the north, which has an elevation of 400 feet; and the Coultry hill on the south, which rises to the height of 500 feet above the sea. There is also a considerable portion of high table land on the southern ridge, on which the village of Galdry stands. The scenery abounds with romantic features, and is every where enriched with woods and thriving plantations: a little to the east of the church, and nearly in the centre of the valley, is a small elevation, on the brow of which is Naughton House, and on the summit are the ruins of an ancient castle; beneath is a picturesque dell, from which a mass of rock rises abruptly to the height nearly of 100 feet. The shores of the Tay are bold and rocky, having in some parts precipitous and lofty cliffs; and on that portion of the shore which rises more gradually are the picturesque ruins of the abbey, overlooking the river. The Tay affords excellent facilities for bathing, being strongly impregnated with saline particles. There are no other rivers in the parish, but the lands are well watered by numerous springs, many of which appear from their names to have been formerly of great notoriety, and from which issue various small streams that attain sufficient power to turn several mills.

The SOIL is generally light; in some parts, a rich black loam; and in others, gravelly; but, under good management, is rendered fertile and productive. The crops are grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips: the system of agriculture is improved; the farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and on all the farms are threshing-machines, some of which are driven by water. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4962. The substrata are chiefly sandstone and whinstone, of the former of which there are two varieties, one extremely compact, and well adapted for building purposes; the other more friable, and abounding with nodules of quartz and other substances. The whinstone is of different qualities, comprising amygdaloid, trap tuffa, felspar, and clay-stone porphyry; that

which is of coarser grain contains amethyst, calcareous spar, chalcedony, and agates. The Scurr hill abounds with mineral varieties; the most beautiful agates occur there, and boulders of primitive rock are found along the shore of the parish, and on the highest ridges. Naughton House was erected towards the commencement of the present century, and has since been enlarged and improved. Birkhill is an elegant and spacious mansion, on the bank of the river, and embosomed in rich and beautiful plantations.

A salmon-fishery was formerly carried on in the Tay, to a large extent, and proved a source of great gain; but since the prohibition of the use of stake-nets, in 1816, it has materially declined. The quantity previously taken in the firth was, on an average, about 30,000 in the season; at present, the number of fish scarcely amounts to one-tenth part. Since this alteration, several who were once employed in the fishery are now engaged in weaving at their own houses, for the manufacturers of Dundee; the principal articles woven are dowlas and Osnaburghs, and about 150 persons are thus engaged, of whom a large portion are women. Great quantities of grain were formerly shipped from the harbour of this place, which was the chief port on the south side of the Tay for that article; but at present only small quantities of wheat are sent by the farmers here, to the bakers of Dundee, by a passage-boat which is kept up by subscription of the parishioners. Considerable quantities of potatoes are sent to the London market; and many vessels with coal land their cargoes here. The village of Balmerino is pleasantly situated on the western declivity of the Scurr hill, already mentioned.

For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the minister's stipend is £239. 9., with a manse, and the glebe is valued at £18 per annum. Balmerino church, a neat and substantial edifice of stone, erected in 1811, is nearly in the centre of the parish. The parochial school affords instruction to about 130 scholars; the master's salary is £34. 4. 4., with £28 fees, and a house and garden. The ruins of Balmerino Abbey consist chiefly of a small portion of the walls, with some clustered columns, and part of the corbels from which sprang the arches that supported the roof, and which are in the decorated English style; and of one cell, still in tolerable preservation. There are also remains of the ancient castle of Naughton, said to have been built soon after the Conquest, by Robert de Lundon; they comprise only some fragments of the side walls, which derive their chief importance from their situation, on the summit of a lofty crag rising almost perpendicularly from a deep and richly-wooded dell. An establishment of Culdees is said to have existed here, in connexion with that at St. Andrew's; and in a field in the parish, still called the Battle Law, an engagement is reported to have taken place between the Scots and the Danes, the latter of whom were driven to their ships: stone coffins, broken armour, and bones have been discovered near the spot. Some years since, two pieces of gold were found in a field on the farm of Peashills, which appear to have formed ornaments of some kind, and were of the value of £14.

BALMORE, a village, in the parish of Baldernock, county of Stirling; containing 158 inhabitants. It lies in the south-eastern portion of the parish, on the road between Torrance and Bardowie, and about half a mile south of the Kelvin water.

BALMULLO, a village, in the parish of Leuchars, district of St. Andrew's, county of Fife, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from St. Andrew's; containing 274 inhabitants. This village is pleasantly situated on the road to Dundee, and chiefly inhabited by persons employed in weaving and in agriculture. There is a place of worship for United Original Seceders.

BALNABRUACH, a village, in the parish of Tarbat, county of Ross and Cromarty; containing 167 inhabitants. It is a small place, situated on the eastern coast, and chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

BALNA-HUAIGH ISLE, one of the Hebrides, in the parish of Jura, district of Islay, county of Argyll. It is north of the island of Jura, and of Luing Sound. The isle is about a mile in circumference, and entirely composed of a bluish-coloured slate, of good quality. A number of families who derive their subsistence from the quarry, reside upon the isle.

BALNASUIM, a village, in the parish of Weem, county of Perth; containing 48 inhabitants.

BALQUHIDDER, a parish, in the county of Perth, 9 miles (S. by W.) from Killin; containing, with the villages of Strathyre and Lochearnhead, 871 inhabitants. This parish, whose name, descriptive of its situation in the county, is derived from the Gaelic, is about eighteen miles in length, and rather more than six miles in breadth. The surface is very irregular, and comprehends a rich variety of valleys and hills, of level lands and deep glens, and of lofty rocks rising abruptly from the plains. The principal hills are Benvorlich, Benchroin, Benvane, Binean, Benchoin, and Bentallachan. In the hill of Craigruigh, Robert Bruce is said to have concealed himself after the defeat of his forces in the battle of Dalrey. The river Balvag, over which are two bridges in good repair, rises in Loch Voil, winds for several miles through the parish, and falls into Loch Lubnaig; and the small river Calair, which issues from Glenbuckie, though generally a peaceful stream, at times overflows its banks, and acquires the rapidity of a torrent. There are numerous lakes in the parish, the principal of which are Loch Voil, Loch Doine, and parts of Loch Lubnaig and Loch Earn. The scenery is also richly embellished with woods, consisting mostly of oak, birch, alder, and common and mountain ash; and with thriving plantations, chiefly of Scotch and spruce firs, and larch-trees, for all of which the ground is well adapted. At Edinample is an ancient castle belonging to the Marquess of Breadalbane, embosomed in a wood of lofty plane-trees, near which is a beautiful cascade.

The soil in the lower lands is fertile; the hills afford pasture, and there are considerable tracts of good meadow. The system of agriculture is improved, and great attention is paid to the improvement of the breeds of cattle and sheep; the former are chiefly of the West Highland breed, and the latter, which are of the black-faced kind, command a ready sale in the neighbouring markets. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6100. The rocks are mainly mica and clay slate, with quartz, porphyry, and primitive greenstone. Edinample Castle, an ancient mansion romantically situated, and Glenbuckie House, a handsome modern residence, are the only houses of distinction. Ecclesi-

astically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling: the stipend of the incumbent is £275. 15. 11.; the manse is a comfortable residence, and the glebe is of the annual value of £20. The church, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, is an ancient edifice, adapted for a congregation of 425 persons. The parochial school affords a liberal course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4½., with £8 fees, a house, and two bolls of meal in lieu of a garden. In a field near the manse is an upright stone, about five feet in height, called Puidrac; but nothing of its history is known: to the east of it is a spot celebrated as the scene of a desperate battle between the families of McLaren and Leney. The late Sir John Mac Gregor Murray, Bart., an eminent Gaelic scholar, and an indefatigable collector of the writings of the ancient Gaelic bards, and who, holding the rank of colonel in the British army, raised at his own expense a regiment of infantry for the service of his country, which was commanded by his brother Colonel Alexander Mac Gregor Murray, was, together with his brother, buried in the family vault in this parish.

BALTA, a small islet, in the parish of Unst, county of Shetland. This is nearly the northernmost isle of the Shetland range. It is situated in the latitude of 60° 47′ north, and on the east side of Unst island, the sea between being called Balta Sound. Here the shore of Unst forms a fine and safe inland harbour, stretching east to west about two miles, protected at its mouth by the isle of Balta.

BALWAHANAID, a hamlet, in the parish of Weem, county of Perth; containing 23 inhabitants.

BALWHERNE, a hamlet, in the parish of Methven, county of Perth; containing 60 inhabitants.

BANCHORY-DEVENICK, a parish, partly within, and partly without, the city of Aberdeen, district and county of Aberdeen, but mostly in the county of Kincardine; including the villages of Downies, Findon, and Portlethen, and containing 2736 inhabitants. The distinctive appellation of Devenick is derived from a celebrated saint of that name, who flourished about the year 887, and at one time ministered in this parish. The figure of the parish is extremely irregular; its extent from north-east to the southernmost point at the sea is about eight miles, and its breadth varies from two miles and a half to four miles. The river Dee, which passes through it, and here divides the two counties, rises among the highest of the mountains of Aberdeenshire, and after a course of upwards of sixty miles, falls into the bay of Aberdeen, about a mile and a half below the eastern extremity of the parish. Its span near the church is from 180 to 250 feet. Some years ago, a handsome suspension foot-bridge, connecting the parishioners of the Aberdeenshire district with the church and school, was erected over the river, at an expense of about £1450, by the Rev. Dr. Morison, the late venerable incumbent of the parish, and father of the Church of Scotland. The Kincardineshire district is bisected by the eastern range of the Grampians, the most elevated part of which afforded a station for the persons who were employed a short time since, by government, to make a trigonometrical survey of the island. For a distance of about three miles this district is bounded on the south by the sea, the coast of which is bold, rocky, and in many parts highly picturesque.

The soil is diversified, running through all the varieties, from pure alluvial to hard till, and from rich loam to deep moss. Agriculture is much attended to; the farms are generally small, and the farmers supply the town of Aberdeen with agricultural produce. The population is entirely rural, and has been much increased of late years by the allotment of portions of uncultivated land to small tenants, who hold their farms under improving leases, and by whose means the greater part of the waste ground in the parish has been reclaimed. These tenants are mainly supported by the sale of peat from the extensive mosses in the parish, the preparation of peat forming a lucrative occupation to a considerable portion of the population, during the summer. Abundance of blue granite is to be found in the hilly parts: owing, however, to the hardness of its quality, it is not quarried to any extent, but is chiefly used as paving-stones for home use and for the London market. There are several plantations in the parish, one of them covering 250 acres; but those which are near the sea are not in a thriving state, as there is no shelter against the blighting influence of the east wind. In former times, it appears that forests of oak extended to the sea-shore, where no tree can now be raised. The annual value of real property in Banchory-Devenick is £6946. On the coast are three harbours for fishing-boats, Findon, Portlethen, and Downies: the villages thus named, conjointly contain a population of about 600; they send to sea about eighteen boats manned by from four to five men each, and are celebrated for the smoked fish well known by the general name of Finnan (Findon) haddocks. The great road from Edinburgh to Aberdeen passes through the parish, at about the distance of a mile from the three villages; and the line of railway from the south to Aberdeen runs between the above road and the sea. A beautiful line of turnpike-road extends along the south side of the river Dee, from the old Dee bridge nearly to Banchory-Ternan; and another turnpike-road, from Aberdeen to Ballater, runs through the Aberdeenshire division of the parish.

Banchory-Devenick is within the bounds of the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £150, being made up to that sum by an annual allowance from the exchequer of £22. 18. 10. The church, which contains 900 sittings, was built in the year 1822, on the site of a former edifice, the bell of which bears the date of 1597: the coping-stone of the old churchyard is dated 1608. At Portlethen, four miles from the church, is a church in connexion with the Establishment, with a minister of its own; and two Free churches have been raised in the parish, one in the Kincardineshire and the other in the Aberdeenshire division, and each about half a mile from the parish church. The former of these Free churches has a settled minister, but none has been provided as yet for the latter. The parochial school is situated near the church: the master has a salary of £30 from the heritors; £20 from a bequest left by Dr. Milne, of India, for educating twenty-five poor children nominated by the kirk-session; a third of the usual allowance from Dick's bequest, and other perquisites. There is a school at Portlethen, which is noticed under the head of that place; and at Cults, in the Aberdeenshire division, is a school erected by Mr. Symmers, late proprietor at Cults, and endowed by

him to the amount of about £25 a year. A school is likewise held in connexion with the Free Church, and there is a female school, erected by the late Mr. Hogg, of Shannaburn, partly endowed by him, and partly by Dr. Morison. Sabbath schools are taught by the teachers of all these schools, except the female school. There is a parish library, consisting of a good many volumes; also a parish savings' bank, instituted in 1816, of which the minister is treasurer, and which contains deposits from the parishioners to the amount of nearly £5000. The antiquities of the parish consist of two Druidical circles, in a fine state of preservation; and of three very large tumuli, in an elevated situation, on the north side of the river. In Her Majesty's visit to Scotland in September 1848, the royal family, after landing at Aberdeen, passed through this parish on their way to Balmoral.

BANCHORY-TERNAN, a parish, in the county of KINCARDINE, 15 miles (N. W.) from Stonehaven; containing, with the villages of Arbeadie and Banchory, 2241 inhabitants, of whom 66 are in Banchory. This place, the name of which, signifying "a fine choir", has reference to some ancient religious establishment, and the adjunct *Ternan* most probably to its patron saint, is of very remote antiquity. St. Terne, or Ternanus, who is said to have been a native of Mearns, flourished about the middle of the fifth century. He accompanied Palladius in his mission to the Irish Scots; and by him he was ordained, and commissioned to extirpate the Pelagian heresy, and to establish the true faith among his own countrymen. In this undertaking, his eminent success and the sanctity of his life obtained for him a high degree of veneration; and many churches were afterwards erected and dedicated to his memory, among which was the church of this parish. In 1562, a battle took place between the army of Mary, Queen of Scots, under the Earl of Moray, and the forces of the Earl of Huntly, at the Howe of Corrichie, a glen in the hill of Fare, towards the northern boundary of the parish. The latter were defeated with great slaughter, and the Earl of Huntly, who was taken prisoner, died before he was removed from the field of battle. In the bottom of the glen are several tumuli, raised over the bodies of the slain; and a recess among the rocks overlooking the glen, in which Mary is said to have witnessed the engagement, is still called the Queen's Chair. There are also numerous tumuli on the north side of Glassel, where the chief carnage took place. In 1644, the Duke of Montrose, having crossed the river Dee at a ford near the Mills of Drum, in this parish, passed a night at the house of Leys, and next day proceeded to Aberdeen, where he encountered and defeated an army of the Covenanters; and the remains of his encampment on a subsequent occasion, on his route to Strathbogie, are still pointed out, under the appellation of Montrose's Dyke, near the entrance of the Howe of Corrichie.

The PARISH is situated on the river Dee, which intersects the southern portion of it, from west to east, throughout its whole extent. It is nearly ten miles in length and about nine miles in breadth, of irregular form, and comprises an area of 21,600 acres, of which rather more than 6000 are arable, 5230 woodland and plantations, and the remainder, a considerable portion of which might be brought into cultivation, is meadow, pasture, and waste. The surface is strikingly diversified with hill and dale, and with wood and water. The hill of Fare, on the north, has an elevation of 1793 feet: that of Kerloack, on the south, forming a part of the Grampian range, and extending eastward to the sea at Aberdeen, is 1890 feet high; and between these is a lower ridge, of which the greatest elevation is not more than 1000 feet. That portion of the parish which is on the south side of the Dee is intersected by the river Feugh, and is richly wooded, and interspersed with masses of barren and precipitous rock; the scenery is bold, enlivened with numerous rivulets, and embellished with handsome mansions. At the eastern extremity is Loch Drum, in the adjoining parish of Drumoak, which has been nearly exhausted by draining; and in the central portion is Loch Leys, containing an artificial island, formed on piles of oak, with remains on it of ancient houses that appear to have been fortified. The river Dee, which enters the parish near Trustach Hill, flows along a rocky channel; and its stream is divided by two small islands, one of which, about eight acres in extent, is covered with furze and heath, and the other, of about one acre, and of greater elevation above the stream, is planted with trees. The Feugh, after forming various pleasing falls, divides into two channels, which, reuniting, flow into the Dee nearly in the centre of the parish. Before it joins the Dee, the Feugh is spanned by a bridge of two arches, on the south of which is a ledge of rocks twenty feet in height, forming a very beautiful waterfall during the floodings of the river.

The SOIL varies greatly in different parts, but is generally light, and not naturally fertile; towards the river, gravelly; on the higher grounds, a strong loam; and on the lower, a species of moss, intermixed with gravel. The system of agriculture is improved; the chief crops are oats, barley, and some wheat, with potatoes, turnips, and hay. The moorlands afford tolerable pasture for sheep and cattle, to the improvement of which much attention has been excited by the Deeside Agricultural Association, which holds its annual meeting here, and awards prizes to the amount of £70 to the most successful competitors at the show of cattle. The dairy-farms are more carefully attended to than formerly. The buildings are substantial and commodious, and threshing-mills have been erected on most of the farms. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7479. The hills are principally of red granite, traversed by veins of sulphate of barytes; and limestone, in some parts of coarse and inferior quality, and in others compact and highly crystallized, is found in abundance, and is extensively quarried on the lands of Tilwhilly for agricultural purposes.

The plantations, which are of very great extent, consist chiefly of pine and larch, interspersed with birch, oak, beech, ash, and a few other trees. They are of comparatively modern growth, and considerable additions have within the last few years been made to the number of forest-trees, of which nearly 70,000 oaks have been planted on the lands of Leys. On the road to Aberdeen is a remarkably fine holly of more than twenty stems, springing from the crevices of a rock; and in the grounds of Crathes Castle is a beech-tree twenty-five feet in girth and sixty feet high. Crathes Castle, the seat of Sir Alexander Burnett, Bart., a handsome baronial mansion erected about the year 1512, is

finely situated on a gentle acclivity, at the extremity of a rocky and richly-wooded ridge, on the north bank of the Dee. It is a spacious structure, with a lofty square tower crowned by embattled turrets, and many modern additions have been made. The ancient hall is still entire, and contains some family portraits, among which is a portrait of Dr. Gilbert Burnett, Bishop of Salisbury, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The castle of Tilwhilly, on the opposite bank of the river, is an ancient massive building, in the occupation of the tenant of the farm. Banchory Lodge, a few hundred yards from the church, was erected by the late General Burnett. Inchmarlo is a handsome mansion, erected in 1800; and Glassel and Raemoir are also good modern houses. The village of Banchory, or the Kirktown, which was anciently a burgh of barony, and is noticed in 1324 as a place of considerable importance, has almost disappeared; and only a few houses in the vicinity of the churchyard, called the Town Head, are now remaining, and the shaft of a broken stone cross. A small woollen-factory has been established, and there are likewise two small bobbin-factories. Salmon are taken in the Dee, but there is no regular fishery. Fairs, chiefly for horses, cattle, and sheep, are held on the second Tuesday in February, the last Thursday in March, the third Tuesday in June, the first Tuesday in July, the second Tuesday in August, and the first Wednesday in December.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; Sir Alexander Burnett, Bart., is patron, and the minister's stipend is £287. 10. 9., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum. The church, rebuilt in 1824, is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains 1300 sittings. A place of worship has been erected in connexion with the Free Church; and in the village of Arbeadie is a meeting-house for Independents. There are three parochial schools, the masters of which divide among them £51. 6. 6¾., in addition to a house and garden for each, and the fees average respectively £20, £16, and £10 per annum. A school was founded and endowed in 1638, by Sir Thomas Burnett in conjunction with Dr. Alexander Reid, and is conducted by one of the parochial schoolmasters, who derives an additional salary of £16 from the endowment. A parochial library has also been established, which has a collection of more than 400 volumes, chiefly on religious subjects. At Cairnton, on the hill of Trustach, are some remains of an old intrenchment, now covered with birch, about 150 yards square, defended by two ramparts of earth 300 yards in length, extending from the inclosure in a converging direction, leaving an opening of about twenty yards in width at their extremities: it is supposed to have been a Roman camp. Near Kerloack are Druidical remains consisting of three circles of upright stones, nearly entire, the largest of which is about twenty-five yards in diameter, and the others about fifteen yards: in each of them are vestiges of an inner circle inclosing a small cairn. Bishops Burnett and Douglas, both of the see of Salisbury, were descended from families connected with this parish; and Dr. George Campbell, author of the celebrated *Dissertation on Miracles, The Philosophy of Rhetoric*, &c., was for some years minister of it. In Her Majesty's visit to Scotland in September 1848, the royal party passed through Banchory on their way from Aberdeen to Balmoral, and here a loyal address was presented to the queen from the nobility and gentry of the county of Kincardine.

BANETON, or BAYNTON, a village, in the parish of KENNOWAY, district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from Kennoway; containing 204 inhabitants. It is in the north-eastern portion of the parish, and a little north of the road between Kennoway and Cupar.

Seal and Arms.

BANFF, a sea-port, burgh, market-town, and parish, in the county of BANFF, of which it is the chief town, 165 miles (N. by E.) from Edinburgh, and on the road from Aberdeen to Inverness; containing 3958 inhabitants. This place, called in ancient records *Bainiffe, Boineffe*, &c., appears to have derived its name from the district in which it is situated, and which obtained the appellation of *Boyn* from the Gaelic, signifying "a stream", in reference to the river Boyn, by which the district is intersected. The town, previously to the middle of the 16th century, was little more than a small fishing-village. It seems to have owed its origin to the foundation of a Carmelite monastery, that was occasionally the residence of some of the Scottish kings; and to the erection of a castle, governed by a thane, or constable, who administered justice, and of which the only vestiges now remaining are, a portion of the outer walls, and the ditch whereby it was surrounded. Few transactions of historical importance occur with reference to the place. In 1644, the lairds of Gight, Newtown, and Ardlogie, with a party of horse and foot, made an irruption into the town, levying exactions upon the bailies, in the absence of the provost, who had taken flight, and compelling them and the townsmen to abjure the covenant, and acknowledge submission to the king and his deputies, as formerly. In the following year, the Marquess of Montrose entered the town with a hostile force, plundered the inhabitants, and burnt several of their houses, in compensation for which losses, they obtained, on their petition to parliament, a grant of their own excise. In 1746, the Duke of Cumberland's troops, on their march to Culloden, passed through the town, burnt the episcopal chapel, and hanged one of the inhabitants, whom they suspected of being a spy; and in 1759, a French fleet under the command of Thurot appeared off the coast; but the apprehensions of the inhabitants were relieved by the dispersion of the vessels in a storm, before the enemy attempted to effect a landing. A battery of eighteen and twenty-four pounders was subsequently erected on the heights immediately above the harbour, at an expense of £400, defrayed by the inhabitants; but soon after the peace, it was dismounted, and the cannon returned to the government, by whom they had been supplied.

The TOWN consists of two portions, detached from each other; one of which, constituting the port, stands on an elevated level, terminating abruptly towards the Moray Firth, and having the battery at its northern extremity. Between this and the other portion, which is partly on the plain, and partly on the declivity of

the bank of the river Doveron, is the present castle, a plain modern building occupying an elevated site, and commanding the sweep of the river, with the fine slope on the opposite side, surmounted with the woods of Mountcoffer. The streets are regular and spacious, and the houses, though unequal in size, are in general neatly built; most of the older houses have been taken down, and rebuilt in a modern style, and the town retains few indications of its real antiquity. The streets are lighted with gas by a joint-stock company established in 1831; the inhabitants are supplied with water, conveyed into the town by pipes laid down in 1810 at an expense of £1100, and there are pumps attached to several of the houses. Hot, cold, and shower baths, fitted up with every accommodation, have been established by a company. In connexion with a literary society founded in 1810, and which has a library of 2000 volumes, is a reading room, well supplied with newspapers and the most popular periodical prints. An institution for the cultivation of science and the encouragement of native talent, was founded in 1828, and has collected a museum of natural history, antiquities, and curiosities, among which is a very extensive collection of the most beautiful shells found in Java and in the Eastern Archipelago. A room in the academy buildings is appropriated to the use of the scientific institution, and the literary society occupies a room in the town-house.

A principal TRADE of the port is the herring-fishery, which, within the last thirty or forty years, has been established on the shores of the Firth with considerable success, and is still very prosperous. The quantity of fish cured in the district of Banff, which extends from Gardenstown to Portsoy, is in favourable seasons about 30,000 barrels, of which one-half are sent to Germany, a considerable quantity to London, and the remainder to Ireland. The number of herring-boats from the port of Banff alone, has fluctuated exceedingly, and is at present very much reduced, probably from the want of room near the harbour for the erection of the requisite buildings, and from the higher rate of dues; but the general herring-trade of the district is still flourishing. Cod, ling, and turbot are found in abundance off the coast, and if prosecuted with spirit, the fishery of them might add greatly to the trade of the port. Lobsters, crabs, shrimps, and other fish are brought to the markets, but only for home consumption, though the bay abounds with shrimps, which might be made a profitable branch of trade. The salmon-fishery in the river Doveron, which is the property of Lord Fife, is let for £1600 per annum, and on each side of the estuary is a fishery in the open sea, one being let by the corporation for £191 per annum; the salmon are sent, either packed in ice or pickled, principally to the London market. A very considerable trade is also carried on in the exportation of grain, live cattle, and cured pork; and in the importation of coal, groceries, and other commodities. During a late year, 29,790 quarters of oats, 1174 quarters of wheat, 976 quarters of barley and bear, and 194 bags of potato-flour, were shipped from the port, chiefly for London and Leith; and 440 head of live cattle, 911 pigs, and 156 sheep and lambs, for the London market alone. The trade in cattle has since greatly increased; and in 1841 not less than 1792 head of cattle were sent to London. More grain is sent to London from the port of Banff than from all Scotland besides. The number of vessels registered at Banff as the head of the district, some years ago, was sixty-seven, of the aggregate burthen of 4301 tons; of these, ten schooners of 878 tons', and eleven sloops of 657 tons' aggregate burthen, belonged to this port, and the remainder to the several creeks of Fraserburgh, Gardenstown, Macduff, Portsoy, Port-Gordon, and Garmouth. In 1847 the number of registered vessels had increased to 114, of the aggregate burthen of 9396 tons. Several of these vessels make voyages to Sweden, for iron and deals; to Russia, for hemp; and to Holland, for flax; and, in the autumn, frequently to Hamburgh and Stettin, with cargoes of herrings, bringing in return grain, wool, bark, and hides.

The HARBOUR is situated at the western extremity of a circular bay, at the opposite extremity of which are the town and harbour of Macduff; both these extremities are rocky, and between them is a beach of sand. The old or inner harbour, completed in 1775, was formed by two piers and the land, inclosing a triangular area, having at the angle towards the north-north-east an entrance which, in 1816, was protected by a new pier and breakwater, forming a basin or outer harbour to the north of the former. This addition was made under the superintendence of the late Mr. Telford, at an expense of £18,000, one-half of which was defrayed by government; and though not productive of all the benefit expected from it, ships having since been wrecked in the new basin, it has still materially diminished the swell in the old harbour, now one of the safest in the Moray Firth, and has afforded additional facilities for the entrance and departure of vessels. A vessel drawing twelve feet water can enter the new basin at high-water of neap tides, and one drawing fifteen feet, at spring tides; and vessels drawing respectively eight feet and ten and a half feet water, may enter the old harbour at high-water of neap and of spring tides. A patent slip on Morton's principle has been constructed.

Ship-building is occasionally carried on; and there is a small manufactory for ropes and sails, chiefly for home use. The thread and stocking manufacture, formerly pursued here, has been discontinued some years. A public brewery, erected on the high ground above the harbour, was once conducted on a large scale, but of late it has been confined to the supply of the immediate neighbourhood: a distillery at the Mill of Banff, about a mile from the town, produces on an average from 11,000 to 12,000 gallons of proof spirits annually. A foundry for machinery, grates, ploughshares, and various kinds of cast-metal work, was established about twenty years since by Messrs. Fraser, and affords employment to ten men; the works are set in motion by a steam-engine of six-horse power, constructed by the proprietors. The market is on Friday, and is well supplied with fish of every kind; there are no cattle-markets, and though by charter the inhabitants are allowed seven or eight fairs, only four are held, and of these the Whitsun fair alone is of any consideration. Coaches pass daily to and from Aberdeen and Elgin, and to and from Peterhead. In 1846 an act was obtained authorizing the construction of a railway from Aberdeen to Inverness, with branches to Banff and other places.

From a grant of a toft and garden in the burgh by William the Lion, in 1165, to his chaplain, Douglas, Bishop of Moray, the town appears to have been pre-

viously a ROYAL BURGH; and according to tradition, it received from Malcolm Canmore those privileges which were ratified by Robert Bruce, and subsequently, in 1372, by Robert II., who also conferred upon the inhabitants liberties equal to those of Aberdeen, which were afterwards confirmed by James VI. and Charles II. The government is vested in a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and ten councillors, all elected by the £10 constituency. The corporation revenue is about £935. The taxes and assessments for the burgh are not imposed as in other burghs, by the magistrates and council, but by the inhabitants themselves, assembled in a special court for that purpose. The affairs of police are under the management of commissioners, who are elected in accordance with the provisions of a particular act of parliament, and by whose authority the police rates are levied and expended. No one, legally speaking, can carry on business without becoming a member of the merchant-guildry of Banff, or of the incorporated trades, which are six in number, namely, the hammermen, wrights, shoemakers, tailors, coopers, and weavers, who all claim exclusive privileges. In practice, however, for some years past, the burgh has been perfectly open in this respect, and all exclusive privileges and monopolies are abolished. It is classed with Elgin, Cullen, Inverury, Kintore, and Peterhead, in returning a member to the imperial parliament; and the parliamentary constituency of Banff includes the qualified voters in the neighbouring, and otherwise independent, burgh of Macduff. The town-hall, a spacious but plain building, erected within the last sixty or seventy years, occupies two sides of a quadrangle, with a tower at the external angle, of older date, surmounted by a spire of graceful proportion, together 100 feet high; the building is of hewn stone, three stories in height, and contains a hall, two large drawing-rooms, a council-chamber, a court-room for the sheriff's court, offices for the chamberlain and sheriff clerks, &c. The old prison contained two apartments, each nineteen feet square, for the reception of civil prisoners; and two cells for criminals; but it was badly arranged, and totally inadequate for the purpose of classification. The new jail, by which the old one has been superseded, is built on the most approved principles.

The PARISH formed part of that of Boindie from the Reformation until about 1634. It measures about six miles and a half in length, and is two miles and a half in breadth in the centre, from which, towards each extremity, it diminishes materially; comprehending about 6312 acres, of which 3778 are good arable land, 1161 uncultivated and in pasture, and about 220 wood. It is bounded on the east by the river Doveron, which has its source on the confines of the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, and falls into the sea at the town; and on the west, by the burn of Boindie, by which it is separated from the parish of that name. Over the former of these rivers, close to the town, is a substantial stone bridge of seven semicircular arches, erected at the expense of government, in 1779; and over the latter, are two stone bridges of two arches each. The surface is very uneven, rising in the lower part of the parish from 200 to 300 feet above the sea, and forming an eminence called the Gallow Hill; while in the upper part of the parish are eminences of much greater elevation, though less raised above the surface of the adjacent lands. The system of agriculture is improved; and within the last forty or fifty years a large tract of land, previously in pasture, has been brought under tillage. Draining has also been carried on to a very considerable extent, and the greater portion of the land is inclosed with fences of stone; the farm-houses and offices are generally well built, and many of them afford superior accommodations. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,889, including £6977 for the burgh. The substrata are chiefly clay-slate and greywacke. At Cairn of Ord, in the south-western part of the parish, is found granite, which in some places rises to the surface; it is of excellent quality for building, and has been quarried for that purpose, but on account of its distance from the sea, it has not been worked to any great extent.

In several parts the scenery is pleasing, and in others romantic and picturesque. The river Doveron, on its first entering the parish, winds into a rocky glen, whose steep sides, crowned with luxuriant wood, are connected by a circular arch of stone. Beyond this point, the glen gradually expands into an open valley, round the eastern side of which the river forms a graceful curve, inclosing the plain whereon Duff House is situated. The road from Aberdeen winds round the verge of a verdant hill, on the extremity of which, sloping towards the sea, and stretching into the bay, is the town of Macduff; and on the western side, near the bend of the river, rises a precipitous bank, on whose summit is to be seen the mausoleum of the Duff family, embosomed in sheltering woods, and near it a funereal urn containing some human bones that were found on the spot, which was the cemetery of the ancient Carmelite monastery. Duff House, the splendid residence of the Earl of Fife, occupies the grounds formerly belonging to the monastery, which were conveyed in 1630 to Lord Airlie, and in 1690 to the Duff family, who in 1752 purchased the superiority, which had been granted by James VI. to King's College, Aberdeen. The mansion was erected about the middle of the last century, by Lord Braco, after a design by Adam, the first of the celebrated architects of that name, at an expense of £70,000. It is a spacious quadrilateral structure of freestone, in the Roman style of architecture, and contains a choice collection of paintings of the Flemish and Italian schools, and numerous portraits by the most eminent masters. The demesne is richly planted; it comprehends much interesting scenery, and from many points commands extensive and varied prospects.

The parish is ECCLESIASTICALLY in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen: the minister's stipend is £245. 19. 9., with a manse, and the glebe is valued at £45; patron, the Earl of Seafield. Banff church, situated on the south side of the town, is a plain structure, erected in 1790, and capable of containing 1500 persons. The interior is chastely decorated, and has some handsome monuments of marble, one of which, by Bacon, representing a soldier weeping over a funereal vase, is finely executed, and was erected by Sir David Ochterlony, and the army under his command, to the memory of Lieut.-Col. Peter Lawtie, a native of this place. A chapel in connexion with the Established Church, for a district including the more remote portion of the parish and others adjoining, and a manse, have been erected at the upper end of the parish, at an expense of £600; the stipend of the minister is derived from the seat-rents,

augmented with £20 Royal bounty. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, Episcopalians, the United Presbyterian Synod, Independents, and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

A grammar school was founded in 1786, under the direction of Dr. Chapman, formerly rector of the grammar school of Dumfries; the number of boys usually attending is about 170, and the rector, who is obliged to employ two qualified assistants, has a considerable salary from the town. This school is endowed with funds, the interest of which is regularly appropriated to the maintenance of sixteen bursaries; one, in the gift of the presbytery of Fordyce, is worth about £30, and the others are from £2 to £3 per annum. A free school was founded by Mr. Alexander Pirie, who in 1804 bequeathed to the town-council and kirk-session £1100 for that purpose, with a tenement, and £100 for the erection of a school-house and house for the master. *Mr. George Smith*, a native of Fordyce, by will dated at Bombay, in 1769, vested in the magistrates of Banff the residue of his estate, amounting to £10,297. 16. 6., of which he appropriated £1000 to the endowment of an infirmary in this town or at Fordyce, and £40 per annum to a schoolmaster to educate as many boys of the name of Smith as the funds would maintain, at £25 per annum each. The dividends, amounting to £308. 18. 8., are applied according to the will, and nine boys are maintained and educated. *Mr. James Wilson*, of Grenada, vested the whole of his stock, after the decease of certain annuitants, in the magistrates of Banff, to be appropriated to charitable purposes, according to their discretion. This estate, which ultimately produced £3561. 16. 1. three per cents and £2647 in cash, was appropriated to the erection of a splendid building, for an infant school, a free school on the Madras system, and class-rooms for the grammar school teachers, with a library and museum. *Mr. Alexander Cassy*, a native of the town, then resident in Pentonville, in 1819, bequeathed the residue of his estates to the magistrates, to be appropriated to the half-yearly relief of aged and infirm persons and helpless orphans: of this property, £10,000 three per cents have already fallen to the disposal of the trustees, who apply the dividends. *Miss Elizabeth Wilson*, in 1825, bequeathed to trustees the whole property of which she should die possessed, the produce to be appropriated to six poor tradesmen and six poor maidens: the annuitants receive from £9 to £10 each per annum. *Alexander Chalmers, Esq., of Cluny*, in 1834 bequeathed property which will amount to £40,000, in trust, to the lord-lieutenant and member for the county, the minister and magistrates of Banff, and others, for the erection and endowment of an hospital and dispensary, to be called Chalmers' Hospital, for the county of Banff; the hospital to be erected on the site of the residence of the founder.

Scarcely any vestiges of the ancient Carmelite monastery are remaining; some arches, apparently parts of cells, are still to be traced in the yard of the inn called the Royal Oak, and near the foundry is a vaulted chamber, now occupied by the boiler of the steam-engine belonging to that establishment. The building occupied by Sir George Ogilvy, afterwards Lord Banff, and which appears to have been regarded as a palace, from the occasional visits to it by the Scottish kings, was destroyed in 1640 by General Monro, who, having marched into the town, encamped in the gardens of the house, and destroyed both them and the building, carrying away the timber and iron-work, and leaving only the shattered walls, a heap of ruins. That part of the town which is called the Sea-town, is supposed to occupy the lands of the chapels of the Holy Rood, St. Catherine, and St. Mary: a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas is thought to have stood somewhere between the site of the parish church and St. Andrew's chapel, and another chapel, dedicated to St. Ninian, stood near the churchyard. The Knights Templars anciently had a preceptory in the town; their possessions were erected into a lordship, in favour of Sir John Sandilands, in 1563, and several small and scattered portions of their lands appear to have passed into burgage tenures. The old castle of Inchdrewer, erected about the time of James IV. or James V., is still so entire as to be habitable, and is now in the occupation of a tenant; it is chiefly memorable for the death of a Lord Banff, who was burnt in it in 1713, under circumstances that have never been fully explained. Adjoining the mausoleum of Lord Fife is an ancient monument, on which is the recumbent figure of an armed warrior, with the inscription, "*Hic jacet Johannes Duff, de Maldavat et Baldavi; obiit 2 Julii*, 1404": this monument, with the ashes of the deceased, was brought from Cullen. James Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, who was waylaid and assassinated near that archiepiscopal city, was born at Banff Castle, in 1613.

BANFFSHIRE, a maritime county, in the north-east part of Scotland, bounded on the north by the Moray Firth; on the east and south-east, by Aberdeenshire; and on the west, by the counties of Moray and Inverness. It lies between 57° 5′ and 57° 43′ (N. lat.) and 2° 17′ and 3° 37′ (W. long.), and is about fifty miles in length, varying from twenty miles to only three miles in breadth. It comprises an area of about 647 square miles, or 414,080 acres, and contains 11,149 inhabited houses, with a population of 49,679, of whom 23,249 are males, and 26,430 females. This county, which includes the districts of Boyne, Enzie, Strath-Doveron, Strathaven, Balvenie, and part of Buchan, was a sheriffdom in the reign of David I., and, previously to the Reformation, was included in the diocese of Moray. It is now partly in the synod of Moray, and partly in that of Aberdeen, and comprises several presbyteries, with twenty-four parishes. The county contains the royal burghs of Banff and Cullen, the former of which is the county town, and several thriving and populous villages, whereof the chief are Keith, Newmill, Gardenstown, Dufftown, Buckie, Portsoy, and Macduff. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV. it returns one member to the imperial parliament.

The surface is beautifully diversified with mountains and vales, and the scenery enriched with woods and plantations, and enlivened with rivers and lakes. The principal mountains in the county are, Ben-Macdhui and the Cairngorm, which have an elevation of more than 4000 feet above the sea; Benrinnes, rising from the banks of the river Spey to the height of 2747 feet; Knockhill, near the north termination of the Grampian range, the Buck of Cabrach, and others, about 2500 feet high. Its chief vales are, those of Strath-Doveron and Strathaven, the former branching off to the right, and the latter to the left, from the forest of Glenavon; Glen-Livet; and Glen-Fiddich, which last extends to the strath of Balvenie. Its rivers are, the Spey, which has

its source in Loch Spey, and after a long course falls into the Moray Firth near Fochabers; the Doveron, which rises in the hills of Cabrach; the Avon; the Livet; and the Isla; with countless smaller streams, which turn numerous mills. The salmon-fisheries on the Spey and the Doveron are extensive, the former yielding a rental of £6000, and the latter of nearly £2000 per annum. The coast, which extends for nearly thirty miles, is bold and rocky, in some parts precipitous; and is much indented with small bays.

The soil, near the sea, is rich; in the valleys, luxuriantly fertile; and the mountainous districts afford tolerable pasturage: the moors abound with game. Nearly one-half of the land is under cultivation; the system of agriculture is in a highly improved state, and much waste has been inclosed and rendered profitable. The natural woods and the plantations are extensive and well managed, and there are numerous oaks and firs of extraordinary dimensions. The chief minerals are ironstone and lead-ore, and there are some fine quarries of limestone, freestone, gneiss, and granite: a mine of manganese has lately been wrought to a great extent by the Duke of Richmond near Tomintoul. In this county the best seats are Gordon Castle, Glenfiddich, Duff House, Rothiemay, Banff Castle, Balvenie Castle, Cullen House, Birkenbog, Forglen, Troup, Arndilly, Baldorney, Edingarth, and Kinnairdy. The principal manufacture is that of linen. There are several tanneries, some distilleries, and works in connexion with the shipping, which is almost confined to the ports of Banff, Macduff, Portsoy, and Gardenstown. The herring-fishery is also very extensive, and is prosecuted along the coasts with great industry and success. Facility of intercourse has been greatly promoted by many excellent roads, constructed by commissioners appointed under an act of parliament; and the bridges over the different streams are kept in good order. The annual value of real property in the county is £124,347, of which £110,608 are returned for lands, £8403 for houses, £2592 for fisheries, £380 for quarries, and the remainder for other kinds of real property. There are numerous cairns, tumuli, ruins of ancient castles, and other monuments of antiquity, all noticed in the respective articles on the localities in which they are situated.

BANKEND, a village, in the parish of CAERLAVEROCK, county of DUMFRIES, ½ a mile (S.) from Caerlaverock; containing 189 inhabitants. It lies in the eastern portion of the parish, and on the west side of the river Locher, which separates it from the parish of Ruthwell.

BANKFOOT, a village, in the parish of AUCHTERGAVEN, county of PERTH; containing 760 inhabitants. This village, which takes its name from its situation at the base of an elevated ridge, on the road from Perth to Dunkeld, is of very recent origin, having been wholly built on lands leased for that purpose by Mr. Wylie. The houses are neatly built, and chiefly inhabited by persons employed in weaving for the manufacturers of the neighbouring towns, and in various trades. A daily post has been established, which forwards letters to Perth; and facility of intercourse is maintained by good roads, kept in repair by statute labour. There is a considerable trade in coal, for the supply of the adjacent parts of the parish. A subscription library was opened in 1822, under the direction of a committee of subscribers; the collection consists of about 300 volumes on theological, historical, and literary subjects. There are two places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod.

BANKHEAD, for a time a quoad sacra parish or district, in the parish of MIDMAR, district of KINCARDINE O'NEIL, county of ABERDEEN, 4 miles from Leggerdale. It lies about a mile north of the road from Aberdeen to Tarland, and two miles south of that to Alford; the soil of the district is generally light, and far from being productive. The population is chiefly engaged in agriculture: and the females employ themselves, to a large extent, in stocking-weaving. The quoad sacra parish was within the bounds of the synod of Aberdeen and presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil; and the election of the minister was vested in the communicants. The church, now belonging to the Free Church, is a plain substantial building, erected in 1832, by subscription, and seated for 300 persons; it stands in the north-western part of the parish of Midmar, adjoining the parishes of Kincardine O'Neil and Cluny. In the vicinity are a few Druidical remains and Pictish encampments, but none of them are of sufficient importance to require a particular description.

BANKHEAD, a hamlet, in the parish of MONIKIE, county of FORFAR, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Monikie; containing 56 inhabitants.

BANKTON-PARK, a village, in the parish of KETTLE, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, ½ a mile (S.) from Kettle; containing 136 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on the road from Cupar to Leslie, and consists of neat houses of modern erection.

BANNOCKBURN, for a time a quoad sacra parish, including the village of Bannockburn, in the parish of ST. NINIAN'S, county of STIRLING; containing 3176 inhabitants, of whom 2206 are in the village, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Stirling, on the road to Falkirk. Nearly all the inhabitants of the village are employed in manufacturing tartans, shawls, and carpets. There are very extensive coal-works, producing a material of the best quality, which is sent in large quantities to most of the surrounding districts; and also a tan-work for preparing foreign skins, as well as skins from the country around. A post-office is established under Stirling; here is a station of the Scottish Central railway, and fairs are held in June and October. The small river Bannock, running directly through the village, gives name to this place, which is celebrated in history as the scene of the decisive battle between Robert Bruce and Edward II., in 1314, when the Scots obtained a signal victory, Edward and the English being completely routed. To the south of the field of Bannockburn, on the 11th of June, 1488, was fought the field of Stirling, or battle of Sauchie, between James III. and the confederate lords, wherein that monarch lost his life. A church, containing 900 sittings, was opened in October 1838; it now belongs to the Free Church, and there is also a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod.—See NINIAN'S, ST.

BANTON, for a time a quoad sacra parish, forming part of the parish of KILSYTH, in the county of STIRLING; extending about five miles in length, and three in breadth, and containing 964 inhabitants, of whom 136 are in the village of Banton, 200 in the village of Auchinmully, and 65 in the Mullans. These villages

are inhabited mostly by colliers and miners, and lie about three miles north-east of Kilsyth. In the year 1844, there were in the district twelve ironstone pits and four coal-works, all in working order; a corn-mill, two flax-mills, a paper-mill, and a sickle-mill; also a power-loom factory, newly erected to contain sixty-four looms. The church was built in 1837, by subscription, and a grant from the General Assembly's church extension committee; it is seated for 426 persons, and is capable of being enlarged by a gallery to accommodate 200 more. This place of worship now belongs to the Free Church. A school, and a dwelling-house for the master, were erected in 1771, at a cost of about £30, and rebuilt in 1837 on a larger and improved plan, at an expense of about £320, which was defrayed by voluntary contributions. There is a subscription library, opened in 1835, which contains about 200 volumes.

BARA, county of HADDINGTON.—See GARVALD.

BARACHNIE, a village, in the parish of OLD MONKLAND, forming part of the late quoad sacra parish of CROSSHILL, Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 3½ miles (E.) from Glasgow; containing 235 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Glasgow to Airdrie, a short distance from Bailiestone Toll, and on the borders of Barony parish. In the vicinity are extensive coal-works.

BARBARAVILLE, a village, in the parish of KILMUIR EASTER, county of Ross and CROMARTY; containing 173 inhabitants.

BARBERSWELLS, a hamlet, in the parish of RUTHVEN, county of FORFAR; containing 36 inhabitants. It is situated on the borders of Airlie parish, a little to the south of the road between Blairgowrie and Kirriemuir; and the river Isla flows eastward of the hamlet.

BARHILL, a small hamlet, in the parish of COLMONELL, district of CARRICK, county of AYR, 12 miles (S. S. E.) from Girvan. This place, which is of recent origin, is situated on the river Dhuisk, and on the road from Girvan to Newton-Stewart. Cattle-markets are held on the fourth Friday in April, September, and October (O. S.), and are attended by numerous dealers from the adjoining districts.

BARJARG, a hamlet, in the parish of KEIR, county of DUMFRIES; containing 58 inhabitants. It lies near the river Nith, on the east side of the parish, about two miles and a half south from the village church, and on the road between Penpont and Dumfries.

BARLEYSIDE, a village, in the parish of FALKIRK, county of STIRLING, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Falkirk; containing 92 inhabitants. It is situated near the western boundary of the parish of Polmont.

BARNHILL, a hamlet, in the parish of MONIFIETH, county of FORFAR; containing 41 inhabitants. It lies a little south of the Dundee and Arbroath road.

BARNHILL, a village, in the parish of BLANTYRE, Middle ward of the county of LANARK, ½ a mile (N.) from Blantyre; containing 165 inhabitants. It is near the eastern boundary of Cambuslang parish.

BARNWEILL, county of AYR.—See CRAIGIE.

BARNYARDS, a village, in the parish of KILCONQUHAR, district of St. ANDREW'S, county of FIFE; containing 232 inhabitants. It adjoins the village of Kilconquhar, which lies to the north of Elie, and of which, although it retains a separate name, it may now be said to form a part.

BARONY, county of LANARK.—See GLASGOW.

BARR, a parish, in the district of CARRICK, county of AYR, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from Girvan; containing 959 inhabitants, of whom about 230 are in the village. It is supposed to have derived its name from the almost inaccessible site of the ancient village, surrounded on all sides by rugged hills of precipitous elevation, and only to be approached by a narrow and wild glen, frequently impassable from the swelling of a small stream which intersects it, and which in winter attains the violence of a torrent. This parish, which formed a natural barrier between the counties of Ayr and Galloway, was included in the parishes of Girvan and Dailly till the year 1653, when it was erected into a parish of itself. It comprises nearly 70,000 acres, of which only 1200 are arable, and not above 1000 more capable of being rendered profitable. The surface is mostly an extensive level, with various ridges of different elevation, two of which rise from the banks of the river Stinchar to the height of nearly 1200 feet; while a third, in a direction nearly parallel to these, on the south-east, is about 1400 feet above the sea. Another range, forming part of that chain of mountainous heights stretching from Ayrshire into Galloway, has an elevation of nearly 2700 feet. The chief rivers are, the Stinchar, which has its source in this parish, and taking a south-western course, falls into the sea at Ballantrae; and the Minnoch, which, rising in the highest ridge of hills, flows southward through the lands, and falls into the river Cree, a stream that separates this parish from the county of Galloway. In its course of nearly fifteen miles through the parish, the Stinchar forms a beautiful cascade of about thirty feet; and most of the smaller burns with which the parish abounds, in their several courses fall from heights, with various degrees of beauty. There are numerous lakes of different extent, varying in depth from six to fifteen feet, all of which afford trout of a dark colour, and also yellow trout. The scenery is dreary, from the want of wood, of which there is scarcely any in the parish.

In the lower lands the soil is of good quality, and in the high lands principally moss; the chief crops are grain of all kinds, and potatoes. Surface-draining has been extensively practised, and the grounds are partially inclosed; but improvement in the system of husbandry is greatly retarded from the want of good roads and facilities of drawing lime. Attention is paid to the management of the dairy, and a moderate number of milch-cows, mostly of the Ayrshire breed, have been introduced; but the main dependence of the farmer is on the rearing of cattle and sheep, for which the hills provide tolerable pasturage. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7578. The few trees indigenous to the soil are ash and alder; and the plantations, which are on a very limited scale, are larch, interspersed with oak and ash, which seem to thrive well. The substrata are chiefly conglomerate rock, which appears in very irregular masses, and limestone of good quality, which is wrought to a small extent: in that portion of the limestone that lies near the bed of the river, some fine specimens of fossil shells are found. Slate-quarries have been also opened, but they have not been wrought to any extent. The village, which is neatly built, has a post-office established under Girvan. Fairs are held annually, but very little business is trans-

acted at them, and from the want of good roads, little facility of intercourse is afforded with the surrounding district.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Crown; the minister's stipend is £231. 3. 1., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum. The church, an ancient edifice, is in good repair, and had a gallery added in 1834; it is adapted for a congregation of 410 persons. A place of worship has been erected in connexion with the Free Church. The parochial school is well conducted; the master's salary is £34. 4. 4½., with £18 fees, and a house and garden. A parochial library has been established, which has a collection of nearly 200 volumes. There are some remains of a chapel called Kirk Dominæ, and on the rising ground near its site is a well, to which is an approach through an ancient and well-built archway: this chapel was in tolerable preservation till the year 1653, when the roof was taken off, and placed on the parish church. Viscount Stair, well known as ambassador of George II., at the court of France, in 1720, was born in the parish.

BARRA, a parish, in the county of INVERNESS; including the islands of Barra, Bernera, Fladda, Fuday, Helesay, Mingala, Pabba, Sandra, and Watersay; and containing 2363 inhabitants, of whom 1977 are in the island of Barra. The word Barra is supposed by some to be formed of *Bar*, a point or top, and *Ay* or *I*, an island, and to have been applied to this place in reference to its position in the great group to which it belongs, it being the most southern or head of the larger islands among the Hebrides. But its etymology is more generally traced to St. Barr, the tutelary saint to whom the principal place of worship, called Killbar, was dedicated, and whose reputation was here so great, that his anniversary has been celebrated for ages, on the 25th of September, and is still regularly observed with morning ceremonies at the chapel, and afternoon festivities at Killbar, by the inhabitants, most of whom are Roman Catholics. The island of Barra, and the islands surrounding it, have been from time immemorial the property of the Macneils, who are said to have had possession of them before the Danish invasion, and to have been the first of that name who came from Ireland. This family, by their great power, and particularly their skill in maritime affairs, gave great annoyance to all their neighbours, carrying their depredations into every part of the Western Islands; and one them, called Ruaridh an Tartair, or "the noisy or troublesome Roderick", signalized himself especially by his piracies. He was at length captured for an attack on one of Queen Elizabeth's ships; great skill and ingenuity, in consequence of a reward offered, having been employed to effect his apprehension. The seat of the family was Kismull Castle, still in good preservation, situated in the centre of a bay, and on a small rock which is covered at high water. The structure is of irregular figure, about sixty feet high, with a square tower at one corner, the whole strongly built, and surrounded by spots for the anchorage of small vessels. It was the residence of the lairds of Barra till the beginning of the last century, about which time it ceased to be inhabited.

The PARISH consists of more than twenty islands, about half of them uninhabited, and serving only as grazing stations. It was disjoined from that of South Uist in 1733. The parish is situated at the south-western extremity of the Hebrides, and measures in length, from Scirrival, the most northern point of the main island, to Bernera, the most southern island, about twenty-eight miles, including the several intervening channels. The area is about 22,000 acres, of which 3922 are under cultivation, 1540 sandy waste, 16,139 hill pasture, and the remainder moss. The currents run with great rapidity and violence through the channels, of which that on the north is six miles across, separating Barra from South Uist. On the east are the islands of Canna and Rum, distant twenty-six miles; those of Coll and Tiree, on the south, are thirty miles off, and on the west is the Atlantic Ocean, which, at the blowing of the south-west wind, rolls its waves with such impetuosity and fury that they not only drive large quantities of sand over the islands, but render intercourse between them quite impossible.

The shore is indented with numerous fissures and creeks, and pierced with many arms of the sea. Upon the west, with the exception of two or three sandy inlets and bays, it is thickly set with rocks, a huge barrier of which, broken in several parts into frightful chasms by the constant action of the sea, rises majestically against the tremendous waves, and supplies a powerful rampart to check their fury. On the east, the coast is in general rocky, with some intervening portions of heath, moss, and sand; and in this part are the principal bays, which form excellent and safe harbours, and among which are those of Bayhierava, Uilevay, Castlebay, Watersaybay, Fladda Sound, and Ottirvore. The chief headland is Barra Head, on the island of Bernera, where a very superior lighthouse has lately been erected. This island, and the contiguous one of Mingala, are particularly distinguished for the height of their rocks, and for their grand and romantic scenery, increased in its effect by the numberless sea-fowl that frequent them throughout the summer. Barra, the largest island, is about twelve miles long, from three to six miles broad, and is broken, especially on the eastern side, by many bays and arms of the sea. It has a rocky barren aspect at a distance, but upon a nearer approach its appearance is more interesting, and its lower grounds, containing some rich meadows and fertile valleys, contrast well with its lofty hills, covered to the summits with verdant pasture. There are many springs of good fresh water, and four fresh-water lakes abounding in black trout and eels, and varying in length from half a mile to a mile.

The SOIL comprises light black, and sandy earth, moss, and meadow; and the crops, consisting of barley, oats, and potatoes, grown merely for home consumption, ripen very early on the sandy soils, of which there is a considerable extent. Agriculture here takes its prevailing character from that of the population; it is unformed and rugged, and the district is more suited to grazing than tillage. The lands are let principally to small tenants, and the habitations in general are of the very lowest kind, as well as the resources and manner of life of the tenants. The cattle are of a good description, and a new and improved breed of sheep has been recently introduced; the horses are small, but hardy and well shaped, and are numerous in the parish, being found useful in transporting sea-weed for manure, and for the preparation of kelp. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2470. The rocks consist chiefly of

coarse granite; but in the island of Bernera a quarry has been opened of granite of a very superior kind, of which the lighthouse was built. At Eoligary is the house of Barra, a commodious residence, well sheltered, and surrounded by good fields: it was built by the late proprietor, who transplanted some trees, of which the parish is remarkably bare, to the grounds of his mansion; but though they had thriven tolerably well in their former situation, they soon pined away after their removal. A few of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing, and four vessels used for this purpose belong to the place; but the poverty of the people operates not only to straiten their agricultural efforts, and to keep the capabilities of the soil in a great degree in abeyance, but also to confine their fishing within very narrow limits, although Barra is one of the best stations on the west coast. Besides lobsters, crabs, whelks, limpets, mussels, and cockles, the last of which are very abundant, and often supply a principal article of food, the neighbouring seas abound with ling, cod, tusk, hake, turbot, and flounders; and immense shoals of herrings also come up, which the inhabitants are unable to take for want of suitable tackle. About twenty or thirty boats are sometimes employed, with five men in each; and if successful, and the weather permits, they carry the ling and cod to Glasgow and Greenock in their own boats. Many cearbans, or sail-fish, were formerly taken by means of the harpoon, and large quantities of oil extracted; but this branch has now failed, through the inability of the fishermen to provide the tackle.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Uist, synod of Glenelg, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £165. 10. 5., of which a portion is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £17. 10. per annum. The church is a plain structure, built a few years since, and conveniently situated in the centre of the parish, about six miles from each extremity of the main island. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. The parochial school affords instruction in English and writing, and the master is qualified to teach the classics, book-keeping, and geography; he has a salary of £26: the school has been only lately opened, and education is at present quite in its infancy, the inhabitants being mostly unable to read or write. The poor enjoy the benefit of a bequest of £400, left by two persons, natives of the parish. At Killbar are several ruins of ancient chapels dedicated to St. Barr, some of which have an altar of rough stones at one end, and the pedestal of a cross at a short distance: a wooden figure of the saint was formerly fixed up for the adoration of the people, and was dressed in superior attire on the celebration of the anniversary. Watch-towers are to be seen in every direction; and upon the lakes are "duns", supposed to be of Scandinavian origin. There are also many of the circles usually called Druidical. A few years since, a gold medal was found in digging the clergyman's garden, about the size of a half-crown piece, cast for the coronation of Augustus II., King of Poland, and which is said to have belonged to some passenger on board of a Dutch ship wrecked here in the early part of the last century.

BARREL-OF-BUTTER, an islet, in the parish of Orphir, county of Orkney. It is one of the smallest of the Orkneys, and is situated to the south of the island of Pomona, in Scalpa Flow, a large expanse of water resembling a small Mediterranean Sea. Here was formerly a seal-fishery, for which the neighbouring farmer paid the proprietor a barrel of oil yearly, until the frequency of shipping scared the seals from the isle, when the proprietor, determined not to lose his rent, converted the tack-duty into a barrel of butter, which is still paid by the tenant. Hence the isle derives its present name, the ancient one being Carlin-Skerry.

BARRHEAD, for a time a quoad sacra parish, including the villages of Barrhead, Cross-Arthurlee, Grahamstown, and Newton-Ralston, in the parish of Neilston, Upper ward of the county of Renfrew, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Paisley; the whole containing 5337 inhabitants. This place is situated on the stream of the Levern, on which are a number of waterfalls that have contributed much to the manufactures of the district, consisting of cotton spinning and weaving, and printing, bleaching, and dyeing, all extensively carried on, principally for the Glasgow and Paisley markets. Coal is abundant in the district, and mines are in operation. The village, situated on the road from Glasgow to Irvine, is of considerable size, and for the most part inhabited by persons engaged in the various works; it has a post-office with a good delivery, and an act was passed in 1845 for the construction of a railway from Glasgow by Barrhead to Neilston, which is now open from Glasgow to Barrhead. In 1848 an act was passed for a railway from Paisley to Barrhead. A fair is held, chiefly for pleasure, on the last Friday in June, when a horse-race also takes place. The parish was in the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr: the church, a neat structure, was built by subscription, in 1839; and the minister was elected by the male communicants. There is a good school, of which the teacher has a room rent-free; also a mechanics' subscription library.

BARRY, or BARRIE, a parish, in the county of Forfar, including the former quoad sacra district of Carnoustie, and containing 2124 inhabitants, of whom 217 are in the village of Barry, 9 miles (E. N. E.) from Dundee, and 1268 in the village of Carnoustie. This parish is situated at the southern extremity of the county, on the shore of the German Ocean, and at the mouth of the Firth of Tay; measuring about four miles from north to south, and three and a half from east to west. In the latter direction it is intersected, throughout its whole extent, by a high verdant bank, supposed to have once formed a steep shore of the ocean, and separating the locality into two grand divisions totally dissimilar in character. That on the north is of a good soil, and elevated about fifty feet above the southern portion, from which it has the appearance of an extensive and regularly constructed terrace. The lower division is sandy and sterile, affording in general but a scanty pasture for a few sheep and cattle, with small patches of arable land, producing, in moist seasons, moderate crops of grain. The whole comprises about 4000 acres, half being in the sandy, and half in the cultivated, portion. In the upper part the soil has the several varieties of light loam, good gravel, and a deep black earth; and under the skilful application of the most approved usages of husbandry, crops are obtained of wheat, barley, oats, peas, turnips, flax, clover, and potatoes, nearly equal to those grown in more favoured districts. Of the part never yet cultivated, covering nearly 2000 acres, very little is serviceable on account of the light and sandy

nature of the soil, except for occasional pastures. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4052. The larger part of the population, both male and female, are engaged in the manufacture of brown and white linen, for the Dundee and Arbroath houses. A vitriol-work, employing four or five hands, was erected a few years since; and there are five stations for the fishing of salmon, belonging to three different proprietors. The turnpike-road and the railroad between Dundee and Arbroath pass through the parish; and to these two towns the produce is usually sent for sale. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Arbroath, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Crown; the minister's stipend is £143. 12. 11., with a manse, and a glebe of five acres, valued at £5. 10. per annum. The church, situated in the centre of the parish, is a plain structure, altered and enlarged in the year 1818. A place of worship and a schoolroom have been erected in connexion with the Free Church. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £29. 18. 9., with £30 fees. Till lately there were several tumuli on the eastern limit of the parish; and in the same vicinity, near Carnoustie, were the vestiges of a camp, where, it is said, the Danes under Camus were defeated by the Scots headed by Malcolm II.

BARVAS, a parish, in the island of Lewis, county of Ross and Cromarty, 10 miles (N. W. by N.) from Stornoway; containing, with the former quoad sacra district of Cross, 3850 inhabitants. The name of this place, like many other names in the neighbourhood, is supposed to be of Norwegian derivation; but its signification is altogether unknown. From the memorials which still remain, the Danes appear to have had some connexion with the district. A fort, now in ruins, evidently of Danish construction, stands on the border of a loch south of Bragar, and three buildings of the same description are to be seen between Shadir and Borve, each of them, by its peculiar form, locality, and appendages, indicating the scene of the military operations of that people. On a plain of moss between Barvas and Shadir stands an immense stone, eighteen feet high, and almost as much in girth, supposed to have been raised as a triumphal memorial of the slaughter of some cruel and reckless tyrant of the Danish nation. The ruins of several old chapels and burying-grounds also remain in the parish, shewing the subsequent occupation of the soil by religious teachers. The chapels were dedicated to St. Bridget in Borve, St. Peter in Lower Shadir, St. Mary in Barvas, and St. John in Bragar.

The parish, which is remotely situated, in the northern extremity of the island of Lewis, is about twenty-two miles long and seven broad, containing 16,103 acres, of which number 1468 are in tillage, 489 the best kind of pasture, and 14,146 pasture of an inferior kind. It is bounded on the north-west by the Atlantic Ocean. The coast, which comprises a length of about fourteen miles, is rugged, in many parts bold and rocky, and is beaten by a violent surf when the wind blows from the west or north-west. The surface of the interior is diversified by gentle elevations, except in one or two instances, where it is broken by a deep glen traversed by rivulets, or occupied by a sweeping moor the resort of red mountain deer. There are five rivers, the Glen, the Borve, the Shadir, the Arnal, and the Torra, which rise from springs or lochs, generally six or seven miles up the country, and empty themselves into the ocean. The climate is surcharged with vapour and fog, and subject to violent storms and rains; the striking phenomenon of the Aurora Borealis is frequently seen, in all its splendour and majesty.

The soil of the cultivated land, which chiefly lies along the sea-shore, is black earth, often largely mixed with gravel or sand; but as the main part of the parish is moor, the soil is mostly mossy. The arable portion is overspread with quantities of stones, and the exposure of the land to winds from the sea, without hill or mountain to protect behind, presents a formidable impediment to the labour of the farmer, and sometimes destroys his crops altogether. The rental is small. No produce is exported, the whole being required for home consumption; and but few improvements have been made in agriculture, the backwardness arising chiefly from the shortness of the leases, and the poverty of the people, who in seasons of scarcity are compelled to live upon whelks, periwinkles, limpets, and crabs, the only shell-fish to be found. About 2500 head of black-cattle are reared, which are fed in winter chiefly on sea-weed. The sheep amount to upwards of 7000, and are all of small stature, as also are the horses, which, however, are compact, active, and mettlesome, and well suited to their ordinary work of carrying the sea-weed in double-baskets, over difficult and rocky grounds. The subsoil is a stiff hard clay, which in some parts is covered with large banks of sand, twenty feet high, driven inward from the shore by the continued action of westerly winds. The annual value of real property in the parish is £1942.

The inhabitants live in numerous villages on the coast, almost entirely in an isolated state, having very little communication with others. There are two roads, one running along the coast, and another to Stornoway, the only mart in the island. The parish contains four small bays, into which boats sometimes enter; but the violence of the wind prevents the anchorage of any vessel. Salmon-fishing has been carried on for some years, with considerable success, near the mouths of the rivers; but the nature of the coast rendering other fishing impracticable, the people are generally little inclined to make the employment a steady pursuit. For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lewis, synod of Glenelg, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister has a stipend of £158. 6. 8., partly paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe worth about £20 per annum. The church, built about sixty years since, is a long narrow building, and contains 300 sittings. There is a parochial school, in which the classics and the common branches of education are taught; the master has a salary of £28. Two other schools are supported by the Edinburgh Gaelic School Society. The parish contains several chalybeate springs, but none of them of any note.

BASS, ISLE, in the parish of North Berwick, county of Haddington. It is situated in the mouth of the Firth of Forth, about a mile and a half from the shore; the circumference of the rocky isle is full a mile, and its height above the surface of the sea 420 feet. On the north it is lofty and precipitous; on the south somewhat conical, sloping moderately down to the base: it is only accessible on the south-east. Pasture is afforded for about thirty sheep, and the rock is the

resort of myriads of sea-fowl. Its history is of considerable interest: it was purchased by government in October 1671, and converted into a state prison for the Covenanters, a purpose which it served during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. After the Revolution, it held out for several years against the new dynasty, amidst numerous and vigorous enterprises for its reduction, and was signalized as the last place in Great Britain that yielded to the rule of William and Mary. In 1701 the king ordered the fortifications to be demolished, and in 1706 the Bass was granted by the crown to President Sir Hew Dalrymple for one Scots penny, reserving the power of re-fortifying the rock, should government at any time deem it expedient to do so. The fort and the dungeons are all unroofed, and the chief interest of the isle arises from its historical associations, these crumbling ruins speaking of seventeen years' solitude and suffering, endured by above fifty of Scotland's sons, who, some for a longer and some for a shorter part of that period, here endured a painful imprisonment and exile for their zeal as Covenanters.—See North Berwick.

BATHAN'S (ST.), ABBEY, a parish, in the county of Berwick, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Dunse; containing 146 inhabitants. The appellation of this place has been successively written St. Boythan's, Bothan's, and Bathan's, which last form it has preserved since the earlier part of the eighteenth century: the name was derived from the patron saint, Baithen, who laboured here in the former part of the seventh century, and to whom the first church was dedicated. The word Abbey, it is supposed, was prefixed to distinguish the parish from the parish of Gifford or Yester, in East Lothian, which was also called St. Bothan's, but had no convent. Near the church, which was destroyed more than once by fire during the incursions of the Danes, a convent of Cistercian nuns was founded between the years 1184 and 1200, with the title of priory, by Ada, daughter to King William the Lion, and wife to Patrick, Earl of Dunbar. This institution, by the liberal benefactions of the foundress and her husband, and various other persons, acquired considerable estates, in addition to the patronage of the church, by which the nuns were enabled, through the appointment of a vicar, to appropriate to themselves the revenues of the living. A chapel was also founded in the parish, about a quarter of a mile from the nunnery, on the same side of the river Whitadder; the foundations of which lately existed. At Strafontane, which is now part of the parish, but was anciently distinct, an hospital was founded in the reign of David I., which at one time was dependent on the abbey of Alnwick, but was transferred in 1437 by the abbot of that place to the monastery of Dryburgh. It came afterwards into the possession of the collegiate church of Dunglass, and was ultimately converted into a church.

The mean length of the parish, from east to west, is about three miles and a quarter, and its breadth two miles and a half. It contains about 5000 acres, of which 2600 are hilly pasture never cultivated, 100 wood, and 2300 arable. The parish is situated among the Lammermoor hills, and the surface consequently consists of hills and slopes, the former of which are for the most part covered with heath; the hills rise to various elevations, of between 300 and 400 feet above the intervening vales, and then spread out into extensive flats. The level grounds on the banks of the streams which receive the drainage of the hills, are in general fertile, as well as many of the slopes, but the upper lands are altogether barren. The Whitadder is the only river: after a course of about twelve miles, in which it is joined by the Dye and many smaller streams, it assumes, in its passage through the parish, a beautifully meandering form, and receives, besides many rivulets, the tributary waters of the Monynut and the Ware, which extend its width to about eighty feet. A bridge of wood upon stone piers, on the tension-bar principle, has been erected across the river, and is much admired for its simplicity of construction and elegance of form. The soil of the parish is equal, if not superior, to any part of the Lammermoor range, which is throughout of meagre quality, and much better suited to the pasturage of sheep and cattle than the growth of corn. The agricultural produce principally comprises oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips: the sheep are the Cheviots, mixed with a few of the black-faced, and the ewes of each of these are in many cases crossed with the Leicesters. Considerable improvements have been made in husbandry, consisting chiefly in drainage, and the reclaiming of waste land. The annual value of real property in the parish is £1397. Veins of copper-ore have been discovered on the estate of St. Bathan's, and the mineral was worked in 1828 by an English mining company, but after the first attempt the undertaking was abandoned. There is no village; but a group of pleasing and interesting objects in the romantic vale through which the Whitadder runs, includes the house of St. Bathan's, a corn-mill, the church, the manse standing on an acclivity in the midst of trees, and the school-house.

For ecclesiastical purposes, the parish of Abbey St. Bathan's is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunse, synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The patronage belongs to the Crown; and the minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., with a manse, built in 1822, and a glebe of fourteen acres, worth £13 per annum. The church, which is conveniently situated, is an ancient edifice in good repair, and accommodates 140 persons. The east window, part of the ancient building, is still in some measure preserved; and when lately repairing the north wall of the edifice, a recumbent statue of a nun was found, but without any inscription: in this wall was formerly an arched door, now built up, which communicated with the monastic buildings. There is a parochial school, in which the usual branches of education are taught, with mathematics and Latin; the master has a salary of £26. 8., with about £12 fees, and a house. In a woody nook at a little distance from the church is a spring named St. Bathan's well, formerly esteemed of miraculous power in healing diseases, and to which the superstitious still attach many surprising virtues.

BATHGATE, an independent burgh of barony, and a parish, in the county of Linlithgow, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Linlithgow, and 18 (W. by S.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the village of Armadale, 3928 inhabitants, of whom 2809 are in the town. This place, the name of which, in a charter of Malcolm IV. written *Batket*, is of unknown derivation, formed part of the extensive possessions given by King Robert Bruce, in 1316, with his daughter the Princess Marjory, on her

marriage to Walter, high steward of Scotland, ancestor of the royal family of Stuart, who had one of his principal residences at this place, where he died in 1328. Of this ancient castle, some slight traces of the foundations only are discernible, in a morass about a quarter of a mile from the town, in which, though the land has been drained and brought into cultivation, kitchen utensils of brass, and coffins rudely formed of flat stones, have been discovered by the plough. The barony, with the sheriffdom of Bathgate, which had been annexed to it, was granted by Charles II. in 1663 to Thomas Hamilton, and subsequently became the property of the Hope family, of whom John, the second Earl of Hopetoun, on the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, claimed £2000 as an indemnity. There are few events of importance connected with the history of Bathgate, with the exception of some occasional encounters which took place during the time of the Covenanters, between the inhabitants and the soldiery who were sent to disperse their meetings.

The TOWN is chiefly situated on the acclivity of a hill, on the north side of the middle road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, and consists of several well-formed streets of neatly-built houses, from which others, of inferior character, branch off in various directions. The principal streets are paved, and well lighted with gas from works erected by a company; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. A subscription library has been established, which has a collection of about 300 volumes, and is well supported. The post-office has two deliveries from Glasgow, and one from Edinburgh, daily; and branches of the National Bank of Scotland and the Glasgow Union Bank, have been opened in the town. The cotton manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent, affording employment to about 500 of the inhabitants, in hand-loom weaving, chiefly for the Glasgow houses; and about 160 women and girls are engaged in tambour-work. A distillery and a brewery, both on an extensive scale, are in active operation; and there are two brick and tile works, where several hands are employed. The market, which is abundantly supplied with grain, and numerously attended, is on Wednesday. Fairs for cattle and horses are held on the third Wednesday in April, the first Wednesday after Whitsuntide (O. S.), the fourth Wednesday in June, the third Wednesday in August, the fourth Wednesday in October, and the first Wednesday after Martinmas (O. S.). Of these the principal are the Whitsuntide and Martinmas fairs, which are attended by dealers from all parts of the country. Facility of communication is afforded by the Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Lanark and Borrowstounness, turnpike-roads, which pass through the parish, and by other roads kept in good repair by statute labour. But the chief means of intercourse are those presented by the railway, lately opened, from Bathgate to the Edinburgh and Glasgow line near the Ratho station.

In 1824 the inhabitants, with the concurrence of the superior of the town, obtained an act of parliament conferring a charter of incorporation, and vesting the government of the town as an independent burgh of barony in a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and twelve councillors, annually elected by the burgesses, who must be holders of houses or tenements valued at £3 per annum, and are entitled to become burgesses on the payment of fees not exceeding £2. 2. Originally the town was a burgh of barony, a baron-bailie being appointed by the proprietor of the estate. The jurisdiction of the magistrates, which is confined to the limits of the burgh, extends to civil pleas not exceeding £25, and to the trial of petty offences, for which they hold courts as occasion may require; but the number of causes is very inconsiderable. A sheriff's small-debt circuit court is held four times in the year, under the sheriff of the county, who is also appointed sheriff of Bathgate. There is a small prison, containing three cells for criminals, and a room for debtors, under the management of the corporation; but it is rarely used. The seal of the burgh simply bears the inscription, "*Sigillum Commune Burgi de Bathgate*", in an outer circle; and, within, the words, "erected by act of parliament 5th George IV. 1824", with a crown.

The PARISH is about seven miles and a half in length, and about four miles in extreme breadth, comprising an area of 11,214 acres, of which 8700 are arable, 800 pasture, 500 woodland and plantations, and the remainder, excepting the site of the town of Bathgate and the village of Armadale, roads and waste. Its surface, though generally level, is diversified by the hills of the Knock and the Reiving Craig, which nearly equal the Cairnapple in height, attaining an elevation of about 1450 feet above the sea. The only river is the Almond, which separates it for about a mile from the parish of Whitburn. There are numerous springs, and, in the grounds of Balbardie, a lake partly artificial, about eleven acres in extent, and averaging five feet in depth. The soil, on the slopes of the hills, is rich; in the lower grounds it is wet and marshy, though it has been greatly benefited by draining: the lands which are not under tillage, afford good pasturage for cattle. The system of agriculture is in an improved state, and a considerable portion of waste has been reclaimed; the crops are grain of every sort, with potatoes and turnips, and much attention is paid to the management of the dairy-farms. Few sheep are pastured, and the cattle are of various mixed breeds, but, on the dairy-farms, mostly of the pure Ayrshire kind. The farm buildings are inferior to others in the district; but improvements are gradually taking place under the auspices of an agricultural society in the town, which awards premiums at its annual meetings, when there is a show of cattle. A horticultural society has also been established. The plantations consist of oak, ash, elm, and plane, with larch, silver, spruce, and Scotch firs. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,975.

The substratum is principally coal, forming part of the central coal-field of Scotland, and of which several mines are worked: the seams are frequently intersected with dykes of whinstone. Limestone is also found, both of the marine and lacustrine formation; in the former are various species of corrallines, ammonites, and marine shells, and in both are veins of lead containing portions of silver-ore. In one of the quarries, called the silver mine, the ore was wrought for some time, yielding a considerable quantity of silver, which gradually diminished till the working was ultimately discontinued. There are several limestone-quarries and lime-works, producing lime of good quality. In connexion with the strata of coal is found iron-ore, which was formerly wrought by the Carron Iron Company,

and for the working of which, in another part of the parish, a company recently formed are carrying on operations. Thin layers of mineral pitch are occasionally found in the limestone. Freestone and whinstone are likewise abundant; one of the quarries of the former is constantly wrought, on the lands of Balbardie, producing stone of excellent quality for building, and the latter is wrought chiefly for the roads. Balbardie House is a handsome mansion, erected towards the close of the last century, after a design by Mr. Adam, and beautifully situated in a well-wooded park of more than 100 acres, containing much diversified scenery; and Boghead, another residence, is surrounded with thriving plantations, formed by the present proprietor.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Linlithgow, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale: the minister's stipend is £132. 8. 4., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £19 per annum; patron, the Earl of Hopetoun. The church, erected in 1739, is a plain building, situated in the town, and nearly in the centre of the parish; it is in good repair, and contains 719 sittings. There are places of worship for the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, and United Original Seceders. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4½., with a house and garden, and the fees average £26 per annum. The Bathgate Academy was founded by Mr. John Newlands, a native of this parish, who died in Jamaica in 1799, and bequeathed the principal part of his property to trustees, for the erection and endowment of a free school here. The trustees, after resisting an attempt to invalidate the bequest, in which they were indemnified by the personal security of Mr. Majoribanks, received £14,500, and immediately opened schools in different parts of the parish, which, on the subsequent increase of the funds, were concentrated in 1833 in the present institution. It is under the superintendence of a rector, who is also the classical master, two English masters, and a master for writing, arithmetic, and the mathematics; and is attended by about 500 children, who are all gratuitously taught. The building is handsome; it consists of a centre and two wings connected by a colonnade, and comprises a house for the rector, with four ample class-rooms, a library, in which are more than 700 volumes, and other apartments, with a spacious play-ground in front. The poor are partly supported by the interest of £1100 bequeathed by Mr. Henry Calder, yielding £53 per annum. There are some Druidical remains in the vicinity; and in different parts of the parish have been found coins of Edward I., Queen Elizabeth, and Charles II. Several of the springs are strongly chalybeate; and on the estate of Couston, the water resembles in its quality that of the celebrated spring of Dollar.

BAYNTON, county of FIFE.—See BANETON.

BEATH, a parish, in the district of DUNFERMLINE, county of FIFE, 2½ miles (S.) from Blair-Adam Inn; containing, with the villages of Cowden-Beath, Kelty, and Oakfield, 973 inhabitants. This parish, though now destitute of any trees of the kind, is supposed to have originally abounded with birch, and from that circumstance to have derived its name, anciently written *Baith*, which in the Gaelic language signifies a birch-tree. It is situated on the great road from Perth to Queensferry, extending about four miles in length and three miles in breadth, and comprising 6500 acres, of which about 5300 are arable, 500 meadow and pasture, 500 woodland and plantations, and the remainder water and waste. The surface is very irregular, rising in many places into hills of considerable elevation, some of which afford rich pasture, and one called the Hill of Beath commands interesting views. The scenery has been in some parts enriched with thriving plantations, and is enlivened by the Loch Fitty, a fine sheet of water about three miles in circumference, and abounding with pike, perch, and other fish. In general the soil is good, consisting of a clay and loam, interspersed occasionally with moss; the crops are oats, barley, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips, with wheat occasionally, and a small quantity of flax. The system of agriculture is greatly improved; a considerable quantity of waste has been reclaimed, and much land which from previous mismanagement was unproductive has been rendered fertile. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4404. Among the substrata are whinstone and sandstone: coal is found in abundance, and three collieries are worked in the parish, which afford a plentiful supply of fuel: limestone is also wrought, but on a very limited scale. Facility of communication is presented by the Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of the Earl of Moray; the minister's stipend is about £165, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £17 per annum. The church is a handsome edifice, erected in 1835, and affords ample accommodation. The parochial school is attended by about 100 pupils; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with £30 fees, and a house and garden.

BEAULY, a village, in the parish of KILMORACK, county of INVERNESS, 18 miles (W.) from Inverness; containing 560 inhabitants. It is situated at the mouth of the river of the same name; and was distinguished for a priory founded in 1230, which at the Dissolution came into the possession of Hugh, Lord Frazer, of Lovat, in whose family it continued until 1745, when it was forfeited to the crown: a portion of the walls is still standing. The village is a considerable thoroughfare to and from all the more northern Highland counties; and the Beauly is navigable for small vessels for about three miles above it. The river is formed by the union, near Erchless Castle, of the Farrer, Canich, and Glass streams; it takes an eastern course, and after forming the falls of Kilmorack and other cascades, merges in an arm of the sea connected with the Moray Firth.—See KILMORACK.

BEDRULE, a parish, in the district of JEDBURGH, county of ROXBURGH, 3 miles (S. W.) from Jedburgh; containing, with the villages of Bedrule, Newtown, and Rewcastle, 256 inhabitants, of whom 111 are in the village of Bedrule. This place derives its name from its situation on the small but rapid and impetuous river Rule, whose waters, impeded in their progress by fragments of loosened rock, pursue their course with tumultuous noise. It lays claim to considerable antiquity, and formed part of the possessions of the Turnbull family, one of whose descendants was keeper of the privy seal in 1441, and subsequently Bishop of Glasgow: he procured a bull from Pope Nicholas V. for erecting a college for literature within the city of Glasgow, in 1452 or

1453. The parish, which is nearly in the centre of the county, is of elliptic form, and comprises about 1600 acres of arable land, an equal quantity in pasture, about forty acres of woodland and plantations, and a considerable portion of waste. The surface is diversified with hills and dales: of the former, the hill of Dunian, in the south-east, is the highest, rising in a circular form to an elevation of 1031 feet above the sea; it is flat on the summit, and forms a conspicuous mark for mariners. The scenery is generally picturesque, and in some parts enriched with stately wood. The chief rivers are, the Rule, which winds between wooded banks displaying much beauty; and the Teviot, which skirts the parish for a considerable distance, and receives the waters of the Rule at no great distance from the village.

The soil is extremely various, though generally fertile: near the rivers it is a rich sandy loam, resting on a bed of gravel, and in some parts intermixed with clay; in other places, of a thinner and less productive quality, on a subsoil of retentive clay. The principal crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips; the system of agriculture is improved, and lime and bone-dust are unsparingly used for the benefit of the land. Great attention is paid to the rearing of live stock, for which the pastures are well adapted: the sheep are of the Cheviot breed, with a few scores of the Leicestershire, and a few Merinos; the cattle, of which only a moderate number are fed for the butcher, are all of the short-horned breed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2747. The woods consist chiefly of birch, alder, common and mountain ash, hazel, cherry, and oak; and the plantations, of firs of all kinds, which thrive well. In general the substrata are greywacke, of which the hills mainly consist, and sandstone of a reddish hue; the sandstone is of excellent quality, and is extensively quarried for building and for ornamental uses. There are some indications of coal, but no adequate attempts have been made to obtain it: limestone is also found, at Bedrule hill, and a quarry was formerly open there, but the working of it has been discontinued. Knowsouth House, in the parish, is a very elegant mansion in the Elizabethan style of architecture, situated in a highly picturesque and richly-wooded demesne, laid out with great taste.

For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, synod of Merse and Teviotdale: the minister's stipend is £150, with a manse and glebe; patrons, the Hume family. The church, erected about 1805, is a substantial edifice, situated on the summit of a steep bank, and adapted for 140 persons. The parochial school is well attended; the master's salary is £26, with from £15 to £20 fees, and a house and garden. There are some slight remains of the castle of Bedrule, the baronial seat of the Turnbulls, consisting chiefly of the foundations of the ancient buildings, on the right bank of the Rule; and on the opposite side of the river are vestiges of out-works formerly connected with that stronghold: the site commands an extensive prospect. Remains also exist of an old fort at Fulton, one of the numerous strongholds erected during the times of border warfare. On the farm of Newton, near the road from Jedburgh to Hawick, is the site of an encampment, surrounded on all sides but one by a fosse of running water; it is situated on a sloping piece of ground in Newton moor, and is about 600 feet in circumference: the work is supposed to have been an outstation connected with a Roman camp at Stirk-rigg, about a mile distant, but of which every trace has been obliterated by the plough. Not far from this station is a well called Our Lady's Well, which runs into a neighbouring pond, said to have been constructedby the monks of Jedburgh for a fish-pond.

BEIL-GRANGE, a hamlet, in the parish of Stenton, county of Haddington, 1 mile (S. S. W.) from Stenton; containing 53 inhabitants. It is near the borders of the parish of Dunbar, and is remarkable for a splendid mansion in its vicinity. The Beil rivulet passes on the north of the hamlet, and, flowing by Belton and Westbarns, falls into the ocean.—See Stenton.

BEITH, a parish, chiefly in the district of Cunninghame, county of Ayr, and partly in the Upper ward of the county of Renfrew, 18 miles (W. S. W.) from Glasgow; including the villages of Gateside, Northbar, and Burnhouse, and containing 5795 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have taken its name from a Celtic term signifying "birch", and many parts of the district are referred to, as still bearing names formed partly with the word *wood*, such as Roughwood, Woodside, Threepwood, and others. In ancient times the locality consisted of the two great divisions called the barony of Beith, and the lordship of Giffen, the latter being the more extensive, and the two districts being divided from each other by the Powgree, a stream that falls into the Garnock near the south end of Kilbirnie loch. The barony was given in the twelfth century to Kilwinning Abbey by Richard de Moreville, the son and successor of Hugh de Moreville, constable of Scotland, and lord of Cunninghame; and his wife Avicia de Lancaster gave the lands of Beith, Bath, and Threepwood, also to the abbey. This religious establishment erected a chapel here, afterwards the church of Beith, the monks enjoying the tithes and revenues, and finding a curate to do the duty. About the period of the Reformation, the abbot and chapter feued out the lands in the barony for small feu-duties, which, with the other temporalities of the church, passed to Hugh, fifth Earl of Eglinton, who was created lord of erection of the monastery. The lordship of Giffen was given by the family of Moreville to Walter de Mulcaster, the donation comprehending the whole of the lands to the south and west of the Powgree: the ruins of a chapel founded by the monastery of Kilwinning, and dedicated to St. Bridget, are still to be seen on a part of this property.

Beith, at the beginning of the last century, was only a small village, consisting of a few houses in the vicinity of the church; but has since grown into a thriving manufacturing town, with a large and industrious population. It is situated on an eminence, in the midst of a district abounding with beautiful scenery. The town is well lighted with gas, supplied by a company established in 1831, with a capital of £1600. It contains a subscription library of 400 volumes, and two circulating libraries. The population comprises several merchants who deal very extensively in grain, and persons engaged in various kinds of traffic, but is to a great extent composed of hand-loom weavers; and about 200 persons resident in the parish are regularly engaged in the manufacture of flax thread. A mill for spinning flax, lately erected at North-bar, two miles from the town, affords employment to eighty hands; the proprietor has built

several houses, and has commenced feus, so that a considerable village may be expected shortly to arise on this spot. At Roughbank is an establishment of the same description, on a smaller scale, and also a mill for making potato-flour, occupying about fourteen persons; while at Knows an establishment has been formed containing forty steam-looms, furnishing employment to thirty persons. There are two bleachfields at Threepwood, in the north-eastern part of the parish; and the tanning and currying of leather are pursued to a considerable extent in the town. The enterprising spirit of the inhabitants has left untouched scarcely any article of profitable speculation. Beith is a post-town, and there are two arrivals and departures daily; also a daily despatch of letters to the neighbouring towns of Dalry, Kilbirnie, and Lochwinnoch. The great line of road from Glasgow to Portpatrick passes through the town, and the Glasgow and Ayrshire railway has a station about a mile distant from the place.

The marketable produce is usually sent for sale to Glasgow and Paisley; a weekly market, however, of ancient date, is held on Friday, and there are likewise annual fairs, chiefly for horses, on the first Friday in the months of January, February, May, and November (O. S.). A festival vulgarly called Tenant's day, attended by a great concourse of people, and celebrated for its show of horses, is held yearly on the 18th of August (O. S.), in honour of St. Inan, from whose name, with the last letter of the word saint, the appellation of the fair has been formed, by corrupt usage. Inan flourished about the year 839, and though chiefly resident at Irvine, occasionally remained for a time at this place, where he has left memorials in the name applied to the cleft in a rock, still called St. Inan's Chair, and in the name of a well, called St. Inan's Well. A fair called the "Trades' race" was formerly held in the month of June, when the trades assembled, and went in order through the town, with music and flags: this has been given up; but there is still an annual dinner of the merchants, who were united as a society previously to the year 1727, and the whole of whom meet for the purpose of conviviality on the anniversary, and choose a president. A kind of fair, likewise, is held in July, called the "Cadgers' race", when the carters ride in procession through the town. A baron-bailie and a baron-officer were formerly appointed by the Earls of Eglinton, who had considerable property in the parish; but nothing of this kind has taken place for many years, and the town has no particular local government. The town-house was built by subscription, in 1817: the lower part consists of two shops, and the upper part of a large hall, in which the justice-of-peace courts, the sheriff small-debt circuit courts, and public meetings are held; it is also used as a public reading-room.

The PARISH is in the form of a triangle, and is bounded on the west by Kilbirnie loch. It measures at its greatest length, from south-east to south-west, four miles; and comprises an area of 11,060 acres, of which 500 are in Renfrewshire. About 320 acres in the parish are uncultivated, 100 acres in plantations, and the remainder is pasture and tillage. The surface is considerably varied, throughout, with undulations, without presenting any remarkable elevations, the highest point, called Cuff hill, being only 652 feet above the sea. From this eminence, as well as from some of the uplands, extensive views are obtained of the surrounding country, amply compensating for the general uniformity of the local scenery. The hill is supposed to take its name from the word Coifi, or Cuifi, the appellation of the chief priest of the Druids, and to have been a principal seat of the worship of that ancient order: the fair of St. Inan, also, in later times, was held here. The prospect from the summit embraces the mountain ranges of Galloway and Carrick, the expansive estuary of the Clyde, the outline of the Perthshire hills, and the majestic Ben-Lomond. The surface of the parish gently slopes from the north-eastern quarter, the vicinity of Cuff hill, and is lowest at Kilbirnie loch, being here only ninety feet above the sea level. From this sheet of water a stream flows northward through Lochwinnoch to the river Clyde, along a valley in which the line of railway to Glasgow also runs. At Blaeloch-head is a small lake; and different parts of the parish are enlivened by streams: the two principal are the river Lugton, rising in Lochlibo, and falling into the Garnock below Eglinton Castle; and the Dusk, which rises at Threepwood, and joins the Garnock at Dalgarvan, below Dalry.

The lands present a great variety of soil, but in general are fertile, and tolerably well cultivated; the chief crop is oats. Large portions are in pasture, and about 900 milch-cows, mostly of the Ayrshire breed, besides young cattle, are grazed on the different grounds. Cheese is consequently a leading article of traffic, and is purchased of the tenants by cheese-merchants for the Glasgow market; milk is disposed of to some extent in the surrounding villages, and large quantities of rye-grass seed are shipped to England by merchants residing in the town. The farms are of small size, varying from fifty to 100 acres; and full two-thirds of the rent are made by the sale of the cheese, which is of excellent quality, and brings the highest price at market. The annual value of real property in the parish is £15,140. The chief mineral deposits are coal and limestone, which are wrought extensively: clay-ironstone is also found, and brick-clay is dug for use at two manufactories of drain-tiles; ironstone exists in several parts, and a freestone-quarry is in operation. Plantations are rare, especially those of an ornamental kind, except in the vicinity of the mansions, among which is Caldwell House, at the eastern extremity of the parish, a large and elegant modern structure, surrounded by a spacious park richly ornamented with trees, including some of great stature and beauty.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Earl of Eglinton: the minister's stipend is £251. 5. 11., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £130 per annum. Beith church, commenced in 1807, and opened for public worship in 1810, is a plain edifice with a tower and clock, and accommodates 1254 persons; it was erected at a cost of £2790, and the bell, which has a very fine tone, was the gift of Robert Shedden, Esq., of London, a native of this parish. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod and members of the Free Church. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £26, with a substantial dwelling-house, a good garden, and the usual fees. There are also schools at Hazlehead and other places. A savings' bank was formed in 1834; and two societies have been partly endowed, for the relief of the poor. Alexander Montgo-

merie, one of the earlier Scottish poets, and of some celebrity, was born in the parish.

BELHAVEN, a village and watering-place, in the parish of DUNBAR, county of HADDINGTON, ¾ of a mile (W.) from the town of Dunbar; containing 380 inhabitants. It is a suburb of Dunbar, pleasantly situated on the south-eastern shore of Belhaven bay, which opens into the Firth of Forth; and a strong mineral spring draws hither a number of summer visiters. A church was opened in 1840, which is now a place of worship in connexion with the Free Church. The place gives the title of Baron to a branch of the noble family of Hamilton.

BELHELVIE, a parish, in the district and county of ABERDEEN, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Aberdeen; containing 1594 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from a word in the Gaelic language, signifying the "mouths of the rivulets", the locality being marked by the course of several small streams into the sea. Here were several Druidical temples, which have now disappeared before the operations of husbandry. Numerous tumuli and barrows are still visible, in which urns are found, made of coarse clay, and filled with dust and human bones, pointing out this spot as the scene of some extensive military operations, the particulars of which are entirely unknown; and on the sea-shore is a bed of yellow flints, where a considerable number of arrow-heads have been found at different times. A large part of the parish, known as the estate of Belhelvie, once belonged to the Earl of Panmure, but being forfeited in 1715, it was purchased by the York Buildings' Company, and again sold, in lots, in 1782, before the court of session; since which time it has been brought into a very superior state of agricultural improvement.

The parish is bounded on the east by the German Ocean, and the number of acres within its limits is 19,000, of which 5000 were recovered not long since from moorland, and 5000 still consist of sea-beech, peat-bog, and wood. About 4000 acres of the cultivated land are in grain crop, and 10,000 in turnip, potatoes, hay, pasture, grass, &c. The coast consists of a fine sandy beach; but the general character of the surface, from the sea to the western extremity, is hilly and broken. The first land from the coast is a narrow belt of sand, with short grass suited for pasture: this tract, on account of its smooth surface, was selected by the government engineers appointed to measure Scotland, as the most level ground to be met with, for laying down a base line of five miles and 100 feet. The next tract is an alluvial deposit, crowded with marine stones of all sizes, covered with mould and moss. After this, the ground rises towards the western boundary, until it attains an elevation of about 800 feet above the level of the sea. The hills whereof the parish consists are formed into two general ridges, from south to north, the termination of the western extremities of which is the highest land in the district.

The soil in the parts nearest the shore is sandy, and in some places mixed to a great extent with clay and stones; some parts are rich alluvial deposits, and the interior is a deep clayey mould, mixed sometimes with peat-moss: the subsoil is usually clay and sand, with a considerable admixture of stones. The wood, which generally stands in hedge-rows, has all been recently planted; it comprises chiefly elm, plane, ash, alder, and willow. The few sheep that are kept are the black-faced; and the cattle are mostly of the improved Aberdeenshire breed, which, being small-boned and fleshy, and easily fed up, are found most profitable: the cultivation of grain, however, is the main dependence of the farmer. Considerable improvements have taken place in husbandry of late years, in the reclaiming of waste land, in draining, and the formation of inclosures; the farm-houses are also on a much better scale than formerly. Most of the changes have been made upon the best principles, and by the united efforts of the people among themselves. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7317.

The rock consists of trap, a seam of which, about half a mile broad, runs for seven miles through the parish from south-east to north-west; a rivulet flows through this bed, and small hills frequently rise above the stream to a height of some hundreds of feet, among which are found all the ordinary kinds of minerals. On the south-west side of this layer, the rocks are chiefly granite; on the opposite side they consist of coarse stone, fit only for the construction of dykes. There are large beds of peat-moss, some of which, near the shore, are covered with ten or twelve feet of sea-sand. They are supposed to extend some distance under the sea, as large masses or blocks of hard peat-moss, with the remains of trees embedded, are frequently cast upon the beach in stormy weather: in the year 1799, a block containing upwards of 1700 cubic feet was thrown upon the shore, which, with the wood contained in it, had been perforated by several large auger worms alive in their holes. A salmon-fishery is carried on along the coast, in which stake-nets are employed, and the profits arising from it are very considerable. Fairs are held for the sale of cattle, in spring, summer, and autumn.

Ecclesiastically the parish is subject to the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen, and is in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £179. 13., and there is a good manse, with a glebe of five acres. The church, which is in due repair, contains 519 sittings. There are places of worship for the Free Church and United Presbyterian Synod. A parochial school is held on the usual footing, the master having a salary of £27, a house and garden, fees to the amount of about £40, and a portion of Dick's bequest: the classics and mathematics are taught, with all the ordinary branches of education. Another school is endowed with a few acres of land. There is a savings' bank, with a stock of about £300; and bequests have been left for the relief of the poor, amounting to about £20 per annum. The antiquities are, some tumuli, and the ruins of an old chapel. There are several chalybeate springs, but none of them of particular note.

BELLIE, a parish, in the counties of BANFF and ELGIN, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Elgin; comprising the village of Fochabers and part of the quoad sacra district of Enzie, and containing 2434 inhabitants. By some the Gaelic word *bellaidth*, signifying "broom", has been considered as giving name to this place; but others derive the appellation from *beul-aith*, the meaning of which is "the mouth of the ford". The parish is situated on the eastern bank of the river Spey, and is bounded on the north by the Moray Firth. It is of an oblong form, but narrower at the northern than at the opposite end; and comprises 12,048 acres, of which 3658 are arable, 643 pasture, 2852 wood, and the remainder chiefly moor.

The highest land is in the south-eastern portion, consisting principally of barren uncultivated moor, diversified by hills of various figure and altitude; the soil here is partly clayey loam, mixed with moss, and resting on a substratum of blue slate. On the west and south of this high district is a red impervious clay, intermixed with gravel and small stones. The soil near the eastern boundary of the parish is sandy and light, and the lower lands are of the same nature, approximating in the vicinity of the river to a fertile loam, resting on a stony or gravelly bed, once overflowed with water. The tract along the coast, about a quarter of a mile wide, is altogether barren. All kinds of grain and of green crops are raised, of good quality; and an improved method of husbandry has been pursued with considerable enterprise, for a number of years: barley was formerly the leading crop, but since the suppression of illicit distillation, wheat has been grown in large quantities, and, with oats, turnips, and potatoes, receives much attention. The manures comprise lime, sea-weed, farm-yard dung, and the refuse of herrings obtained from the fishing-station of Port-Gordon; with, sometimes, portions of bone-dust. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4802, including £617 for the Elginshire portion.

The principal rock is the red sandstone, consisting of a mixture of dark argillaceous and siliceous earths, large masses of which are applied to various architectural uses; but though very hard when first quarried, its friable quality after long exposure to the air renders it necessary to cover it with a thick coating of lime. The loose strata, of the same component parts, in which it is generally found, are much in demand for roads and garden-walks, and its interior often contains breccia rock. Beautiful specimens of asbestos are frequently found, washed down, as is supposed, by the mountain streams. The scenery is relieved with Scotch fir, and some birch and larch. The grounds of the splendid mansion of Gordon Castle exhibit a fine display of numerous other trees, among which are many limes, planes, and horse-chesnuts, with majestic rows of elm and beech; and an eminence known as the "holly bank" is covered with a profusion of that evergreen, of the most luxuriant description. The magnificent Castle, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, is situated in a spacious park in the immediate vicinity of Fochabers, and extends in a direction from east to west nearly 570 feet. It is a modern structure, and the roof and interior of the eastern wing are of very recent date, having been restored in consequence of an accidental fire on the 11th of July, 1827. The great road from Edinburgh to Inverness through Aberdeen traverses the parish, and crosses the Spey by a bridge originally built in 1804, at a cost of upwards of £14,000. Two of the western arches of the bridge were carried away by the flood of 1829, and were replaced in 1832 by a beautiful wooden arch of 184 feet span, raised at an expense of more than £5000, for defraying which a pontage is levied on wheel-carriages, horses, and foot-passengers.

For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, synod of Moray, and in the patronage of the Duke of Richmond: the minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., of which about £60 are received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £33 per annum. The church is situated in the village of Fochabers, and is a handsome edifice, built in 1798. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. An episcopal chapel was lately built by the Duchess of Gordon, on the north side of Fochabers; the Roman Catholics have a place of worship in that village, and another about four miles distant, near the eastern boundary, where their clergyman resides. The parochial school affords instruction in the classics, in addition to the usual branches: the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden given by the Gordon family, and £18 fees; he also participates in the Dick bequest. A legacy of 100,000 dollars was left by Mr. Alexander Milne, merchant of New Orleans, and a native of Fochabers, who died in October 1839, for the erection and endowment of a free school for the parish of Bellie: a great part of this money has been realized, and a body of directors, incorporated by act of parliament, have established a free school. To the north of Gordon Castle are the remains of a military station of quadrangular form, styled the "Roman Camp", thought to have been formed by a portion of the troops of Agricola, and intended to cover a ford on the river Tuessis, or Spey. A little to the east are the remains of a Druidical temple; and not far off, a mound called the "Court hillock", supposed to have been the seat of an ancient court of justice. Within the Duke of Richmond's park is an old cross, around which the village of Fochabers stood, until the latter was removed to its present situation by Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon.—See FOCHABERS.

BELLS-QUARRY, a village, in the parish of MID CALDER, county of EDINBURGH, 2 miles (W.) from Mid Calder; containing 120 inhabitants.

BELLSHILL, a village, in the parish of BOTHWELL, Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 1½ mile (E.) from Bothwell; containing 1013 inhabitants. It lies on the great road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and the hill from which it is named attains an elevation of 372 feet above the sea. The population partake in the manufactures of the parish. There is a post-office; also a United Presbyterian meeting-house, and two schools.

BELLSTOWN, a hamlet, in the parish of METHVEN, county of PERTH; containing 25 inhabitants.

BELLYCLONE, a hamlet, in the parish of MADERTY, county of PERTH; containing 69 inhabitants. It is situated a little east of the road from Foulis to Auchterarder, and on the south side of the small river Pow.

BENBECULA, an island, in the parish of SOUTH UIST, county of INVERNESS; containing 2107 inhabitants. It lies between the islands of North and South Uist, from the latter of which it is separated by a narrow channel, nearly dry at low water. Benbecula is a low island, about nine miles in length and the same in breadth, with a sandy and unproductive soil, except on its western side, which is rather fertile. The coast all round is indented with bays, and in the interior are numerous fresh-water lakes: a great quantity of sea-weed is thrown on the shore, from which kelp is made. A missionary here has a stipend of £60, with an allowance of £20 more in lieu of a manse. There were formerly some remains of a nunnery, the stone of which has been used in the erection of a mansion.

BENDOCHY, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 2 miles (N.) from Cupar-Angus; containing 783 inhabitants. This place, previously to the Reformation, belonged principally to the monks of the Cistercian abbey at Cupar-Angus, and till that time the church was the

parish church of Cupar-Angus; but after the dissolution of monasteries the lands were sold, and the resident tenants generally became the purchasers. Many of these lands still retain their ancient names, as Monk-Mire; Monk-Callie; and the Abbey Mill of Blacklaw, to which the adjacent estates were bound in thirlage, from which the proprietors lately obtained their exemption by the payment of large sums of money. At Monk-Callie formerly existed a small cell, the cemetery of which is still used as a burying-ground; and there are yet to be traced the foundations of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Phink. The parish, which is situated near the eastern extremity of the county, is bounded on the south by the river Isla, and the lower lands are intersected by the river Ericht, which divides them into two nearly equal parts. The Isla and the Ericht both have their source in the Grampian range: the former, after a south-eastern course of several miles, entering Perthshire, deviates to the south-west, and falls into the Tay at Kinclaven; and the Ericht, which consists of the united streams of the Blackwater and the Ardle, forms a confluence with the Isla. The northern extremity of the parish is as much as twelve miles distant from the southern; but the surface is divided into detached portions by the intervention of the parishes of Rattray and Blairgowrie, which separate the highland from the lowland districts; and the whole area is not more than 10,000 acres, of which 5145 are arable, 2963 meadow and pasture, and 986 woodland and plantations.

The soil, in the lower lands, is rich, and the system of agriculture in a highly improved state; the chief crops are wheat, barley, and oats, with potatoes and turnips. The introduction of bone-dust, and more lately of guano, for manure, has tended greatly to the improvement of the lands; furrow-draining has been extensively practised, and by the construction of embankments near the Isla and the Ericht, 500 acres of most valuable land have been protected from the floods of these rivers. No sheep are reared in the parish, but considerable numbers are bought in October, and fed upon the turnips. The cattle are of the Teeswater and Angus breeds in the lower parts of the parish, and in the uplands chiefly of the Highland breed: great numbers of cattle are stall-fed, chiefly on potatoes, for the shambles. There are salmon-fisheries on the Isla and Ericht, but they are not rented at more than £20 per annum. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6951. The substratum of the lower districts affords a supply of freestone, several quarries being in operation; and there is a bed of clay-slate crossing the highland portion of the parish, which might perhaps be profitably wrought. A mill was erected at Cupar-Grange, by Mr. Archer, about the year 1840, for extracting the farina of potatoes; and the flour thus obtained is of excellent quality. The turnpike-roads from Cupar-Angus and from the Bridge of Cally to Blairgowrie pass through the parish, and an omnibus runs daily to the railway at Cupar-Angus. For ecclesiastical purposes, Bendochy is within the bounds of the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns: the minister's stipend is about £250, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £14 per annum; patron, the Crown. The church is a very ancient structure, containing a monument to Nicol Campbell, of Keithick, son of Donald, abbot of Cupar-Angus; a curiously carved pulpit, and various antique relics: it was repaired in 1843, and has 400 sittings. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and other emoluments to the extent of £15 per annum. The late Principal Playfair, of St. Andrew's, author of a work on chronology, was a native of this parish.—See PERSIE.

BENHOLME, a parish, in the county of KINCARDINE, three miles (S. W.) from Bervie, and on the road from Aberdeen to Dundee; containing, with the village of Johnshaven, 1648 inhabitants. The name is derived from *ben*, a hill, and *holme*, a piece of low level ground; terms which are descriptive of the peculiar features of the district. Very little is known concerning the early history of the locality. It appears that the ancient Tower of Benholme, a strong building still in a good state of preservation, was formerly the residence of the earls-marischal, memorials of whom remain in inscriptions upon two monuments transferred from the burying-aisle of the old church, and now forming part of the wall of the present edifice. The parish is nearly square in form, and contains about 5400 acres, of which upwards of 4000 are under cultivation, and 325 in wood. It is bounded on the south-east by the German Ocean, and the surface is considerably varied, though there is no elevation deserving the name of a hill, except that of Gourdon, which rises to a height of 400 feet at the boundary between Benholme and Bervie. The shore is about three miles in length, and along it is a plain extending the whole distance, and varying in breadth from 100 yards to a quarter of a mile. Beyond is an acclivity of equal extent, the surface of which is furrowed in many places with lofty ridges; and from this the ground gently rises till it reaches the high lands of Garvock, on the western boundary of the parish. The coast, which in general is rough and cragged, has neither cliffs nor headlands, and is altogether barren and uninteresting in its aspect; it is indented with the small bay of Johnshaven, and that of the Haughs of Nether Benholme. There are three small streams in the parish, two of which meet a little below the church, at the corner of the manse garden, and after running about a quarter of a mile, fall into the German Ocean. These rivulets, during heavy rains, frequently swell to a considerable size, and, augmented by the waters from the drainage of the lands, overflow the banks of the deep and narrow hollows through which they flow, and commit great havoc upon the neighbouring grounds.

There is every variety of soil, from fine soft loam to wet heavy clay, the latter of which predominates. In some places the earth is light and sandy, and consists to a very considerable extent of a deep alluvial deposit, intermixed with boulders of different sizes, some of quartz, some of granite, others of greywacke, and a few of trap, and which are scattered in great quantities over the fields. Most of the plantations are of recent growth, except those about Benholme and Brotherton: they consist chiefly of fir, ash, beech, and oak; but the trees invariably pine and become stunted in growth when within the range of the sea-breeze, those only exhibiting a tolerably healthy appearance which are further removed and under some protecting cover. The state of husbandry is excellent: the lands are well drained, and many of the farms are provided with threshing-machines, more than half of which are driven by water; the farm-buildings are generally good, and much spirit and enter-

prise have been shewn within the last twenty or thirty years in recovering desolate wastes. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5501. The prevailing rock is the old red sandstone and conglomerate, the strata of which are intersected from east to west with dykes of trap; these rocks are diversified by almost every variety of quality and intermixture, and in the trap formation agates have been found in different parts of the parish. There is a considerable quarry of sandstone on the farm of Forth, upon the Brotherton estate, on the western boundary of the parish. The seats are, the mansion-house of Benholme, the entrance to which, in the direction of Benholme Tower, is by a passage formed over the moat on the west of that ancient structure; and Brotherton House, a very ancient edifice, with a terraced garden. The linen manufacture employs about 230 hands; and there is a fishery, the produce of which, consisting of cod, haddocks, and turbot, with a few small fish, is cured, and sent to Laurencekirk, Fordoun, &c., and sometimes to Montrose. Herrings are also taken; and salmon are caught with tolerable success by means of bag-nets, the shore being too rocky to allow of the use of stake-nets.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Fordoun, synod of Angus and Mearns. The patronage belongs to the family of Scott of Brotherton, and Lord Cranstoun, proprietor of Benholme, the former for two turns, and the latter for one: the stipend of the minister is £232. 4., with a manse, built in 1826, and a glebe of six acres, valued at £12. 10. per annum. Benholme church, built in 1832, is a neat edifice in good repair, accommodating 768 persons: the old church, which was taken down in 1832, was furnished with a font for holy water, an incense altar, and a niche in the wall, supposed to have been a receptacle for sacred relics; and there are several curious inscriptions on the stones yet preserved, one of which points to this edifice as the burying-place of the Keith family. Here are places of worship belonging to the Free Church and United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin and the usual branches of education, under a master who has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with £22 fees. A parish library consisting of 500 volumes, and a juvenile library with 400, are extensively used by the inhabitants. There are also two friendly societies, one of which has a stock of £600; and a clothing and fuel society has been established.

BENNETSTONE, a village, in the parish of Polmont, county of Stirling; containing 642 inhabitants. It is situated a few miles east of Falkirk, and the population consists chiefly of labourers and a few artisans. In a schoolroom in the village, divine service is occasionally performed by various ministers of dissenting congregations.

BENVIE, a village, in the parish of Liff and Benvie, county of Forfar, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Dundee; containing 60 inhabitants. It is situated near the borders of Perthshire, which bounds the parish on the east. About a mile from the present church are the ruins of the old church of Benvie; and near the village is a strong chalybeate spring.

BERNERA, an island, in the parish of Barra, county of Inverness; containing 30 inhabitants. It is one of the Hebrides, and the most southern of the whole range of these islands. Bernera is about one mile in length, and three-quarters of a mile in breadth. From its being also called the Bishop's Isle, it seems to have belonged to the Bishop of the Isles; and it is said to have previously been a sanctuary of the Druids. The soil is fertile, and in the centre is a fresh-water lake, diversified with small islets; towards the south the rocks are rugged and precipitous, and on this side is a point of land called Barra Head.

BERNERA, an island, in the parish of Harris, island of Lewis, county of Inverness; containing 713 inhabitants. This isle, with the isles of Pabbay, Killigray, and Ensay, constituted the quoad sacra parish of Bernera. It is situated in the sound of Harris, and is about four miles in length and one and a half in breadth, comprising 3545 acres of arable and 1310 of pasture land. The surface is rocky, principally whinstone, and the soil mostly of a sandy quality, interspersed with patches of moor; the tenants have a small portion of ground called a croft, and two tenants have each about 330 acres. The manufacture of kelp partly employs the population; and fish, chiefly ling, cod, and skate, are obtained at certain seasons. Fairs for black-cattle and horses take place in July and September. The parish was in the presbytery of Uist, synod of Glenelg, and in the patronage of the Crown; the stipend of the minister is £120, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £1 per annum, with the right of cutting peat. Bernera church was erected in 1838. There are some remains of religious houses on the island.

BERNERA, GREAT and LITTLE, two islands, in the parish of Uig, island of Lewis, county of Ross and Cromarty. These islands are situated in Loch Roag, and off the western coast of the island of Lewis; the first is about twelve miles long and four broad, and the other four miles in length and one in breadth. They are two of a large group of islands in an arm of the sea which here indents the main land of Lewis. Great Bernera abounds with lakes, and has a considerable portion of fertile land; it contains a tolerably entire circle of large upright stones, only paralleled by those of Stonehenge and Stenhouse, and supposed to be of Druidic origin. Little Bernera, in which is a fresh-water lake, is covered with pasture.

BERRIEDALE, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of Latheron, county of Caithness, 27 miles (S. E.) from Wick; containing 1750 inhabitants. This district, which lies on the coast, between the Ord of Caithness and the harbour of Dunbeath, was separated from Latheron in 1833. The church, which is close to the sea-shore, was erected by government in 1826, at an expense of £750; it is a neat structure, containing 312 sittings. The minister has a stipend of £120, paid by government, with a manse and small glebe provided by the late, and continued by the present, Mr. Horne, proprietor of Langwell. About three miles from Berriedale is a small place of worship for members of the Free Church. A parochial school in connexion with this district has been built at Dunbeath by William Sinclair, Esq., of Freswick, at an expense of £300; and there are also a school supported by the General Assembly, and a Sabbath school. The place gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Caithness.

BERTRAM-SHOTTS, or SHOTTS, a parish, in the Middle ward of the county of Lanark; including the villages of Harthill, Omoa-New-Town, Sallysburgh, and

Shotts-Iron-Works; and containing 3861 inhabitants, of whom 751 are in the village of Shotts-Iron-Works, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Holytown. This place is generally supposed to have derived its name from a famous robber called Bartram de Shotts, who in ancient times signalized himself by his depredations, and was eventually killed near the site of the present church. The whole of this extensive parish, except Blair-mucks and Murdostown, belonged to the Hamilton family from the year 1378 to the year 1630, when the Marquess of Hamilton disposed of the larger part of the barony. Not far from the mansion of Murdostown stood the abbey of St. Bertram; but no portion of this ancient establishment is now to be seen. The parish, which was formerly part of that of Bothwell, is nearly a parallelogram in form, and is ten miles long and eight broad, containing 25,434 acres. It is bounded on the north by the North Calder, which separates it from East Monkland and Torphichen; and on the south by the South Calder, which divides it from the parish of Cambusnethan. The surface is in general tolerably level, but in the middle quarter it is diversified by elevations, among which are the Hirst, the Tilling, and the Cant hills. The climate is more than ordinarily salubrious, which induced the celebrated Dr. Cullen, who commenced practice in the parish, to say, that Bertram-Shotts was the Montpelier of Scotland. The rivers connected with the district are the North and the South Calder, with a few small burns not of sufficient importance to demand notice. There is a loch called the Lily, in which common trout and an excellent species of red char are found.

The SOIL is for the most part clayey; on the banks of the rivers a loamy soil prevails. Nearly two-thirds of the land are arable; and the rest, with the exception of a small proportion of wood and common, is unsheltered moor, annually covered with the blossom of the heather-bell. About 1000 acres are in wood, consisting of Scotch fir, spruce, and larch, all of which thrive well: formerly the Scotch fir was the only kind attended to. The cows are in great repute for the superiority of the stock, the improvement of which has been promoted by the establishment of an agricultural society; and the horses, which are of the Clydesdale breed, are famed for their strength and symmetry. Every kind of farming-stock has been greatly improved within the last thirty or forty years; and much waste land has been reclaimed by means of draining and digging, for which two prizes were some time since awarded to two gentlemen in the parish by the Highland Society of Scotland. The state of the farm-houses is generally below that of buildings of this class in parishes where agricultural improvement has made much progress, but they are far better than formerly, and are undergoing a gradual change, several of them now being equal to almost any in Scotland. The annual value of real property in the parish is £19,910. The parish forms a portion of the great coal-field of Lanarkshire, and its carboniferous and mineralogical productions are extensive and various, the two grand general divisions of its subterraneous contents being the igneous and the sedimentary rocks. The northern half of the land consists almost entirely of the trap, or common greenstone; the other half is the coal-bed, which consists of the splint coal, the parrot or cannel coal, the smithy coal, and the Shotts-Iron-Works first and second coal. In some parts is a very fine iron-stone, above the coal, and in others, a considerable quantity of limestone, lying at a great depth beneath the coal, with a succession of 147 different strata between them. There is an abundant supply of fire-clay of various kinds in the carboniferous division of the parish, lying over the coal, and large quantities of it are used for making bricks for blast and air furnaces; one of the strata has been wrought for a considerable period, and is several feet in thickness, though the portion which is worked, in the middle of the stratum, is not more than about three feet deep.

The parish contains two iron-works, one of which, in the south-eastern quarter, designated Shotts-Works, is not only adapted for the smelting of iron-ore, for which there are three furnaces, but has connected with it an extensive foundry, and a large establishment where steam-engines of a superior kind for both land and water are constructed. At the other establishment, called the Omoa Iron-Works, situated in the south-west part of the parish, three furnaces are also in effective operation. These works, which together employ about 1400 or 1500 persons, have contributed to a large increase in the population; and by the circulation of several hundreds of pounds weekly in the form of wages, great changes and improvements have taken place in the general appearance of the neighbourhood, particularly through the formation of roads and the cultivation of the land. Among the principal residences are, Murdostown House, belonging to Sir T. Inglis Cochrane; Easter Moffat, a handsome modern edifice in the Elizabethan style; Shotts House; Craighead House, belonging to D. C. R. C. Buchanan, Esq.; and Fortissat. Sub-post-offices have been established at the villages of Sallysburgh and Shotts-Works. There are annual fairs, chiefly for the sale of horses and cattle, on the third Tuesday in June and November (O. S.), both of ancient date, being held by a warrant granted by James II. in 1685 to the Duke of Hamilton. The parish is intersected in the centre by the south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, the most ancient road between those two cities.

For ecclesiastical purposes, Shotts is within the bounds of the presbytery of Hamilton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The patronage belongs to the Duke of Hamilton, and the minister's stipend is £267. 11., with a substantial and commodious manse built in 1838, and a glebe of nearly forty-four acres, in which are two seams of coal. The church, the position of which is central, occupies an elevated site; it was built in 1820, and has 1200 free sittings. There is a place of worship belonging to the United Original Seceders. The parochial school affords instruction in the classics, with the usual branches of education; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., about £28 fees, and a house. Belonging to the Shotts iron-works is also a school. Another, called Murdostown school, has an endowment of £19 per annum, assigned by Sir Thomas Inglis; Harthill school was endowed by the late James Wilson, Esq., with £500, and another is supported by Mrs. Robert Haldane. There are two circulating libraries, in one of which, at the Shotts works, the collection of books is very superior; and the poor have the benefit of a bequest of £500, left by Thomas Mitchell, a native of the place. Gavin Hamilton, the historical painter; John Miller, professor of law in the University of Glasgow, well known to the literary world by several learned publications,

and who was buried at Blantyre, not far from Shotts; and Dr. Matthew Baillie, physician to George III., and brother of Joanna Baillie the authoress, were all natives of the parish. The Rev. James Baillie, father of Dr. Matthew Baillie, was minister of Shotts.

Burgh Seal.

BERVIE, or INVERBERVIE, a royal burgh, and a parish, in the county of KINCARDINE, 82½ miles (N. N. E.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the village of Gourdon, 1342 inhabitants. This place is named from the small river Bervie, on its north-eastern boundary, and the stream is so called from an ancient British word signifying a *boiling* or *ebullition*, and descriptive of the peculiar course of the water. The town appears to have been of importance in early times, and to have attracted some attention. The fine old castle of Hallgreen, which is romantically situated on the shore, a little to the south of the town, and has been recently repaired with due attention to its original style, has a date on the west front, which, though partially effaced, is traced to the year 1376. The walls of this building are massive, and perforated with arrows; and it seems to have been formerly surrounded by a moat, with a drawbridge and a portcullis near the outer gate of the court. Above one of the doors in the court, the date of 1687, with the initials of the proprietor of that period, is still visible. In one of the principal rooms, on the stucco ceiling, is a coat of arms, with the motto *spero meliora*, and the date 1683; and on the old wainscots are some Dutch paintings, consisting of two landscapes and a flower-piece. A spacious mansion indicating, like the castle, the ancient residence of important personages, and which is said to have belonged originally to the Marischals, and was recently in the possession of the noble family of Arbuthnott, was removed about twenty or thirty years since, to make way for improvements of building and agriculture; and several other old buildings are still pointed out as having been the town residences of neighbouring lairds. There was also, in former times, a religious establishment of White friars; and the discovery of some graves, in the construction of a turnpike-road, near a place called Friar's Dubbs, is supposed to mark the spot where this monastic order had a burying-ground.

At the time of the Rebellion in 1745, the troops of the Duke of Cumberland, suspecting that the inhabitants of the neighbouring parish of Benholme had transported provisions, by means of the Bervie boats, for the use of the Pretender's troops who were passing by sea, began to destroy and plunder the village of Johnshaven, in Benholme parish, and to burn the boats of the Bervie fishermen. The minister of Bervie, Mr. Dow, upon hearing of this, repaired to the bridge of Benholme, three miles distant, where he met the army, headed by the royal suite, and so satisfied the duke of the loyalty of his parishioners, that his royal highness went with the minister to his house, and became his guest for the night. An unusual occurrence took place here in the year 1800, when a French privateer made its appearance off the coast, and pursued several merchant vessels, which were compelled to take shelter in the port of Gourdon. A small body of volunteers belonging to the place were immediately assembled, and marched down to the beach in two divisions, to face the enemy; and one party, stationed among the rocks on the shore, exchanged several rounds of musketry with the guns of the sloop; upon which the crew, suspecting that a battery was about to be opened upon them by the other division, who had proceeded in the direction of the old castle of Hallgreen, crowded sail and made off.

The TOWN is situated at the eastern extremity of the parish, near the small bay of Bervie, on the shore of the German Ocean. The approach on the north-east is by an elegant bridge over the river Bervie, of one arch, the height of which from the stream is about eighty feet. A meal and barley mill stands on the haugh below the bridge, and near it a small spinning-mill; on the upper side of the bridge is a spinning-mill of three stories, the first that was erected in Scotland for yarn and thread. At the north entrance to the burgh stands the head inn, commanding a fine view of the scenery above the bridge, the remote distance being adorned by the old castle of Allardice, with its trees and shrubbery, in the parish of Arbuthnott. Water of the best description, from springs in the parish, is conveyed into the town by leaden pipes, and deposited in reservoirs of metal for general use. The chief manufacture is that of the linens usually called duck and dowlas, which is carried on to a considerable extent through the medium of agents, who superintend for merchants in Aberdeen, Dundee, and Arbroath. A kelp manufacture existed for some time; but, like most others of the same description, it was given up when the duty was taken off foreign barilla. The small port and fishing-village of Gourdon, upwards of a mile distant, but within the parish, is a place of some trade: vessels, however, are not chartered here, but have to clear out at the custom-house in Montrose. Two shipping companies are connected with the place, and vessels frequently come in with coal, lime, pavement, wood, tiles, slates, and sometimes Orkney and Shetland cattle and ponies; and in return take ballast or grain, grain being the only article exported from Gourdon.

The principal fisheries are of salmon, cod and ling, and haddock. The first of these is carried on in the bay, commencing on the 2nd of February, and ending on the 14th of September; and the fish taken are considered of superior quality. The cod and ling fishery begins on the 1st of October, and ends on July 15th: about 300 cwt. are shipped every year, at Montrose, for the London market. The haddocks which are caught are dried and smoked, and consigned by a company established here, to dealers in Glasgow and London, with whom an extensive traffic is maintained. Six boats are also engaged in a turbot and skate fishery, which begins on the 1st of May, and ends on the 15th of July. A herring-fishery formerly carried on was some time since broken up, in consequence of the shore being deserted by the fish. Crabs and lobsters are taken in great numbers among the rocks near the bay, and there is a good supply of shrimps on the sands.

A market for corn was established a few years ago, which commences at the close of harvest, and is open every Wednesday afterwards for six months. It is in a very flourishing state, being frequented by corn-mer-

chants from Montrose, Brechin, and Stonehaven, and by farmers and millers from all the neighbouring parishes. About 40,000 quarters of grain are purchased yearly, and the greater part of it shipped at Gourdon. Two fairs have long been held annually for the sale of cattle, one on the Thursday before the 19th of May, and the other on the Thursday before the 19th of September. In 1834 three additional markets were established, for the hiring of servants and the sale of cattle: that for cattle in general, and for hiring servants, is on the Wednesday before the 22nd of November, and those for fat and other cattle are on the Wednesday before Christmas (O. S.), and the Wednesday before the 13th of February. The Aberdeen turnpike-road runs directly across the parish, and affords considerable facility of intercourse.

Bervie was erected into a ROYAL BURGH in 1362, by charter from King David II., who, having been forced by stress of weather to land on a rock in the parish of Kinneff, still called Craig-David, was received by the inhabitants of Bervie with so much kindness and hospitality that he raised the town to the dignity of a royal burgh as a mark of his gratitude and esteem. In the year 1595, James VI. renewed the charter, and confirmed the privileges before granted. The public property is distinctly marked out by the charter, comprehending nearly the whole extent of the parish; but the lands now belonging to the town consist only of a piece of moor, a few acres of haugh ground, and a range of braes about a mile in extent: the revenue is about £120 a year. The burgh is governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, nine councillors, a treasurer, and a clerk; and, with Montrose, Brechin, Arbroath, and Forfar, returns a member to parliament. The town-hall is an edifice of two stories, the upper of which consists of a hall and council-room, and the lower contains the flesh and meal market, with a small arched vault for the confinement of prisoners, which is very deficient as a place of security. On the top of the building is a handsome belfry, with a bell which is rung four times every day. Near the town-hall is a market-cross of great antiquity, formed of a column of stone that measures about fourteen feet high, with a ball on the summit, and a flight of steps surrounding the base.

The PARISH, which was formerly joined to that of Kinneff, but was separated from it about the time of the Reformation, is of quadrilateral figure, and contains about 1800 acres, of which 1222 are under cultivation, about 70 planted, and 500 acres waste. It is bounded on the south-east by the German Ocean, and embraces about a mile and a half of coast, which, with the exception of the part near the town, is covered with rocks, mostly hidden at high water. The craig where King David landed, also called Bervie Brow, bordering on the parish, is a conspicuous landmark for mariners; and Gourdon Hill, in the parish, is also seen at a great distance. The interior of the parish is considerably diversified in its surface, rising gradually from east to west, and being marked by two ranges of hills parallel to each other. The ground is flat near the southern and eastern boundaries, but the vicinity of the latter is ornamented with a small fertile valley, through which the water of Bervie (well stocked with trout) runs to the sea, and on each side of which the land is elevated and varied. The streams are, the Bervie, which rises in the Grampians, and falls into the sea at the eastern extremity of the district; and the burn of Peattie, which runs from the north-east boundary into the Bervie, and, though small, is of very considerable benefit to the tenants through whose farms it pursues its course.

The soil in the lower lands is a deep fertile loam, resting on a gravelly subsoil; the haugh lands adjoining the sea consist of black earth, mixed with large quantities of pebbles, upon which they are said to be dependent for their great fertility. In the upper district of the parish, some of the land is a strong soil, upon a clay bottom; but on the surface in the highest part, which reaches an elevation of about 400 feet, very little earth is to be seen, the ground chiefly consisting of naked rock. All kinds of corn and green crops are produced, of excellent quality; the plantations are flourishing, though of recent growth, and comprise every variety of trees usually to be met with. The system of husbandry is of the most approved kind, and the highest state of cultivation is indicated by the abundance and quality of the produce. Improvements have been carried on to a considerable extent within the last few years, especially in draining and reclaiming waste land; and the farm-houses and offices, which are roofed with slate or tiles, are in good condition. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3344. The predominating rock is sandstone, which in some places is marked by veins of trap, between one and two feet in thickness. Boulders of quartz, granite, mica-slate, gneiss, &c., are to be seen upon the shore, and near the village of Gourdon the beach consists of masses of small pebbles of jasper, porphyry, slate, and agate, of the last of which beautiful specimens are sometimes found among the loose soil on the higher grounds, as well as on the beach. Several quarries of sandstone are wrought in the parish, supplying an excellent material, of which the church and most of the new buildings in this and the neighbouring parishes were constructed.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Fordoun, synod of Angus and Mearns; the patronage belongs to the Crown, and the minister's stipend is £141. 12., with a manse, and a glebe worth £18 per annum. Bervie church, which was opened on the 1st of January, 1837, and contains 900 sittings, is an elegant structure, with a square tower more than 100 feet in height, ornamented with carved minarets. The site, which is gently elevated, at a small distance from the street, is highly advantageous; and the main entrance and imposing outer gate heighten the general effect of an object that has greatly contributed to improve the aspect of the town. There are places of worship belonging to the Free Church and the Independents. The parochial school affords instruction in the classics, mathematics, and the usual branches of education; the master has a salary of £29. 18. 9., with an allowance of £2. 2. 9. in lieu of a garden, and between £15 and £20 fees. A bequest of £500 was left to the poor, who receive the interest, by the late James Farquhar, Esq., of Hallgreen. The burgh confers the title of Baron on Lord Viscount Arbuthnott, whose ancestor Sir Robert Arbuthnott was knighted for his faithful adhesion to the fortunes of Charles I., and was afterwards raised to the peerage by the style of Baron Inverbervie and Viscount Arbuthnott, Nov. 16th, 1641: he died in 1655. The present peer is the eighth viscount.

Burgh Seal.

BERWICK, NORTH, a burgh, market-town, and parish, in the county of HADDINGTON, 10 miles (N. by E.) from Haddington, and 22 (N. E. by E.) from Edinburgh; containing 1708 inhabitants, of whom 1028 are in the town. It derives its name of Berwick from its situation at the mouth of the Firth of Forth; and though its origin is involved in obscurity, the manor appears to have belonged to the Earls of Fife, in whose possession it remained till near the close of the fourteenth century, and of whom Duncan, who died in the year 1154, founded a convent here for sisters of the Cistercian order. This establishment was amply endowed by the founder, and by numerous other benefactors, with lands in the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, Edinburgh, and West Lothian; and continued to flourish till the Reformation, when the site and revenues were conferred by James VI. on Sir Alexander Home, of North Berwick. After the death of Isabel, the last Countess of Fife, the manor passed into the possession of William, Earl of Douglas, who in 1373 obtained from Robert II. a charter constituting this place a royal burgh, with the privileges of a market and port, a custom-house, and other advantages. In 1455, the manor became forfeited to the crown, on the attainder of James, Earl of Douglas; but it was restored by James III. to Archibald, Earl of Angus, the heir male of the Douglas family, and erected into a free barony in his favour. After the grant of the monastery and part of its lands to Sir Alexander Home by James VI., the barony, on the failure of that family, passed into other hands, and in 1640 was confirmed by act of parliament to Sir William Dick, from whom it passed to Sir Hew Dalrymple, president of the court of session, and ancestor of the present proprietor.

The TOWN is advantageously situated on the south side of the Firth of Forth, near its junction with the sea, and consists principally of two streets. One of these is of considerable length, extending from east to west, and is intersected near its eastern extremity by the other, a shorter street, which is continued to the harbour. The houses in the first are irregularly built, and many of them of antique appearance, while those in the other street are of a superior class, and mostly inhabited by the gentry and more opulent families. On both sides of the latter street are rows of trees, giving it a pleasant and cheerful appearance; and the scenery surrounding the town combines many interesting and picturesque features. A subscription library has been established, which is well supported, and contains a good collection; and a branch of the East Lothian Itinerating Library is also stationed here. The waste or common lands on the west of the town are much frequented by the members of a golf club, who hold meetings for the celebration of that game, which is also the favourite amusement of the inhabitants. The only manufactory is a foundry for the construction of steam-engines, machines for making tiles for draining, and other articles. The trade of the PORT consists mainly in the exportation of agricultural produce and of lime, chiefly for the Newcastle and London markets; and the importation of coal, rape and oil cake, and crushed bones for manure: the exportation of grain and lime has materially decreased, but that of potatoes very much increased, within the last few years. There are four vessels registered as belonging to the port, of the aggregate burthen of 273 tons. The harbour is spacious and secure; it is dry at low water, but is commodious, and several sums have been expended on its improvement. Fishing is pursued on a limited scale. The market is chiefly for the supply of the town and neighbourhood: fairs are held in June and November, and facility of communication with the adjacent towns is maintained by good roads, and by the North Berwick branch of the North-British railway.

The inhabitants obtained their earliest charter in the reign of Robert II. It was confirmed in 1568 by James VI.; and the government of the burgh is vested in two bailies, a treasurer, and nine councillors, elected according to the provisions of the act 3rd and 4th of William IV., cap. 76. The magistrates hold no regular courts, but act as justices of the peace within the royalty of the burgh; all criminal jurisdiction is referred to the procurator-fiscal and sheriff of the county, and petty misdemeanors are punished by temporary confinement. A town officer is appointed by the magistrates, who also choose a town-clerk and a shore-master. The town-hall is a commodious building, and there is a small prison. Since the Union the burgh has united with Haddington, Dunbar, Lauder, and Jedburgh, in returning a member to the imperial parliament; and by the act 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 65, the right of election, previously vested in the corporation and burgesses, was extended to the £10 householders, resident within the parliamentary limits of the burgh. The bailies are the returning officers.

The surface of the PARISH is greatly varied. A range of rocks of various hues intersects it from east to west, presenting in some parts a barren and rugged aspect, and in others being clothed with wood. About half a mile south of the town is a hill of conical form, called *North Berwick Law*, crowning a gently sloping eminence, and rising to an elevation of 940 feet above the sea. It was occupied as a signal station during the war; and the remains of the buildings, which were suffered to fall to decay, have the picturesque effect of an ancient ruin. The hill is wooded near its base, and the other parts of its surface, comprising an area of nearly seventy acres, afford pasturage for sheep; the views from it are extensive and strikingly diversified. In the mouth of the Firth of Forth, and about a mile and a half from the shore, is the well-known rock called the *Bass*, nearly a mile in circumference, rising abruptly from the sea, in a circular form, to a height of 420 feet. It is of very rugged aspect, extremely precipitous on the north side, on the south more resembling a cone in form, and accessible only on the south-east, where are two landing-places. About half way up the steep are the remains of an ancient chapel. The rock is perforated, from the north-west to the south-east, by a cavern, which is dry at full tide; and on the side commanding the landing-place are the remains of an old fortress, and of the dungeons formerly used for state prisoners, for which purpose it was purchased from Sir Andrew Ramsay in 1671. Its surface is estimated at seven acres, and it forms an object both of scenic and historical interest. It is supposed to have been the retreat of Baldred, the apostle of

East Lothian, in the sixth century; and in 1406 was the temporary asylum of James I., in which he was placed by his father, Robert III., previously to his embarkation for France, to avoid the persecution of his uncle, the Duke of Albany. On its purchase in 1671, it was converted into a state prison for the confinement of Covenanting ministers: after the Revolution of 1688, it was no longer used for such a purpose. This rock, which is let on lease to a keeper, affords pasturage for sheep, which are in high estimation; and is frequented in great numbers by Solan geese, which, when young, are taken by a hazardous process, and conveyed to the opposite shore. Opposite to the town, and about a mile from the coast, is the island of *Cragleith*, a barren rock about a mile in circumference, abounding with rabbits, and resorted to by sea-fowl, of which the puffin is the most conspicuous. The coast of the parish is boldly rocky, and indented with bays, one of which, of semicircular form, reaches from the west of the harbour to Point Garry; and a still larger bay, about two miles east of the town, and directly opposite to the Bass rock, called Canty Bay, is the residence of the tenant of that rock and his assistants. To the west the shore is a flat sand, and towards the east a line of precipitous rocks, terminating in a lofty eminence, on whose summit are the picturesque ruins of Tantallan Castle, noticed hereafter.

The SOIL, though various, is generally fertile, and the system of agriculture in a highly improved state; the whole number of acres is estimated at 3456, of which 3280 are arable, about 170 in pasture and in woods and plantations, and the remainder common. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips. The principal manures are lime and rape-cake; furrow-draining with tiles has been extensively adopted, and the farm-buildings and offices are generally substantial and commodious. About 1000 sheep are annually fed; and from 300 to 400 head of cattle, mostly of the short-horned breed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,967. The woods are chiefly ash, elm, oak, beech, and plane. In this parish the substrata are mainly trap, sandstone, and limestone; the sandstone, which is usually of a reddish hue, is frequently intersected with strata of limestone. The rocks are principally of the secondary formation: the lower part of North Berwick Law is trap tuffa, above which is a sonorous clinkstone, and near the summit the height assumes the character of amygdaloid; the Bass rock is generally a fine granular greenstone, abounding with felspar, and strongly exhibiting the tabular structure. At North Berwick Law are extensive quarries of excellent building-stone; and at Rhodes, and on the Balgone estate, limestone is quarried to a considerable extent. North Berwick House is a fine mansion, erected in 1777, and standing in grounds embellished with thriving plantations; Balgone and Rockville are also handsome mansions, finely situated.

The parish appears to have existed from a remote period of antiquity, and its church was most probably founded by St. Baldred: on the foundation of the nunnery here, the church, with all its possessions, was given by the noble founder to that establishment. For ecclesiastical purposes, North Berwick is within the bounds of the presbytery of Haddington, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The stipend of the incumbent is £306. 2. 5., and the patronage is exercised by Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart.; the manse is a substantial and comfortable residence, built in 1825, and pleasantly situated on an eminence, and the glebe is valued at £35 per annum. The church, erected in 1770, on the site of the former edifice, was in 1819 thoroughly repaired, and the interior renewed; it is adapted for a congregation of 550 persons, and has a spacious cemetery, planted with stately avenues of elms. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Synod: the former was erected with a view to honour the memory of the Covenanters imprisoned on the Bass rock, and the expense was defrayed by special subscription. The parochial school is but indifferently attended: the master has a salary of £34. 4. $4\frac{1}{2}$., with a house and garden; the school fees are very inconsiderable. An infants' school has been established; and on the lands of Tantallan is a sub-parochial school. There are a bequest by Alexander Home, Esq., and a donation of £450 called the Edwin fund, for the poor.

About a quarter of a mile to the west of the town are the remains of the Cistercian abbey, beautifully situated on an eminence planted with trees, but so greatly dilapidated as scarcely to convey a faint idea of that once venerable and stately edifice: the vaults, which formed the principal relic, were many years since destroyed. Near the harbour are the remains of what is supposed to have been the ancient church, consisting chiefly of the entrance doorway, which is still entire; the sea is constantly encroaching upon the cemetery, and laying bare the remains of bodies interred there. Three miles to the east of the town are the remains of the old *Castle of Tantallan*, seated on a precipitous eminence projecting into the sea. The outer walls, of hexagonal form, are of massive thickness; and above the entrance is a sculptured stone shield, bearing the device of its ancient proprietors the Douglases. The interior consists of numerous apartments, inaccessible from the dilapidated state of the various staircases which formerly afforded an approach; and the vaults contain many dark dungeons. The original foundation of this castle is not distinctly ascertained. It was the stronghold of the Douglas family on their obtaining the barony of East Lothian, at the accession of Robert II., and for centuries the seat of their power. The fortress was always regarded as impregnable, and was frequently assaulted without effect: it was finally besieged, and, after an obstinate defence, taken by the forces under Oliver Cromwell; and, together with the lands, was sold by the Marquess of Douglas to Lord President Dalrymple, by whom it was dismantled, and suffered to fall into decay. About half a mile to the west of the castle is *St. Baldred's Well*, a spring of excellent water. *Fenton Tower*, an ancient edifice, of which only the bare walls remain, is situated on a commanding eminence; and nearly adjoining are the remains of the palace of Sydserf, so called from St. Serf, the instructor of Kentigern, whose retreat was in this place.

John Mair or Major, author of the work *De Gestis Scotorum*, published in 1521, was born at Gleghornie, in the parish, in 1469: he became a member of Christ's College, Cambridge, where in 1518 he seems to have written his learned history; and he subsequently taught theology at Glasgow, and at St. Andrew's, dying about 1547. Blackader, one of the martyrs of the Bass, is buried in North Berwick churchyard.

Arms.

BERWICK - UPON - TWEED, a port, borough, parish, and a county of itself, 58 miles (E. by S.) from Edinburgh, and 370 (N. by W.) from London; containing 8484 inhabitants. The name of this town is supposed by Leland to have been originally *Aberwick*, from the British terms, *Aber*, the mouth of a river, and *Wic*, a town. By Camden and other antiquaries the name is considered as expressive merely of a hamlet, or granary, annexed to a place of greater importance; such appendages are usually in ancient records styled *berewics*, and the town is thought to have obtained its name from having been the *grange* or *berewic* of the priory of Coldingham, ten miles distant. The earliest authentic notice of Berwick occurs in the reign of Alexander I. In 1176 it was given up to Henry II. of England, with four other towns, by William the Lion, as a pledge for the performance of the treaty of Falaise, by which, in order to obtain his release from captivity after the battle of Alnwick in 1174, he engaged to do homage to the English monarch as lord paramount for all his Scottish dominions. Richard I., to obtain a supply of money for his expedition to the Holy Land, sold the vassalage of Scotland for 10,000 marks, and restored this and the other towns to William, content with receiving homage for the territories only which that prince held in England. King John, on retiring from an unsuccessful invasion of Scotland, burnt the town, which the Scots almost immediately rebuilt.

In 1291, in the reign of Edward I. of England, the Commissioners appointed to examine and report on the validity of the title of the respective claimants to the crown of Scotland, met at Berwick, and pursued the investigation which led to the decision in favour of John Baliol. Edward having compelled Baliol to resign his crown, took the town by storm in 1296, when a dreadful carnage ensued; and here he received the homage of the Scottish nobility, in the presence of a council of the whole nation, and established a court of exchequer for the receipt of the revenue of the kingdom of Scotland. In the following year, Wallace, laying siege to the town, took it, and for a short time retained possession, but was unsuccessful in his attempt upon the castle, which was relieved by the arrival of a numerous army. Edward II., in prosecuting the war against Scotland, assembled his army here repeatedly, and hence made inroads into the enemy's territory. Robert Bruce took Berwick in 1318, and having raised the walls, and strengthened them with towers, kept it, notwithstanding several attacks from Edward II. and Edward III., until it surrendered to the latter after the celebrated battle of Hallidown Hill, within the borough, which took place on the 19th of July, 1333. From Edward IV. and his successors, as well as from preceding kings of Scotland, including Bruce, it received several charters and privileges, in confirmation and enlargement of the charter granted by Edward I., in which the enjoyment of the Scottish laws as they existed in the time of Alexander III. had been confirmed. After having been exposed, during the subsequent reigns, to the continued aggressions of the Scots and the English, Elizabeth repaired and strengthened the fortifications, and new walled part of the town: the garrison which had for some time been placed in it was continued till the accession of James to the English throne, when its importance as a frontier town ceased. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., it was garrisoned by the parliament.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the northern bank, and near the mouth, of the river Tweed. The approach to it, from the English side, is over a handsome stone bridge of fifteen arches, built in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., and connecting it with Tweedmouth on the south. The streets, with the exception of St. Marygate (usually called the High-street), Castlegate, Ravensdowne, the Parade, and Hide-hill, are narrow; they are neatly paved, and the houses are in general well built. The town is lighted with gas, and an abundant supply of water is obtained by pipes laid down to the houses from the public reservoirs, which are the property of the corporation. Fuel is also plentiful, there being several collieries on the south, and one on the north, side of the river, within from two to four miles of the town. A public library was established in 1812, and a reading-room in 1842; the theatre, a small neat building, is opened at intervals, and there are assembly-rooms that are used on public occasions.

The new fortifications, which are exceedingly strong, have displaced those of more ancient date, of which only a few ruins now remain; the present works consist of a rampart of earth, faced with stone, and affording an agreeable promenade, much frequented by the inhabitants. There are no outworks, with the exception of the old castle, which overlooks the Tweed, and is now completely in ruins, and an earthen battery at the landing-place below the Magdalen fields. The line of works towards the river is almost straight, but to the north and east are five bastions, to two of which there are powder magazines: the harbour is defended by a four and a six gun battery near the governor's house; and a saluting battery of twenty-two guns commands the English side of the Tweed. There are five gates belonging to the circumvallation, by which entrance is obtained. The barracks, which were built in 1719, form a small quadrangle, neatly built of stone, and afford good accommodation for 600 or 700 infantry. To these was not long since attached the governor's house, for officers' barracks; but that building and the ground adjoining, formerly the site of a palace of the kings of Scotland, have been sold by the crown to a timber-merchant, and are now occupied for the purposes of his trade.

The PORT was celebrated in the time of Alexander III. for the extent of its traffic in wool, hides, salmon, &c., which was carried on both by native merchants and by a company of Flemings settled here, the latter of whom, however, perished in the conflagration of their principal establishment, called the Red Hall, which was set on fire at the capture of the town and castle by Edward I. There is at present a considerable coasting-trade, though it has somewhat declined since the termination of the continental war: the exports are corn, wool, salmon, cod, haddock, herrings, and coal; and the imports, timber-deals, staves, iron, hemp, tallow, and bones for manure. About 800 men are

employed in the fishery: the salmon and trout, of which large quantities are caught, are packed in boxes with ice, and sent chiefly to the London market; great quantities of lobsters, crabs, cod, haddock, and herrings are also taken, and a large portion forwarded, similarly packed, to the metropolis. The principal articles of manufacture, exclusively of such as are connected with the shipping, are damask, diaper, sacking, cotton-hosiery, carpets, hats, boots, and shoes. About 200 hands are employed in three iron-foundries, established within the present century: steam-engines, and almost every other article, are made; the gas-light apparatus for Berwick, Perth, and several other places, was manufactured here, and iron-works have lately been erected at Galashiels and at Jedburgh by the same proprietors.

The HARBOUR is naturally inconvenient, the greater part of it being left dry at ebb-tide; it has, however, been lately deepened several feet, and vessels of large tonnage come up to the quay. The river is navigable only to the bridge, though the tide flows for seven miles beyond it: on account of the entrance being narrowed by sandbanks, great impediments were occasioned to the navigation till the erection, in 1808, of a stone pier on the projecting rocks at the north entrance of the Tweed; it is about half a mile in length, and has a lighthouse at the extremity. This, together with the clearing and deepening of the harbour, has materially improved the facilities of navigation, and been of great importance to the shipping interest of the place. On the Tweedmouth shore, for a short space, near the Carr Rock, ships of 400 or 500 tons' burthen may ride in safety. The smacks and small brigs, formerly carrying on the whole traffic of the place, are now superseded by large and well-fitted steam-vessels, schooners, and clipper-ships. There are numerous and extensive quays and warehouses, with a patent-slip for the repair of vessels. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway, the North-British railway, and the Berwick and Kelso branch of the former line. The market, which is well supplied with grain, is on Saturday; and there is an annual fair on the last Friday in May, for black-cattle and horses: statute fairs are held on the first Saturday in March, May, August, and November.

By charter of INCORPORATION granted in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of James VI., the government was vested in a mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses; and there were, besides, an alderman for the year, a recorder, town-clerk, town-treasurer, four serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The control now resides in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, together composing the council, by whom a sheriff and other officers are appointed. Berwick is distributed into three wards, and its municipal and parliamentary boundaries are the same. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and twelve other gentlemen have been appointed to act under a separate commission. Berwick was one of the royal burghs which, in ancient times, sent representatives to the court of the four royal burghs in Scotland; and on being annexed to the kingdom of England, its prescriptive usages were confirmed by royal charter. It sent representatives to parliament in the reign of Henry VIII., since which time it has continued to return two members. The right of election was formerly vested in the freemen at large, in number about 1140; now, the resident freemen and certain householders are the electors: the sheriff is returning officer. The limits of the borough include the townships of Tweedmouth and Spittal, on the south side of the river. The corporation hold courts of quarter-session for the borough, and a court of pleas every alternate Tuesday for the recovery of debts to any amount; a court-leet, also, is held under the charter, at which six petty constables are appointed. The powers of the county debt-court of Berwick, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Berwick. The town-hall is a spacious and handsome building, with a portico of four massive columns of the Tuscan order. A portion of the lower part, called the Exchange, is appropriated to the use of the poultry and butter market; the first story of the building contains two spacious halls and other apartments, in which the courts are held and the public business of the corporation transacted, and the upper part is used as a gaol. The whole forms a stately pile of fine hewn stone, and is surmounted with a lofty spire, containing a peal of eight bells, which on Sunday summon the inhabitants to the parish church.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £289; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, built during the usurpation of Cromwell, and is without a steeple. One of the Fishbourn lectureships is established here, the service being performed in the church. There are places of worship for members of the Scottish Kirk, the United Presbyterian Synod, Particular Baptists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. A school for the instruction of the sons of burgesses in English and the mathematics, was founded and endowed by the corporation in 1798; to each department there is a separate master, paid by the corporation, and the average number of pupils is about 300. The burgesses have also the patronage of a free grammar school, endowed in the middle of the seventeenth century by Sir William Selby, of the Moat, and other charitable persons. The Blue-coat charity-school was founded in 1758, by Captain Bolton, and endowed with £800, since augmented with several benefactions, especially with one of £1000 by Richard Cowle, who died at Dantzic, in 1819; the whole income is £155, which is applied to educating about 150 boys, of whom forty are also clothed. A pauper lunatic house was erected in 1813, and a dispensary was established in 1814. A considerable part of the corporation land is allotted into "meadows" and "stints", and given rent-free to the resident freemen and freemen's widows, according to seniority, for their respective lives. Among the most important bequests for the benefit of the poor are, £1000 by Richard Cowle, £1000 by John Browne in 1758, and £28 per annum by Sarah Foreman in 1803. Some remains are still visible of the ancient castle of Berwick, and of a pentagonal tower near it; also of a square fort in Magdalen fields, and some entrenchments on Hallidown Hill. All vestiges of the ancient churches and chapels of the town, of the Benedictine nunnery said to have been founded by David, King of Scotland, of the monasteries of Black, Grey, White, and Trinitarian friars, and of three or four hospitals, have entirely disappeared. During the reigns of William the Lion, and of Edward I., II., and III., and other Scottish and English monarchs, Berwick was a place of mintage; and several of its coins are still pre-

served. There is a mineral spring close to the town, which is occasionally resorted to by invalids.

BERWICKSHIRE, a maritime county, in the south-east of Scotland, bounded on the north by the German Ocean and the county of Haddington; on the east and north-east, by the German Ocean; on the south, by the river Tweed, which separates it from the English counties of Durham and Northumberland; and on the west and south-west, by the counties of Edinburgh and Roxburgh. It lies between 55° 36′ 30″ and 55° 58′ 30″ (N. Lat.), and 1° 41′ and 2° 34′ (W. Long.), and is about thirty-five miles in length, and twenty-two miles in extreme breadth; comprising about 446½ square miles, or 285,760 acres, and 7408 inhabited houses, and 381 uninhabited; and containing a population of 34,438, of whom 16,558 are males, and 17,880 females. The county derives its name from the ancient town of Berwick, formerly the county town, and was originally inhabited by the *Ottadini*. After the Roman invasion it formed part of the province of Valentia; and though not the site of any station of importance, it is intersected by several Roman roads. Subsequently to the departure of the Romans from Britain, this part of the country was continually exposed to the predatory incursions of the Saxons, by whom, about the middle of the sixth century, it was subdued, and annexed to the kingdom of Northumbria, of which it continued to form part till the year 1020, when it was ceded to Malcolm II., King of Scotland, by Cospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, whom that monarch made Earl of Dunbar.

From its situation on the borders, the county was the scene of frequent hostilities, and an object of continual dispute between the Scots and the English. In 1176, it was surrendered by William the Lion to Henry II. of England, by whom he had been made prisoner in battle, as security for the performance of the treaty of Falaise, on failure of which it was for ever to remain a part of the kingdom of England. On payment of a ransom, it was restored to the Scots by Richard I. In 1216 it suffered greatly from the army of John, who, to punish the barons of Northumberland for having done homage to Alexander, King of Scotland, burnt the towns of Roxburgh, Mitford, and Morpeth, and laid waste nearly the whole county of Northumberland. During the disputed succession to the Scottish throne, after the death of Alexander III., this district suffered materially from the contending parties; and in 1291 the town of Berwick was surrendered to Edward I. of England, who, as lord paramount of Scotland, received the oaths of fealty and allegiance from many of the Scottish nobility. The inhabitants soon after revoking their allegiance to the English crown, Edward advanced with his army to Berwick, which he took by assault, and held a parliament in the castle, in 1296, when he received the oath of allegiance; and in the year following he made Berwick the metropolis of the English government in Scotland. The town was restored to the Scots in 1318, but, after the death of James III., was finally ceded by treaty to the English, in 1482. In 1551, the town, with a district adjoining, called the liberties of Berwick, was made independent of both kingdoms, and invested with peculiar privileges. After Berwick ceased to be the county town, the general business of the county was transacted at Dunse or Lauder, till the year 1596, when Greenlaw was selected by James VI. as the most appropriate for the purpose; and that arrangement was ratified by act of parliament in 1600.

The county was anciently included in the diocese of St. Andrew's; it is now almost wholly in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and comprises several presbyteries, with thirty-four parishes. Exclusively of the seaport of Berwick-upon-Tweed, which has a separate jurisdiction, it contains the county town of Greenlaw, the royal burgh of Lauder, and the towns of Dunse, Coldstream, and Eyemouth, with the villages of Ayton, Gourdon, Earlstoun, Chirnside, Coldingham, and others. Under the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., the county returns one member to the imperial parliament. Its surface varies in the different districts into which the county is naturally divided, and which are the Merse, Lammermoor, and Lauderdale. The Merse is a level district, extending for nearly twenty miles along the north bank of the Tweed, and about ten miles in breadth; it is richly fertile, and well inclosed, pleasingly diversified with gentle eminences, and enriched with plantations. The district of Lammermoor, nearly of equal extent, and parallel with the Merse, is a hilly tract, chiefly adapted for pasture. The district of Lauder, to the west of the two former, is also diversified with hills, affording good pasturage for sheep, principally of the black-faced breed, and for a coarse breed of black-cattle; and has fertile vales of arable land, yielding abundant crops. In this county the highest hills are in the Lammermoor range, varying from 1500 to 1650 feet in height. The principal rivers are, the Tweed, which forms the southern boundary of the county; the Whitadder, the Blackadder, the Leader, and the Eden, which are tributaries to the Tweed; and the river Eye, which falls into the sea at Eyemouth. The coast is bold and rocky, rising precipitously to a great height, and is almost inaccessible, except at Eyemouth and Coldingham Bay, and in some few points where there are small beaches of sand or gravel near the rocks. The minerals found are not of any importance: some coal has been discovered in the parishes of Mordington and Cockburnspath; limestone, marl, and gypsum have been quarried, but to no great extent, and freestone and whinstone are abundant. The annual value of the real property in the county is £254,169, of which £237,042 are returned for lands, £16,743 for houses, £196 for fisheries, and £188 for quarries. In Berwickshire the chief seats are Thirlstane Castle, Dryburgh Abbey, Mellerstain, The Hirsel, Marchmont, Ladykirk, Blackadder, Dunse Castle, Kelloe, Mertoun, Spottiswood, Ayton, Dunglass, Wedderburn, Paxton, Langton, Kimmergham, and Nisbet.

Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the North-British railway, and its branch to Dunse. In the county of Haddington, the railway passes through a country of undulating surface, richly cultivated, and presenting scenery of the softer kind, with villages, hamlets, and other simply rural features interspersed. On entering Berwickshire, however, at Cockburnspath, the prospect changes; the country around is bold and striking, steep hills and deep ravines appear, and the scenery is of a more romantic character. From Cockburnspath to Houndwood is a range of seven miles of this interesting scenery, after which the country opens out, and the eye of the traveller takes in a sweetly rural landscape of five or six miles on either side, of well-

cultivated and richly-wooded land, adorned with cottages, hamlets, and gentlemen's seats. After passing Ayton the line runs along the coast, at an elevation of fifty or sixty feet, sometimes within two or three yards of the cliff's edge.

BIGGA ISLE, in the two parishes of DELTING, and MID and SOUTH YELL, county of SHETLAND. It is a small isle, lying between the Mainland of Shetland and the island of Yell, in the sound of Yell. Half of it belongs to the parish of Mid and South Yell, and half to that of Delting. The inhabitants consist of a few families who pasture black-cattle and sheep.

BIGGAR, a parish and market-town, in the Upper ward of the county of LANARK, 12 miles (S. E.) from Lanark, and on the road from Dumfries to the city of Edinburgh; containing 1865 inhabitants, of whom 1395 are in the town. The original name of this place, as it occurs in several ancient charters, is generally written *Biger* or *Bigre*. It is supposed to have been derived from the nature of the ground on which the castle of the Biggar family was situated (in the centre of a soft morass), and to have been thence applied to the whole of the parish. From the same circumstance, the castle assumed the name of Boghall. The manor was granted by David I. to Baldwin, a Flemish leader, whose descendants still retain the surname of Fleming; they appear to claim a remote antiquity, and the name of Baldwin de Biger appears in testimony to a charter, prior to the year 1160. Some accounts, chiefly traditional, are still retained of a battle fought at this place between the English forces under Edward I., and the Scots commanded by Wallace, in which the former were defeated; and though not authenticated by any historian of acknowledged authority, the probability of the event is partly strengthened by the frequent discovery of broken armour in a field near the town; by the name of a rivulet called the Red Syke, running through the supposed field of battle, and so named from the slaughter of the day; and by the evident remains of an encampment in the immediate neighbourhood. On this occasion, Wallace is said to have gained admission into the enemy's camp disguised as a dealer in provisions, and, after having ascertained their numbers and order, to have been pursued in his retreat to the bridge over the Biggar water, when, turning on his pursuers, he put the most forward of them to death, and made his escape to his army, who were encamped on the heights of Tinto. A wooden bridge over the Biggar is still called the "Cadger's Brig"; and on the north side of Bizzyberry are a hollow in a rock, and a spring, which are called respectively Wallace's Seat and Well. The Scottish army under Sir Simon Fraser is said to have rendezvoused here, the night previous to the victory of Roslin, in 1302; and Edward II., on his invasion of Scotland, in 1310, spent the first week of October at this place, while attempting to pass through Selkirk to Renfrew. In 1651, after Cromwell's victory at Perth, the Scottish army, passing by Biggar, at that time garrisoned by the English, summoned the place to surrender; and in 1715, Lockhart of Carnwath, the younger, raised a troop for the service of the Pretender, which, after remaining for some time here, marched to Dumfries, and joined the forces under Lord Kenmure.

The TOWN is finely situated on the Biggar water, by which it is divided into two very unequal parts, the smaller forming a beautiful and picturesque suburb, communicating with the town by a neat bridge. The houses in this suburb are built on the sloping declivities, and on the brow, of the right bank of the rivulet, and have hanging gardens extending to the water's edge: the opposite bank is crowned with venerable trees. Biggar consists of one wide street, regularly built, and from its situation on rising ground, commands an extensive and varied view; most of the houses are of respectable appearance, and within the last few years several new and handsome houses have been erected. There is a scientific institution, founded in the year 1839, and having a library of 220 volumes, mostly of works on science: the members meet during winter once a month, when a popular lecture on science is delivered, and a discussion ensues. A public library was established in 1791, which contains about 800 volumes. Another was opened in 1800, which has a collection of more than 500; and a third, exclusively a theological library, was founded in 1807, and has about 700 volumes. Attached to the parish school is a fourth library, instituted in 1828, and now containing 500 volumes. A public newsroom was opened in 1828; but it met with little support, and was consequently discontinued.

The trade consists chiefly in the sale of merchandise for the supply of the parish and surrounding district, and in the weaving of cloth, in which latter about 200 of the inhabitants are employed. A branch of the Commercial Bank was established in 1833, and a building erected for its use, which adds much to the appearance of the town; and a branch of the Western Bank of Scotland has since been established. A savings' bank was opened in 1832, for the accommodation of the agricultural labourers and others; there are about 460 depositors, and the amount of deposits is about £3500. The market is on Thursday. Fairs are held at Candlemas, for hiring servants; at Midsummer, for the sale of wool; and on the last Thursday in October (O. S.), for horses and black-cattle; all of which are numerously attended. An act of parliament was passed in 1847, authorizing the construction of a branch railway from the great Caledonian line at Symington to Biggar and Broughton. The inhabitants, in 1451, received from James II. a charter erecting the town into a free burgh of barony, and granting a weekly market and other privileges, which grants were renewed at intervals down to the year 1662.

The PARISH, which borders on the county of Peebles, is about six miles and a half in length, and varies very greatly in breadth, being of triangular form, and comprising about 7370 acres, chiefly pasture land. Its surface is generally hilly, though comprising a considerable proportion of level ground, particularly towards the south, where is a plain of large extent; the hills are of little height, and the acclivities, being gentle, afford excellent pasture. The principal stream is the Biggar water, which rises on the north side of the parish, and after a course of nearly two miles, intersects the town, and flows along a fine open vale, to the river Tweed; the Candy burn rises in the north-east portion of the parish, which it separates from the county of Peebles, and falls after a course of three miles into the Biggar water. The scenery is considerably diversified; and the approach to the town by the Carnwath road presents to the view a combination of picturesque features. In this

parish the soil is various: above 1000 acres are of a clayey nature, on a substratum of clay or gravel; between 2000 and 3000 are a light black loam, resting upon whinstone, and the remainder sandy, and black loam inclining to peat-moss. The system of agriculture is greatly improved, and green crops have been introduced with success; the chief produce in grain consists of oats: much attention is paid to the management of the dairy, and to the improvement of live stock. The cattle are mostly a cross between the native and the Ayrshire breed, which latter is every day becoming more predominant; many sheep are pastured on the hills and acclivities, and the principal stock regularly reared are of the old Tweeddale breed. Great progress has been made in draining and inclosing the lands. Two mills for oats and barley have been erected, and there are not less than twenty-five threshing-machines, one of which, constructed by Mr. Watts, has the water-wheel fifty feet below the level of the barn, and 120 feet distant from it, the power being communicated to the machinery by shafts acting on an inclined plane. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7329. About 950 acres are in plantations, chiefly Scotch fir, in the management of which much improvement has been made by the introduction of a new method of pruning; and on the several farmsteads are numerous fine specimens of hard-wood trees, which are better adapted to the soil, and are consequently growing gradually into use in the more recent plantations. Of these, the ash and elm seem to thrive best; and the beech and the plane also answer well. Among the various mansions are, Edmonston, a castellated structure, pleasingly situated in a secluded vale near the east end of the parish; Biggar Park and Cambus-Wallace, both handsome residences in the immediate vicinity of the town; and Carwood, a spacious mansion, lately erected, surrounded by young and thriving plantations.

The origin of the parish is rather obscure; but it appears that a chaplaincy was founded here in expiation of the murder of John, Lord Fleming, chamberlain of Scotland, who was assassinated in 1524 by John Tweedie of Drummelzier, his son, and other accomplices. For this purpose, an assythment in lands was given to Malcolm, Lord Fleming, son of the murdered lord, with £10 per annum granted in mortmain, for the support of a chaplain, to pray and sing mass for the soul of the deceased in the parish church of Biggar, which Malcolm in 1545 made collegiate, and endowed for a provost, eight canons and prebendaries, and four choristers, with six aged poor men. On this occasion, the church of Thankertoun, which had previously been bestowed on the abbey of Kelso by one of his predecessors, was given up to Malcolm by the monks, and annexed to the collegiate church. The parish is now in the presbytery of Biggar, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of the family of Fleming; the minister's stipend is £263. 4. 7., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum. Biggar church, erected in 1545, was formerly an elegant and venerable cruciform structure in the later English style, with a tower which was not finished, as the Reformation occurred while the building was in progress. This structure, though complete in every other respect, and uninjured by time, has been dreadfully mutilated. The western porch, the vestry communicating with the chancel, and having a richly groined roof, the buttresses that supported the north wall of the nave, and the arched gateway leading into the churchyard, though perfectly entire, and beautiful specimens of architecture, were all taken down about fifty or sixty years since, and the materials sold for £7, to defray some parochial expenses. At the same time, the interior of the church underwent a similar lamentable devastation; the organ-gallery was removed, and the richly-groined roof of the chancel, which was embellished with gilt tracery, was destroyed, and replaced with lath and plaster, seemingly for no better reason than to make it correspond with the roofs of the aisles and nave. Latterly, the church has received an addition of 120 sittings, by the erection of a gallery; it has been also newly-seated, and affords considerable accommodation. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod and United Original Seceders. The parochial school affords education to about 180 scholars; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4. per annum, about £75 fees, and a house and garden.

At the western extremity of the town is a large mound, more than 300 feet in circumference at the base, 150 feet on the summit, and thirty-six feet in height, supposed to have been in ancient times a seat for the administration of justice; it appears to have been also used as a beacon, and to have formed one of a chain extending across the vale between the Clyde and the Tweed. There are several remains of encampments, one of which, about half a mile from the town, is 180 feet in circumference, defended by a deep moat and double rampart; and near Candy bank is another, of oval form. On the banks of Oldshields are some Druidical remains consisting of four upright stones, near which arrow-heads of flint have been found; and on the lands of Carwood, two Roman vessels of bronze were discovered in a moss: one, having a handle and three legs, holds about two quarts, and the other, less elegant in form, about eight quarts. The venerable remains of the castle of Boghall, which gave so great an interest to the scenery of the beautiful vale in which they were situated, have been almost demolished, for the sake of the stone; and little more is left than a small angular tower, serving to mark the site. The late Dr. A. Brown, Professor of Rhetoric in the University of Edinburgh, and Robert Forsyth, Esq., an eminent advocate, were natives of the parish; and many of the landed proprietors have been eminently distinguished in the annals of their country.

BILSDEAN, a hamlet, in the parish of OLDHAMSTOCKS, county of HADDINGTON, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Oldhamstocks; containing 59 inhabitants. It is seated on the sea-shore, and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, whose principal employment is taking lobsters for the supply of the London market. Various other kinds of fish are also caught, the most common being turbot, cod, haddock, and herrings. Several boats belong to the creek, carrying four men each. The Dunbar and Berwick road, and the North-British railway, pass here.

BIRDSTONE, a village, in the parish of CAMPSIE, county of STIRLING, 1 mile (N.) from Kirkintilloch; containing 100 inhabitants. It lies east of the road from Kirkintilloch to Campsie, and a little west of a small stream that falls into the Kelvin water on the confines of the county.

BIRGHAM, a village, in the parish of Eccles, county of Berwick, 2½ miles (W.) from Coldstream; containing 241 inhabitants. This is a small ancient village, seated on the north bank of the Tweed, opposite to Carham in Northumberland; and the road from London to Edinburgh by way of Kelso, and that from Kelso to Berwick, pass through the place. It is noted for several events connected with history, among which was the meeting, in 1291, of the twelve competitors for the Scottish throne, with the commissioners of Edward I. of England, to represent their claims, acknowledging his paramount authority over Scotland. One of two burying-places in the parish is situated here.—See Eccles.

BIRNIE, a parish, in the county of Elgin, 3 miles (S.) from Elgin; containing 407 inhabitants. This place is said by some to have been the site of the first cathedral of the diocese of Moray; and it is probable that Simeon de Tonei, one of the bishops, was buried here, in 1184. The parish approaches in figure to an oblong, extending about seven miles in length and one and a half in mean breadth, and containing nearly 8000 acres, of which about 2000 are under tillage, 304 in wood, and the remainder waste. It is separated from the parish of Knockando, on the south, by the junction of the parishes of Dallas and Rothes, and is bounded on all the other sides by the parish of Elgin. It lies on the north side of the high ground that rises between the Spey river and the flat of Moray. The surface is irregular and abrupt, is marked with several ravines and high hills covered with heath, and has in general a bleak and rugged appearance. The lands are intersected with the rivulets Lennock, Barden, and Rashcrook, which flow into the Lossie, a stream containing abundance of common trout. The arable soil is in general of a gravelly or sandy kind, occasionally clayey, and by the sides of the Lossie and of the rivulets it is loamy; parts are of a mossy or moory nature. All kinds of grain are produced, as well as potatoes and turnips, with a small quantity of flax. The cattle, which have been lately much improved, are usually a cross between the low-country cows of Moray and West Highland bulls; the sheep are chiefly Cheviots, and the horses, though small, are active, and well adapted for ploughing the light shallow land of which the parish mainly consists. The improved system of agriculture is followed, and very considerable advances have recently been made. The annual value of real property in the parish is £1249. The chief rocks in the district are sandstone and gneiss, with a small proportion of slate.

Ecclesiastically, the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Elgin, synod of Moray. The patronage belongs to the Earl of Moray, and the minister has a stipend of £156. 8. 4., a portion of which is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe of about eight acres of good land. The church is a very ancient structure, repaired in 1817, with accommodation for 250 persons. It contains a fine Saxon arch, separating the choir from the body of the edifice; also a stone baptistery, and an old bell composed of silver and copper, of an oblong shape, which tradition asserts to have been made at Rome, and consecrated by the pope. There is a parochial school, the master of which has a salary of £26, with a house and garden, and about £4 fees. The poor have the benefit of a bequest producing about £3 per annum. About a mile east from the church, on the side of the road, is a stone called the "Bible Stone", having the figure of a book distinctly engraven on it: and in the corner of a field once called Castlehill, the foundations of what is supposed to have been the ancient episcopal palace were dug up about half a century ago.

BIRSAY and HARRAY, a parish, in the county of Orkney; containing 2406 inhabitants, of whom 1634 are in Birsay, and 772 in Harray. These two ancient parishes, which were united under the Earls of Orkney, originally constituted a province or district called "Bergisherard", signifying in the Norwegian language lands appropriated to the diversion of hunting; and previously to the rise of Kirkwall, here was the residence of the Earls, and the Bishops of Orkney. There are still considerable remains of the episcopal palace, occupying a beautiful site near the sea. By whom it was originally built, is not distinctly known; but numerous additions were made to it from time to time by the Sinclairs, who were styled indifferently Princes and Counts of Orkney. It was subsequently enlarged and improved by Robert Stuart, brother of Mary, Queen of Scots; and above the principal entrance was a stone bearing an inscription to that effect, with armorial bearings, and the motto *Sic Fuit, Est, et Erit*; which stone passed into the possession of the Earl of Morton, to whom the lands were sold, and from whom they were afterwards purchased by Sir Lawrence Dundas, ancestor of the Earl of Zetland, the present proprietor.

The parish is about eleven miles in extreme length, and eight miles in extreme breadth. It is bounded on the north and west by the sea; on the north and east, by the parishes of Evie, Rendal, and Firth; and on the south and west, by the parish of Sandwick, and Loch Stenness. Towards the west the surface is for some distance level, but towards the east more elevated, rising into hills of considerable height. It is diversified with several lakes of great beauty, abounding with trout and other fresh-water fish, and frequented by numerous kinds of aquatic fowl; and the lands are intersected by various rivulets and smaller burns, which, for want of bridges, interrupt the communication. The soil is generally fertile, though varying in different parts of the district: that of the lands called the barony of Birsay is a mixture of clay and sand, producing luxuriant crops of oats and barley; in other parts a deep black loam prevails, producing grain of good quality, and also potatoes and turnips. Sea-weed, of which abundance is found on the coast, is used for manure; and the system of agriculture, though well adapted to the present state of the farms, might, under a different tenure, be very greatly improved. The substrata are principally limestone and clay-slate, the latter of which is quarried for pavements and roofing; building-stone is also found here, and in some parts of the district marble and alabaster have been discovered. The manufacture of straw-plat is carried on extensively, affording employment to nearly 450 of the females; the males are employed in agriculture and in the fisheries. There are twenty boats belonging to Birsay, which during the season are engaged in the cod and lobster fishery; and five are employed in the herring-fisheries at Stronsay and Wick, whence they generally return with remunerating suc-

cess. The coast is rocky and precipitous, and the want of a convenient harbour is unfavourable to the extension of the fisheries of the place. Fairs for cattle and horses are held annually.

For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Cairston, synod of Orkney. The minister's stipend is £218. 6. 8., including an allowance of £8. 6. 8. for communion elements; with a manse situated at Birsay, and two glebes valued together at £21 per annum: patron, the Earl of Zetland. Birsay church is an ancient building, enlarged in 1760, and containing 565 sittings; the church of Harray, a neat plain building erected in 1836, contains 400 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, United Original Seceders, and Independents. The parochial school of Birsay is well attended; the master has a salary of £26, with a dwelling-house and garden. A school at Harray is supported by the General Assembly, who pay the teacher a salary of £25, with a house and garden, and other perquisites. There is a parochial library, containing nearly 180 volumes, chiefly on religious subjects. About half a mile from the site of the episcopal palace is the brough of Birsay, a portion of high land at the north-western extremity of the parish, formed into an island by the action of the sea, and to which access by land is obtained only at low water. From some remains of walls, there appears to have been an ancient fortress on the spot, though when or by whom erected is not known; a chapel dedicated to St. Peter was subsequently erected on the site, of which the only remains are part of a wall and one of the windows. There are also remains of ancient Picts' houses, and upright stones, in various parts of the parish.

BIRSE, a parish, in the district of KINCARDINE O'NEIL, county of ABERDEEN, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from Aboyne; containing 1295 inhabitants. This place was formerly called Press, a word of Gaelic origin, signifying a wood or thicket, and most probably used in reference to the extensive forest and woods in the district. The parish is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the county, and approaches in form to a square, varying in length from eight to ten miles, and in breadth from six to nine or ten miles. It comprises upwards of 40,000 acres, of which about 3360 are cultivated, nearly 4000 in wood and plantations, and the remainder wet and rocky, a large part of which is too rugged to be brought under the plough. The surface consists of hills and mountains, with three valleys stretching eastward. The valley on the south is the largest; and though narrow, bleak, and wild at its western extremity, where it is called the forest of Birse, about five miles further it begins to expand, and continues to improve in its scenery from this point to its termination in Kincardineshire, at the union of the Feugh with the Dee, near the village of Banchory. The former of these two rivers waters the valley, and much adorns the rich and beautiful scenery in the midst of which the stream takes its departure from the parish. The valley called Glen-Chatt is smaller than the former, and is watered by the Cattie burn. The third strath forms a portion of the vale of the Dee, but is divided into two parts by the burn of Birse: it is ornamented in its centre by the church and manse. The Grampians constitute a marked barrier on the southern limit of the parish, and one part of the range, called Mount Geanach, rises there to a very conspicuous height, and gives to the locality a wild, and in some parts a romantic, appearance. On the south-eastern boundary runs the river Aven, a tributary of the Feugh; while the Dee flows along the northern boundary, and unites with the peculiar features of that portion of the parish to render its scenery most attractive. The moors abound with grouse and a great variety of wild-fowl, and the rivers and mountain streams with trout; the Dee has also salmon, grilse, eel, and pike, and the lovers of angling find here every facility for their favourite amusement.

The soil is a light loam, in many parts rather gravelly, and takes its leading character from its mixtures of decomposed granite and sand, which are sometimes clayey. Oats and barley are the usual grain cultivated; and potatoes and turnips, with grass for pasture and hay, also form a considerable part of the produce. The sheep are the black-faced; the cattle are much mixed, and in general small and of inferior quality, but the kind which most prevails is the Aberdeenshire polled and horned. The state of husbandry is backward, compared with the better cultivated districts of the south, but has been improved within the last twenty or thirty years, the rotation of crops having been introduced, with a few other modern usages. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4106. The rocks comprise granite, a blue stone called heathen stone, and limestone, of which last there are two or three quarries in operation, the produce being generally used for agricultural purposes; the granite is found in large blocks, scattered on or near the surface, and is used for building, without the trouble and expense of quarrying. A fine specimen of red porphyry is found in the river Dee at the Bridge of Potarch.

The mansion of Finzean, in the south-east of the parish, and in the vale of the river Feugh, is an ancient structure, built in the form of three sides of a square. That of Ballogie, situated in the valley of Glen-Chatt, is a neat and comfortable residence, partly ancient and partly modern, and, like the former, surrounded with well laid-out grounds and thriving plantations. The male population are chiefly engaged in husbandry, and many of the females during winter in knitting worsted stockings, for which most of the wool produced here is purchased. A suspension-bridge over the Dee, on the west, was built by the Earl of Aboyne in 1828, and rebuilt in 1830 in consequence of its destruction by flood; a communication is thus opened with the north, and another bridge over the Dee, called the Bridge of Potarch, built in 1813, forms part of the road from Brechin to Huntly and Inverness, over the Cairn o' Mount and Grampians. The turnpike-road on the south side of the Dee, from Aberdeen to Braemar, also opens up an important means of intercourse. Four fairs are held at Bridge of Potarch in April, May, October, and November, for cattle, sheep, horses, coarse linen, sacking, &c.; that in October being the principal.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £158. 7. 4., a portion of which is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe of four acres. The church, inconveniently situated in the north-western part of the parish, is a neat substantial edifice, erected in 1779, and

capable of accommodating between 500 and 600 persons. There is a Roman Catholic chapel near Ballogie. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £28, with a house, £6. 10. fees, and an allowance from the Dick bequest. Another school is supported by money derived from the fund of Dr. Gilbert Ramsay, who was rector of Christ-church, Barbadoes, and left £500 for the endowment of a free school in this, his native parish, £500 to the poor, and a sum for the erection of a bridge over the Feugh. A religious library was established in 1829, and a savings' bank in 1837. The chief relic of antiquity is a castellated ruin called "the Forest", said to have been erected by Bishop Gordon of Aberdeen for a hunting seat.

BISHOPMILL, a village, in the parish of New Spynie, county of Elgin; containing 755 inhabitants. It is a suburb of Elgin, from which town it is distant about half a mile, and stands on the north side of the Lossie, the former course of which river was nearer the town than the present course. The village is included within the parliamentary limits of the borough of Elgin, the cross of Bishopmill being the extreme northern boundary.—See New Spynie.

BISHOPBRIDGE, a hamlet, in the parish of Cadder, Lower ward of the county of Lanark; containing 213 inhabitants. It is situated in the western part of the parish, and on the road from Glasgow to Kirkintilloch. An infant and sewing school was established here by Mrs. Stirling of Cadder, and is supported jointly by that lady and Mr. Stirling, who pay the mistress a salary of £30.

BISHOPTON, a village, in the parish of Erskine, Upper ward of the county of Renfrew; containing 315 inhabitants. It is a modern village, situated on the south side of the Firth of Clyde, a short distance north of the road from Port-Glasgow to Paisley; and a post-office under the latter town has been established, having three daily deliveries.

BLACKBURN, a village, chiefly in the parish of Livingstone, and partly in that of Whitburn, county of Linlithgow, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Mid-Calder; containing 443 inhabitants. This village is pleasantly situated on the river from which it derives its name, and on the road from Glasgow to Edinburgh. The inhabitants are partly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and partly in the cotton manufacture, for which there is an establishment affording employment to about 120 persons. A branch office has been established here, under the post-office at Whitburn. In 1846 an act of parliament was passed for the construction of a railway from Airdrie to Bathgate, with a branch to Whitburn and Blackburn. Near the village is a quarry of lake-stone; it affords excellent stone for laying ovens, and the produce is sent to all parts of the country. Subscriptions have been opened for the erection of a church; in the mean time, public worship takes place in the village schoolroom. There is a meeting-house for Independents. Blackburn House is a handsome mansion.

BLACKFORD, a parish, in the county of Perth, 4 miles (S. W.) from Auchterarder; containing, with part of the late quoad sacra parish of Ardoch, 1782 inhabitants, of whom 547 are in the village. This place probably derives its name from the ancient word *fiord*, a way by land or water; being equidistant from the towns of Perth and Stirling, between which it formed the principal line of communication. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Earn, and on the south by the river Devon, and is about ten miles in length and five in breadth. Its surface is varied with level and elevated grounds. The Ochil hills, whose sloping acclivities afford excellent pasturage for sheep, intersect the parish towards the south; and the low lands are fertilized by several small rivers, which add much to the beauty of the landscape. Of these, the river Machany, rising in the high lands of the parish of Muthil, after flowing through this parish falls into the Earn at Kinkell. The Ruthven, which has its source at Gleneagles, in the parish, is but a small stream, pursuing its course through the glen of Kincardine for nearly three miles, when, taking an eastern direction, it flows through the parish of Auchterarder into the river Earn. Another stream, the Allen, which also rises at Gleneagles, takes a western course through the parish of Dunblane, and falls into the river Forth. The soil, especially in the northern part of the parish, is rich, and in good cultivation; the system of agriculture is improved, and considerable portions of waste land have been reclaimed. Much attention has also been paid to the growth of plantations, which have been extensively formed on the wide moor of Tullibardine, and in other parts. The principal trees of older growth are oak and birch: at Tullibardine are still remaining a few trees of a plantation of thorn, raised by a shipwright, in commemoration of the building of a large ship for James IV., in which he had been employed. The annual value of real property in the parish amounts to £10,700.

The village is inhabited principally by persons engaged in weaving, and the manufacture of a coarse kind of woollen-cloth affords employment to a considerable number; a factory has been erected, in which machinery has been introduced, and from seventy to eighty persons are regularly employed, exclusively of many who work at their own homes. In the vicinity of the village is a station of the Scottish Central railway. Two fairs are held annually; but from the proximity of Auchterarder and other market-towns, they are not much attended. The parish is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; the minister's stipend is about £200, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum. Blackford church, built in 1738, and lately repaired, is adapted for a congregation of 500 persons. The parochial school affords a liberal course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with fees, and a good dwelling-house and garden. There are several remains of ancient military works, connected probably with the Roman camp at Ardoch, to which station they are supposed to have been out-works; also numerous cairns and tumuli in different parts of the parish. Some remains likewise exist of the castles of Kincardine and Ogilvy, the walls of which are of great thickness; and at Gleneagles and Tullibardine are the remains of chapels. The lands of Tullibardine give the title of Marquess to the Duke of Atholl.

BLACKNESS, a village, in the parish of Carriden, county of Linlithgow, 3 miles (E.) from Borrowstounness; containing 107 inhabitants. This place was formerly the sea-port of Linlithgow, and the residence of numerous merchants, who carried on an extensive trade with Holland, Bremen, Hamburgh, and Dantzic, in

which they employed thirty-six ships of large burthen. It is now an inconsiderable hamlet, distinguished only by its royal castle, which is one of the four Scottish fortresses kept in repair according to the articles of the union of the two kingdoms. The harbour and quay are in a ruinous state: the custom-house has been converted into lodgings for the few individuals who, during the summer, resort to this deserted spot for the benefit of bathing; and the only business carried on is the occasional shipping of bricks and tiles made at Brickfield, in the immediate vicinity, and the landing of lime and manure. Stake-nets for salmon have been laid down from the point of Blackness.

The castle, which is still entire, is situated on a promontory on the south shore of the Firth of Forth, near the influx of the Black burn, and at a small distance from the village. It is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman station on the wall of Antonine, which, according to most writers, terminated at this place; but the date of the present structure is not distinctly known. In 1481, the castle, with eight ships at that time in the harbour, was burnt by the English fleet; and in 1488, the nobles who had rebelled against James III. held a conference with that monarch here, which was called the "Pacification of Blackness". In 1542, Cardinal Beaton was imprisoned in the castle by the Earl of Arran, then regent, but he was soon liberated, through the influence of the clergy; and after the battle of Pinkie, in 1547, Lord Clinton, the admiral of the English fleet, took three and burnt seven of the vessels lying in the harbour. The castle was garrisoned by the French forces under the command of General D'Esse in 1548, and also under the regency of Mary of Guise; but in 1560 it was taken by the sheriff of Linlithgow. In 1571, it was garrisoned by Claude Hamilton, a zealous adherent to the interests of Mary, Queen of Scots; and by him it was held in her name till 1573, when it was delivered up to the Earl of Morton, then regent. During the progress of the Reformation, and the contests that arose between the advocates of Presbytery and Episcopacy, the castle was frequently a place of confinement for the non-conforming clergy; and in the latter part of the eighteenth and earlier part of the nineteenth century, it was chiefly occupied by French prisoners of war. The Earls of Linlithgow were hereditary constables of the castle till 1715, when that office was forfeited on the attainder of James the sixth earl, for his participation in the Earl of Mar's rebellion. There are a governor and a lieutenant-governor attached to the castle, neither of whom is resident; and the garrison till lately consisted of two gunners, a serjeant, two corporals, and fifteen privates; but at present the only inmates are an inferior officer and his family. The buildings consist of a principal tower, with ramparts commanding the entrance, and a court-yard, and have accommodation for 100 men.

BLACKRIDGE, for a time a quoad sacra parish, chiefly in the parish of TORPHICHEN, county of LINLITHGOW, 3 miles (W.) from Bathgate; containing 900 inhabitants, of whom 94 are in the village. This parish comprised portions of the civil parishes of Torphichen, Shotts, Bathgate, Slamannan, and New Monkland. The village lies at the west end of the first-named parish, near the river Avon; and the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and in the mines and quarries in the neighbourhood. The church, situated in the village, was erected by subscription, in 1838, and is a neat structure containing 400 sittings. One of the two parochial schools in Torphichen is fixed here; the master has a salary of £20 from the lands of Blackridge, and 100 marks Scots from heritors, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £14. Here is also one of the two parochial libraries.

BLADNOCH, a village, in the parish and county of WIGTOWN, 1 mile (S.) from Wigtown; containing 215 inhabitants. This village is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river Bladnoch, over which is a bridge, connecting it with the parish of Kirkinner, on the south. An extensive whisky distillery has been established, in which about twenty persons are constantly employed, and which annually consumes about 16,000 bushels of barley. There is a small salmon-fishery carried on here, and various kinds of white fish are taken in the bay.

BLAIR-ATHOLL, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 20 miles (N. by W.) from Dunkeld; containing, with part of Tenandry quoad sacra parish, 2231 inhabitants. This place, the name of which in the Gaelic language signifies "the plain of Atholl", comprises the four ancient parishes of Blair, Lude, Kilmaveonaig, and Strowan, united into one parish in the early part of the seventeenth century. In the reign of James V., that monarch, with his mother, and the pope's legate, were entertained at Blair Castle with great hospitality by the Earl of Atholl, who, for their diversion, accompanied them in a celebrated hunt on the north side of the mountain Beinnghlo. The castle afterwards became the head-quarters of Viscount Dundee, in the memorable campaign of Killiecrankie, the battle taking place on the fields of Runrory, on the north side of Girnag mountain. It was, indeed, frequently occupied as an important military station, not only during the times of feudal warfare, but also in the rebellion of 1745 and 1746, when it was garrisoned with a force of 300 men under the command of Sir Andrew Agnew, whom the Duke of Cumberland, on his arrival at Perth, had despatched to take up his quarters here, and so cut off all communication between the northern and southern parts of the country. In order to gain possession of this station, Lord George Murray, accompanied by several officers of the Highland army, and with a force of 100 men, was sent to surprise the castle, which, from its scanty supply of provisions, he attempted to reduce by famine. With this view, having made prisoners of all the detached out-posts, he took up his head-quarters in the village, and closely blockaded the castle. But after having reduced the garrison to the last extremity, he suddenly raised the blockade, and returned to join the Young Pretender's army at Inverness; and on the following day, the garrison were relieved by the Earl of Crawford, and received the thanks of the Duke of Cumberland for their gallant defence.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by the Grampian hills, and is about thirty miles in length and eighteen miles in average breadth, comprising 105,000 acres of hill pasture, 3000 of arable land under cultivation, and 2500 in wood and plantations. The surface is finely varied with hills and valleys. On both sides of the river Garry is an extensive and fertile plain, constituting the vale of Garry, and extending from the pass of Killiecrankie to Strowan, terminating in hills whose slopes are under cultivation, and the summits clothed with heather.

In the Grampian range are several lofty mountains, of which Beinn-ghlo, Beinn-mheadhonaidh, Beinn-chait, and Beinn-deirg are the principal; the mountain Beinn-ghlo, which stands upon a base many miles in circumference, presents to view four detached summits, one having an altitude of 3720 feet above the level of the sea, and the others being little inferior in height. The surface is also diversified with lakes, one of the chief of which is Loch Garry, near the boundary of the counties of Perth and Inverness; it is inclosed on all sides by hills of lofty elevation, and is about six miles in circumference, abounding with trout of excellent quality. Loch Tummel is a picturesque sheet of water, four miles in length and nearly a mile in breadth, tastefully embellished with an island of artificial formation, on which are the ruins of a castle, and inclosed with banks richly cultivated, interspersed with small hamlets. The castle was built in the time of Robert Bruce, by Duncan the Gross, founder of the clan Robertson. This lake, also, abounds with pike and trout of the largest size. The river Garry issues from the lake of that name, and after a course of nearly thirty miles, in which it receives the streams of the Erichkie, Bruar, and Tilt, falls into the Tummel at the south-eastern extremity of the parish; the Tummel has its source in Loch Tummel, and urges its rapid and impetuous course but for a short way through the parish. The river Tilt, from the loch of that name, on the summit of the Grampian range, pursues a course of sixteen miles, and flows into the Garry at Blair, displaying in its progress a succession of beautifully picturesque scenery. Almost all the rivers form interesting cascades. The falls of the Garry, obstructed in its course by shelving rocks, are peculiarly interesting; and those of the Tummel are magnificently grand, from the vast body of water which is precipitated from rocks clothed to their summits with stately birch-trees. The Bruar, also, descending from a height of some hundred feet, forms a succession of cataracts, rendered still more striking from the beauty of the surrounding scenery.

The SOIL is various: in the valleys, and on the slopes of the hills, a light loam or a gravelly soil prevails, and in the more elevated lands the mossy soil of the Grampian range. The chief crops are different kinds of grain, and turnips, for which latter the soil is well adapted, and of which considerable quantities are raised. The farm-houses are generally well built; and considerable improvements have been made in husbandry, under the auspices of the Atholl Club, which distributes annual prizes for the promotion of agriculture and the breed of stock. The cattle are usually of the black Highland breed, to the rearing of which great attention is paid; about 1200 milch-cows are regularly pastured, and 30,000 sheep are annually fed, all of the black-faced breed. Atholl "forest", formerly enjoying many privileges, is partly in the parish, and about 12,000 head of red deer are found within its limits. The annual value of real property in the parish is £11,847. The natural woods are principally oak, ash, birch, alder, and aspen; and the plantations, which are very extensive, consist of Scotch firs, spruce, and larch, with lime, elm, and plane trees, of which there are some very fine specimens in the park of Blair. The substratum is chiefly limestone, which forms part of the great vein extending from near Callender to Braemar, and is quarried for agricultural and other purposes, but not in sufficient quantity for the lands, in consequence of the scarcity of fuel for burning it. Marble, also, of various colours is abundant, especially a vein of a green colour, much esteemed for mantel-pieces.

Blair Castle, already noticed, the baronial seat of the Murray family, Dukes of Atholl, is a spacious structure, supposed to have been erected by John Cumin, of Strathbogie, who became Earl of Atholl in right of his wife. In 1750 the building was reduced by taking down two stories, and converted into a family mansion. It contains a handsome suite of state apartments, but its castellated appearance has been lost by the removal of its turrets. The house is inclosed in a very extensive park, embellished with ancient timber and thriving plantations; and the grounds, which are laid out with great taste, command a rich variety of scenery. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, on their second visit to Scotland, spent three weeks at this place, in September, 1844; the castle was prepared by Lord Glenlyon (now Duke of Atholl) for Her Majesty's reception, and he introduced to the royal notice the most remarkable natural features of the vicinity. Lude House, a spacious modern mansion, occupies an elevated site, and forms an interesting object in the scenery of the Garry. Auchleeks is also a handsome modern mansion, pleasantly situated. A post-office has been established, which has a daily delivery; and fairs are held at Blair-Atholl on the 2nd of February for general traffic, and the third Wednesday in May for horses and cattle; at Tilt Bridge, on the 25th of June and the 20th of August (O. S.), for cattle; and at Trinafour, on the third Tuesday in March (O. S.), for horses, and the Wednesday in October before the tryst of Falkirk, for cattle.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patronage of the Duke of Atholl; the minister's stipend is about £200, with a manse, and the glebe is valued at £150 per annum. The parochial church is a handsome and substantial edifice of modern erection, adapted for 650 persons, and the churchyard is spacious. A church was erected in the Strowan district, in 1829, for a congregation of 450 persons; and divine service is performed on two consecutive Sundays at Blair-Atholl, and every third Sunday at Strowan. The old church of Kilmaveonaig was rebuilt in 1791, and appropriated as a place of worship by the Episcopalians. There is also a meeting-house for Baptists. The parochial school affords education to about a hundred scholars; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with about £30 fees, and a house and garden. There are vestiges of an old religious establishment on the banks of the Tilt, called Cill Aindreas, consisting chiefly of sepulchral remains; and in various parts of the parish are upright stones, the remnants of Druidical circles, near some of which are traces of ancient cemeteries. The walls of the church of Lude are also still remaining.

BLAIR-LOGIE, a village, in the parish of LOGIE, county of PERTH, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Stirling; containing 124 inhabitants. This village, situated at the foot of the Ochil hills, is celebrated for its beauty and cleanliness, and the salubrity of its air, and is much visited by invalids for its goat's-whey. It contains a small library belonging to the parish, and there is a place of worship connected with the United Presbyterian

Synod. On the heights is the Castle of Blair-Logie, now occupied by a farmer.

BLAIRBURN, a village, in the parish of CULROSS, county of PERTH; containing 85 inhabitants.

BLAIRDAFF, ABERDEEN.—See GARIOCH.

BLAIRGOWRIE, a burgh, market-town, and parish, in the county of PERTH, 58 miles (N. by W.) from Edinburgh; containing about 3700 inhabitants, of whom about 2600 are in the town. *Blair* is a term of doubtful etymology, by some supposed to be derived from a Gaelic root signifying a mossy locality, and by others thought to come from a word denoting the scene of a battle or of war. *Gowrie* was the ancient denomination of the district in which the parish is situated, and has been used as an affix to distinguish it from several other places of the name of Blair. The town stands not far from the eastern boundary of the county, bordering on Forfarshire, and on a pleasant eminence on the western bank of the river Ericht, forming the first step of the acclivity of the hill of Blair. From its secluded and remote neighbourhood, it has been free from the collisions of the great political and religious tumults which have been felt so frequently and extensively throughout the country, the only historical recollection noted of this kind being the passage of the celebrated Montrose through the place, in one of his hostile descents into the valley of Strathmore. But what, at the commencement of the present century, was a small, quiet, and inconsiderable village, has since grown into a bustling manufacturing and market town; and not only the inhabitants of this spot, but those of the parish generally, have exchanged their rural for a commercial character, the peasantry having given place to artisans, partly through the breaking up of the cottar system by the consolidation of small farms, but chiefly through the extensive introduction of manufactures. About forty or fifty years since, the village consisted of small, unsightly thatched houses, collected in the vicinity of the church. It now contains some good streets, which are well lighted with gas, supplied by a joint-stock company established in 1834; and its new and attractive character has for some time been gradually drawing, from the other parts of the parish, a considerable portion of the people to take up their residence here. Blairgowrie is approached by several good roads from different quarters. The most considerable of these is the great north road from Perth to Fort-George, which enters the parish at the southern boundary, about two miles distant, and crosses the Ericht a little way from the town, by the bridge of Blairgowrie. This road has lately been made a turnpike as far as the bridge of Cally, six miles north of the town.

The river Ericht, forming the eastern boundary of the parish for ten miles, is a lively and interesting feature in the strikingly beautiful scenery which is commanded by the well-cultivated hill of Blair; it has its course through diversified and romantic combinations of woods and rocks, and falls into the Isla at Cupar-Grange. Within half a mile of the town is a small cascade or salmon-leap, partly artificial, called the Keath. The hill of Blair, immediately behind the town, is crowned by the church, and skirted by a deep well-wooded ravine stretching down abruptly nearly to the river. From the churchyard a view of the first order is obtained, embracing the whole valley of Strathmore, in the northern portion of which part of the parish lies, and terminated on the east by the Hunter hill of Glammis, and on the south by the picturesque chain of the Sidlaws. Near the town are the mansions of Newton and Ardblair, large structures in the castellated style, the former commanding beautiful and extensive prospects over Strathmore, and being itself seen as a conspicuous object from several parts; and not far distant is Blairgowrie House, a large edifice, situated on the low grounds to the south of the town, the whole of the vicinity of which partakes of the rich and varied scenery characteristic of the lower or southern division of the parish, the northern district exhibiting the features of a highland locality.

The spinning-wheel, formerly so much in use here, has been entirely superseded by machinery; and there are at present five mills in operation, worked by water-power, and employing about 200 hands in the spinning of flax and tow into yarn. The flax used is imported into Dundee from the Baltic, and after being spun, is either taken to the former place for sale, or disposed of to manufacturers in the neighbourhood, and at Alyth and Cupar-Angus. The value of flax annually consumed at three mills near the town is from £20,000 to £26,000 per annum, and the value of yarn spun at the same mills, from £33,000 to £36,000. About 350 persons are occupied in weaving yarn by hand-looms into cloth of different fabrics, consisting of fine dowlas and drill, and especially Osnaburghs and coarse sheetings: these are generally sold at Dundee, but sometimes shipped, on the part of the manufacturer, direct to North and South America and France. Another branch of trade carried on is that of salmon-fishing, which, however, is in a very low state, the rental for the whole course of the Ericht from the Keath to the boundary of the parish being only £21. 12. per annum. This change from its former extent, which was very considerable, is owing partly to the circumstance of there being fisheries lower down, on the Tay and Isla, and partly to the erection of the numerous mills on the river, which in summer drain off nearly the whole of the water. A general post-office is established in the town. Besides the road from Perth to Fort-George, already noticed, there is a road from Blairgowrie to Cupar-Angus, made turnpike in 1832, which quits the parish about two miles south of the town; and the line of road from Kirriemuir, Forfar, and other places, to Dunkeld, passes through the town, in crossing the parish from east to west. In 1846 an act was obtained for the construction of a branch to Blairgowrie of the Perth and Forfar railway. A market, which is well attended, is held on Wednesday, in alternate weeks, during winter and spring, for cattle and grain; and there are annual fairs in the town on the third Wednesday in March; the 26th of May, if it fall on Wednesday, if not, the first Wednesday after; the 23rd July; the first Wednesday in Nov.; the 22nd Nov., or first Tuesday after; and the Wednesday before Falkirk tryst. There are two branch banks, and a savings' bank in connexion with the Perth National-Security Savings' Bank: the deposits in the savings' bank amount to upwards of £3000.

Blairgowrie was erected into a burgh of barony by charter from Charles I., dated 9th July, 1634, in favour of George Drummond, then proprietor of the estate. In the year 1809, the town was created a free burgh of barony by a charter from Colonel McPherson, the superior, and the burgesses were empowered to elect a bailie and four councillors for the management of the affairs

of the burgh. The bailie, and two of the councillors, vacate their office every two years; and their places are filled up by the burgesses. The police is in accordance with the general police act, and under the control of the chief magistrate and four commissioners, the latter being annually elected by the £10 householders; but the provisions of the act respecting watching and paving have not been adopted, the householders being still bound by their charter to take the watching by turns, themselves personally, or to provide substitutes. There are two commodious and well-ventilated cells in the lower story of the town-house, used as a prison, for the punishment of offenders within the jurisdiction of the burgh magistrate. The town is one of the seats of the quarterly sheriff-court, under the Small-Debt act, and a polling-place for the county parliamentary elections.

The PARISH consists of a principal portion, about seven miles long and one mile and a half in average breadth, and of two detached parts. One of these, lying north-west of the large division, and separated by branches of the parishes of Kinloch and Bendochy, contains a tract on each side of the river Ardle (consisting of the estates of Blackcraig, Wester-Cally, and Whitehouse), and part of the district of the Forest of Cluny; covering altogether about four square miles. The other detached part, called Creuchies, situated to the north-east, and separated by the parish of Rattray, contains about two square miles. The total number of acres in the parish is estimated at about 16,000 or 17,000, of which about 10,000 are or have been cultivated, 5000 are waste and pasture, and the remainder wood and plantations, comprising alder, birch, hazel, mountain-ash, larch to a considerable extent, and Scotch fir. Blairgowrie parish comprehends two divisions, the highland and the lowland, separated from each other by a branch of the Grampian range; the former is hilly, and constitutes the northern boundary of the vale of Strathmore, while the surface of the latter, which belongs to that vale, is tolerably equal, and replete with that beautiful and richly-diversified scenery for which the whole sweep of country is so highly celebrated. The Ardle and Blackwater streams, partly skirting the northern division, unite near the bridge of Cally, and form the principal river, the Ericht. This river, in the vicinity of Craighall, passes through some of the most wildly romantic portions of the district, the beauties of which supplied the author of Waverley with many of the principal features in the description of Tully-Veolan. The parish is partly bounded on the south by the Lunan; and the Lornty, after flowing for some distance, falls into the Ericht about half a mile above the town. The streams abound with trout: pike, perch, and eels are plentiful in all the lochs, which are six in number; and the loch of Stormont is frequented in summer by swarms of sea-gulls, that build among the reeds and rushes, and furnish large quantities of eggs.

The southern and most cultivated division of the parish, stretching southward from the hill of Blair, for four miles, to the middle of the valley of Strathmore, exhibits great diversity of soil, comprising stiff clay, moss, rich loam near the town, and alluvial earth; the last, on the bank of the river, being the most fertile. In this division is the muir of Blair, a tract comprehending about 1000 acres, chiefly covered with thick plantations of Scotch fir, beyond which, to the south, the soil, though thin and light, is mostly under cultivation. All kinds of grain and green crops are raised, and a considerable revenue is derived from pastures and the thinning of woods. The sheep kept here are not bred in the parish, but are purchased in autumn, and fattened with turnips eaten off the ground in winter, for sale in the following spring. Much improvement has taken place in the stock of cattle, by crossing the native cows with the short-horned bulls, and large numbers are fed for the Glasgow and Falkirk markets. The husbandry is of a superior kind, all the modern usages having been introduced, and draining and inclosing have been practised to a great extent. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9291. The rocks consist chiefly of greywacke, greenstone, and sandstone; the last, which is a coarse red conglomerate, is extensively quarried in the vicinity of the town, and there are several other quarries in different parts, including one of clay-slate, not now in operation.

For ecclesiastical purposes, the parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the alternate patronage of William McPherson, Esq., of Blairgowrie, and the Trustees of the late James Blair Oliphant, Esq., of Gask and Ardblair. The minister's stipend averages £222. 18.; with a manse, rebuilt in 1838, with the offices, at a cost of upwards of £500; and a glebe comprising 9¼ acres, valued at £20 per annum. The church, built in 1824, on the site of the old edifice, on an eminence close to the town, contains 1000 sittings. A chapel situated in Brown's-street was purchased for the sum of £400, of the Burgher congregation who had before used it, and was opened in 1837 in connexion with the Established Church. The money for the purchase, with the exception of £100 granted by the Church-extension Committee, was raised by subscription. No minister is now appointed. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and places of worship for members of the Free Church and Independents; and a handsome edifice has been erected in the early English style, consisting of a nave and chancel, for the use of a congregation of Episcopalians; it is named St. Catharine's, and was founded at the expense of the Rev. John Marshall, who ornamented the chancel with an elegant window of stained glass. Attached to it is a library containing many works of science and general literature, for the use of all denominations. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34. 4., and about £60 fees. The late Mr. George Barty, tobacconist at Perth, and a native of this place, who died in 1838, bequeathed £1400 for the education of poor children belonging to this parish, and the parishes of Rattray, Bendochy, and Kinloch, in the parochial school of Blairgowrie. An elegant new shoool-room was built in 1842, at an expense of upwards of £800. The antiquities comprise the ruins of the castle of Glasclune, formerly the property of the Blairs, and of that of Drumlochy, the seat of the Herons; the buildings are in close vicinity to each other, and between the possessors a feud once raged, ending in the ruin of the latter. There are several ancient cairns. A chalybeate spring called the "Heugh well", situated in a cliff about a mile from the town, is found of great benefit in cutaneous and dyspeptic complaints. After the royal visit to Ireland, Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and her suite, passed through the town of Blair-

gowrie on the 15th August, 1849, on her way from Glasgow to Balmoral in Aberdeenshire.

BLAIRINGONE, for a time a quoad sacra parish, chiefly in the parish of FOSSOWAY and TULLIEBOLE, county of PERTH; containing 574 inhabitants, of whom 210 are in New, and 79 in Old, Blairingone, 10 miles (W.) from Kinross. This parish, the name of which implies "the Field of Spears", included portions of the parishes of Muckart, Dollar, and Clackmannan; it was bounded on the north by the river Devon, and intersected by the road between Alloa and Kinross. Coal is abundant, and several mines are in operation; ironstone of very superior quality is also wrought, and some veins of an ore supposed to contain a considerable proportion of sulphur have lately been discovered. In the parish are several handsome residences, among which are, Devonshaw, a modern building in the Elizabethan style, beautifully situated on the south bank of the Devon; and Arndean, also a modern mansion, of the same style. The village is in the south-western part of the parish, and is chiefly inhabited by the work-people of the collieries. Blairingone was ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Auchterarder, synod of Perth and Stirling; the minister was appointed by the heads of families: the church is a neat plain building, erected by subscription, aided by a grant from the General Assembly's Church-extension Committee. There is a congregation of members of the Free Church, who assemble in a schoolroom of handsome design, erected in 1843: the school is for all denominations, and connected with the Free Church is a library. On the banks of the Devon is a remarkable spring issuing from among strata of ironstone, and used medicinally.—See FOSSOWAY.

BLAIRMORE, a hamlet, in the parish of KENMORE, county of PERTH; containing 21 inhabitants.

BLANTYRE, a parish, in the Middle ward of the county of LANARK; including the villages of Auchinraith, Auchintiber, Barnhill, Blantyre, Blantyre-Works, Hunthill, and Stonefield; and containing 3047 inhabitants, of whom 1464 are in the village of Blantyre-Works, and 264 in that of Blantyre, or Kirkton, 3 miles (N. W.) from Hamilton, and 8¼ (S. S. E.) from Glasgow. The lands formerly belonged to the Dunbars of Enteckin, in which family they remained till the Reformation, when they were purchased by Walter Stewart, son of Lord Minto, treasurer of Scotland, upon whom, on the suppression of monastic establishments, the ancient priory of this place was bestowed by James VI., who also created him Lord Blantyre. The priory is said to have been founded by Alexander II., as a cell to the abbey of Jedburgh, or, according to Spottiswoode, of Holyrood House; and Walter, who was prior in the fourteenth century, was one of the commissioners appointed to negotiate for the ransom of David Bruce, the Scottish king, who had been made prisoner by the English, in the battle of Durham, in 1346. The remains of the priory, which are very inconsiderable, are situated on the summit of a high rock on the bank of the river Clyde, opposite to the ruins of Bothwell Castle. Little more is left than one of the vaults, which is still entire, with two gables, and a portion of the outer walls. The buildings were of red granite; and in combination with the castle, the ruins form an interesting feature in the scenery.

The PARISH extends for six miles in length, from north to south, and varies greatly in breadth, not averaging more than one mile in the whole. It comprises 4170 acres, of which, excepting 200 acres of moss land, and plantations, all is arable. The principal rivers are, the Clyde, which enters the parish at a short distance below Bothwell bridge, and forms a boundary between this place and the parish of Bothwell for about three miles, flowing majestically between lofty banks richly clothed with wood; and the Calder, which enters the parish near Rottenburn, and after forming several picturesque falls in its course along the western boundary, flows into the river Clyde near Daldowie. Other streams are, the Redburn, which has its source in the lands of Park farm, and joins the Clyde near Bothwell bridge; and two other rivulets, one rising in the lands of Shott, and one at Newmain, which also fall into the river Clyde. Salmon are taken in abundance near the mill-dam of Blantyre. In many parts the scenery is exceedingly beautiful; the parish is generally well wooded, and diversified with gently undulating eminences and fertile dales. The soil is various, being in some parts a fine rich loam, in others a strong clay, and in others sand, with some portions of moss; the system of agriculture is improved, and good crops of various kinds of grain are raised. Great improvement has been made in draining the lands, and a considerable tract called Blantyre moor, formerly a common, has been subdivided, and brought into cultivation: the farm houses and buildings are of a superior order. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8280. Peat for fuel is cut on Edge Moss; and coal, the veins of which are very thin, is worked at Calderside and Rottenburn. Limestone of a quality well adapted for building, and for agricultural purposes, is wrought in the southern part of the parish. Ironstone, also, is abundant, and at Black-Craig, on the borders of the parish, not less than seventeen different seams are to be seen, superincumbent on each other: the ironstone is worked in the parish of Kilbride, where are the openings of the mines, but the strata lie chiefly in this parish.

The principal village is situated on an eminence overlooking the river Clyde, and in the midst of a beautiful country, embellished with timber of venerable and stately growth. It appears to have attained its present importance and extent, from the introduction of the cotton manufacture by Messrs. Dale and Monteith, who in 1785 erected a mill for the spinning of cotton-yarn, and, in the year 1791, another for the making of mule twist. In 1813 Messrs. Monteith and Company erected a weaving factory, in which the number of looms has since that time increased from 450 to nearly 600; and around these works, giving profitable employment to a large number of the population, the present village is erected. In the two spinning-mills, which are both worked by water-power, are 30,000 spindles, affording occupation to about 500 persons; and in the weaving establishment, the works of which are driven partly by water-power and partly by steam, are 600 power-looms, in the management of which more than 300 persons are regularly employed. In connexion with these works is an establishment for dyeing cotton-yarn with the Turkey red. The total number of persons employed in all the departments is nearly 1000, of whom more than 500 are females. The houses are

comfortable and neatly built, and the village is watched and cleansed by persons paid by the company, who have also built a public washing-house, and appropriated a large bleach green, on the banks of the Clyde, for the use of the inhabitants, who are supplied with hard and soft water for domestic purposes by force-pumps at the factory. A library has been some years established, which contains an extensive collection of useful volumes. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the lines of the Caledonian railway company.

Blantyre is ecclesiastically within the bounds of the presbytery of Hamilton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of Lord Blantyre; the minister's stipend is about £184, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £16 per annum. The parish church was erected in 1793, and will only hold about 300 persons. There is a chapel at the Blantyre Mills, erected by the company for the accommodation of the work-people employed there, and containing sittings for 400 persons; the minister's stipend is paid, one-half by the proprietors of the works, and the other half from the seat rents. A place of worship has been erected for members of the Free Church. The parochial school affords a liberal education; the salary of the master is £26, with £19 fees. There is also a school for the children of the work-people at the mills, to which purpose the chapel is applied during the week; the master is appointed by the company, who give him a house and garden rent free, and a salary of £20.

Ancient urns have been at various times discovered in several parts of the parish; some of these were inclosed in a kind of kistvaen, covered by heaps of loose stones, and contained ashes, with remnants of half-burnt bones scattered round them. Within the last few years a stone coffin was discovered, containing an urn of baked earth, in which was a skull with the teeth nearly entire and in good preservation; and fragments of six larger and more richly ornamented urns were found in another part of the same field, which is now called "Archers Croft". Stone coffins have also been found at Lawhill and Greenhall, and other places situated within the limits of the parish. At Calderside is a large hill called the Camp-Know, of conical form, 600 feet in circumference at the base, and surrounded by a moat; and near it is a kind of subterraneous cavern of flags. At Park farm is a fine spring, which has long been in high repute for the cure of scorbutic affections and diseases of the eye; it is strongly impregnated with sulphur, combined with muriate and sulphate of lime, and was formerly much resorted to by invalids from Glasgow and its neighbourhood. There are also various mineral springs on the banks of the river Calder. The late John Miller, Esq., professor of law in the university of Glasgow, resided for some years at Milheugh, in the parish, and was buried in the churchyard.

BLEBO-CRAIGS, a village, in the parish of Kemback, district of St. Andrew's, county of Fife, ½ a mile (S. E.) from Kemback; containing 234 inhabitants. It lies a short distance to the north of the road from Ceres to St. Andrew's. On the estate of Blebo, a vein of lead-ore was discovered in 1722, and was worked for some time, but relinquished in consequence of the expense. In the vicinity are extensive mills. Blebo House, the property of the Bethune family, is an elegant mansion, surrounded by fine plantations.

BLUE-ROW, a hamlet, in the parish of New Kilpatrick, county of Dumbarton, containing 53 inhabitants.

BLUEVALE, a village, in the former ecclesiastical district of Camlachie, Barony parish, county of Lanark. This is a suburb of the city of Glasgow, and one of the divisions that were ecclesiastically separated from Barony parish. It consists chiefly of small cottages, irregularly built, and occupied by hand-loom weavers and day-labourers. There are five schools connected with this place and the other divisions of Camlachie, Keppoch Hill, and Ladywell, which are attended by about 300 children.

BOARHILLS, a village, in the parish and district of St. Andrew's, county of Fife, 4 miles (S. E.) from St. Andrew's; containing 155 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern coast, and southern point of St. Andrew's bay. A little northward of it is Mount Budda rock.

BODDAM, a village, in the parish of Peterhead, district of Buchan, county of Aberdeen, 3 miles (S.) from Peterhead; containing 526 inhabitants. This place anciently belonged to a branch of the Keith family, who had a strong baronial castle, situated on a rock overhanging the sea, and of which there are still considerable remains. The village is situated on the eastern coast, near the headland of Buchanness, and is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the fisheries, which are carried on to a great extent. In the haddock-fishery, commencing in March, and continuing till July, twenty-two boats, of four men and a boy each, are engaged; and during the season, each boat takes generally about 30,000 fish, which are cured, and dried upon the rocks, and sell at from £3 to £4 per thousand. The herring-fishery begins in July, and continues till September: it employs twenty-three large boats, with crews of six men each; and the quantity of fish taken during the season averages, when sold, about £100 for each boat. There are twelve boats employed during the winter months in the cod and white fishery; the fish are cod, ling, skate, and turbot, and from 1200 to 1800 are taken by each boat, and produce from £30 to £40. The fish cured here obtain a decided preference in the market, especially the haddocks, which, from being dried on the rocks, are perfectly free from sand. The village has been extended and improved; and a harbour of larger capacity has been constructed, which has a greater depth of water than that of Peterhead, and the approach of which is rendered safe by the lighthouse on Buchanness.

BOGHEAD, a village, in the parish of Lesmahagow, Upper ward of the county of Lanark; containing 198 inhabitants. It is in the northern part of the parish, and on the road between Lesmahagow and Strathaven.

BOHARM, a parish, partly in the county of Elgin, but chiefly in that of Banff, 6 miles (W.) from Keith; containing 1261 inhabitants. The original word Bucharin, or Bocharin, from which Boharm has been formed, is said to signify "the bow or bend about the hill". It was correctly applied to this locality on account of the cultivated part consisting chiefly of a valley, stretching in a circular form around the north, east, and south sides of the mountain of Benagen, which rises abruptly from the Spey river, the boundary line of the district on the west. There was formerly a church on the estate of Arndilly, called the church of Artendol; and it appears that, about the year 1215, one of the family of

Freskyn de Moravia, who had large estates here, granted to the cathedral of Moray "the church of Artendol, with all its pertinents, excepting the corn-tithes of the two Davochs, which lay next to his castle of Bucharin". It is therefore conjectured that the old parish was named Artendol, and that, upon the church there falling into ruin, the chapel of the castle of Bucharin was used in its stead as the parochial church, in consequence of which the parish was called Bucharin. The parish was augmented in 1788, to the extent of about one-third, by the annexation of part of the suppressed parish of Dundurcus, lying on the east of the river. The whole measures about twelve miles in extreme length, and four at its greatest breadth, comprising 4739 acres under tillage, besides a large extent of wood, mountain-pasture, and waste. The lofty eminence of Benagen, situated about the middle of the parish, and attaining an elevation of 1500 feet above the sea, occupies so large a portion of the surface as to render the valley at its base comparatively narrow. At its summit level the valley is about 400 feet above the sea, and from this height gradually descends towards each extremity, when it abruptly falls into the valley of the Spey. The sides of the vale are cultivated for a considerable distance upwards, as well as the bed; and the southern and eastern sides of the mountain, for nearly half way up, have been brought under tillage.

The Fiddich, a stream of some magnitude, flowing between beautifully-wooded banks, forms a confluence with the Spey near the bridge of Craigellachie, from which point to the distance of a mile above the village of Fochabers, the latter river separates this parish from Rothes. Both these streams are subject to violent floodings, and sometimes, by the sudden and irresistible impulse of their waters, have destroyed the bridges, tenements, crops, and almost every thing in their way. A very ancient bridge, chiefly of wood, formerly crossed the Spey near the influx of the Orchil, and was supposed to have been constructed by the Romans under Severus; but no remains of it have been visible for many years: the passage was afterwards accomplished by a ferry-boat. An establishment called the Hospital of St. Nicholas stood near this bridge, on the Boharm side of the river, having been founded in the beginning of the thirteenth century by Muriel de Pollock, heiress of Rothes, and dedicated to God, the Virgin, and St. Nicholas, for the reception of poor passengers. Andrew, Bishop of Moray, granted to the hospital the church of Rothes with its pertinents, and Alexander II. in 1232 endowed it with a chaplaincy: it had pretty extensive estates also in the neighbourhood. It is supposed that the bridge was kept in repair by this house, and that, about the time of the Reformation, the structure either fell to decay, or was destroyed by a flood, and, having lost its means of support, was not renewed. The ruins of the hospital were removed, and a new bridge built, a few years since, at a cost of £3500, on the suspension principle, with a span of 235 feet. The Orchil, or burn of Mullen, formed by a collection of the waters of the lower part of the district where a valley from Keith opens into the circular valley, runs rapidly through a rocky and romantic channel into the Spey at Boat of Bridge; and the Aldernie conveys the waters of the upper district to the Fiddich. These streams abound with trout, which, as well as grilse and salmon, are also found in the Spey.

The soil in some parts is gravelly, and in others sandy, but is more frequently clayey, and very retentive of moisture. All sorts of grain are raised, the wheat in small quantity, and also most kinds of grasses and green crops. Much attention is paid to turnips, the growth of which has increased of late years, and large applications of bone-manure have been made with great success. Lint also is cultivated, but oats of excellent quality are the staple article. Lime is extensively used for agricultural purposes, and draining and the improvement of waste land have been carried on with spirit: good inclosures and farm-buildings are still much needed, though in several parts the latter have been greatly improved. The black-cattle, which are small in size, are chiefly the Highland and the Aberdeenshire, and the sheep are the Leicester and the Linton, the former kept on the lower, and the latter on the higher, grounds: there are some sheep also of the large English breed, valued for the wool. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3764.

Gneiss is the prevailing rock in the southern portion of the district. Talc-slate is found in the principal valley, and up to the summit of the hills, traversed by veins of quartz, and by a strip of primitive limestone originating in the great limestone formation of Banffshire. This last is wrought for burning into lime, and also for building, being well adapted for the latter purpose on account of a siliceous mixture. The rocks in the valley of the Spey are gneiss and quartz, in some places overlaid by a large deposit of red clay and gravel, spreading itself extensively in several directions. Boulders of granite and hornblende are numerous, and supply an excellent material for buildings. Mica-slate is also found in large beds. The woods and plantations form a prominent feature in the scenery, and comprise almost every description of trees grown in the country. In the south-west corner of the parish, on the bank of the Spey, is the mansion-house of *Arndilly*, occupying an eminence once the site of the church, the remains of which were removed to make way for the present residence, and the ancient glebe now forms part of the lawn before the mansion. It is situated in a recess of Benagen, nearly surrounded by wood, with the river in front, and commanding fine views. The only other mansion is *Auchlunkart*, a spacious residence in the midst of plantations, and enlivened by a pleasing brook; it has a colonnade and portico in the Grecian style, and a conservatory, attached to the southern portion, communicating with the drawing-room.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Aberlour, synod of Moray, and in the patronage of the Crown and the Earl of Fife; the minister's stipend is above £200, with a manse, built in 1811, and a glebe valued at £22. 10. per annum. The church and manse stand nearly in the centre of the parish, upon the boundary line of the old parish and the annexed portion of Dundurcus; the church was built in 1793, and accommodates 700 persons. The parochial, or grammar, school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house, £17 fees, and a portion of the Dick bequest. Boharm has also a parochial library, and a savings' bank instituted in 1821. The castle to Bucharin, now Galval, supposed to have been built by the Freskyns, is the chief antiquity, forming a fine ruin, situated on an

eminence between the brooks Aldernie and Fiddich: silver spoons were found under the buildings some years since; and lately, from beneath a stone in the floor of the oratory, a silver ring was taken up, on which was a small shield, with two martial figures. James Ferguson, the celebrated astronomer, received the rudiments of his education here; he died in the year 1766.

BOINDIE, county of BANFF.—See BOYNDIE.

BOLE, a hamlet, in the parish of RESCOBIE, county of FORFAR; containing 17 inhabitants.

BOLESKINE and ABERTARFF, a parish, in the county of INVERNESS; containing the village and post-town of Fort-Augustus, 131 miles (N. W.) from Edinburgh; and comprising 1876 inhabitants. The name Boleskine has usually been traced to the Gaelic term *Bail-os-cionn*, which signifies "the town hanging above the loch" (Loch Ness). Another derivation, however, has been assigned to it, by which it is identified with the compound term *Boile-eas-ceann; ceann* signifying "height" or "summit", *eas* "a cataract", and *boile* "fury", which, taken together, would mean "the summit of the furious cascade", viz., the fall of Foyers. The whole of the parish, previously to the fifteenth century, was the property of the Lovat family; and at a still earlier period, it is supposed to have been possessed by the Cummins, a very powerful and warlike clan; Fort-Augustus being still called, in the common language of the district, *Kilichuiman*, or "the burial-place of the Cummins". Strath-herric, a district of Boleskine, was anciently possessed by the clan Grant, the time and cause of whose departure are uncertain. Before the year 1545, the parish is said to have been occupied by the tribes of Mc Gruer, Mc Imesheir, and Mc Tavish, retainers of the Lovat family, and the principal of whom, having accompanied Lord Lovat in his expedition to settle the heir of the Clanronald family in his father's estate, were, in their return from the Hebrides, intercepted at the east end of Loch Lochy, by the clan Mc Donald, and almost extirpated. The numerous offspring descended from the Frasers killed in that engagement, in process of time spread throughout the parish; and Foyers is now the seat of the representative of this ancient and powerful clan.

The PARISH is twenty-one miles long, and about ten broad, and its surface is considerably diversified throughout. The district of Strath-herric consists of flat lands, with a few undulations, near which is a great extent of hilly ground, and in the eastern quarter is a range of high hills, called Monadhliath: tracts of low land are to be seen in other parts, suited to the growth of oats, barley, and potatoes. Loch Ness, which is twenty-four miles long and about one mile and a half broad, bounds the parish on the north for fourteen miles. This lake, in the middle, is from 106 to 130 fathoms deep, and near the sides from sixty-five to seventy-five; and, from its great depth, never freezes: the ground around rises to a considerable height, and is ornamented with a variety of trees. There are about twelve other lakes in the parish. In Abertarff are two streams that fall into Loch Ness, the Oich and the Tarff, which latter gives name to the district of Abertarff; and there are two celebrated cascades in the parish, formed by the same river, within less than half a mile of each other, and known as the Fall of Foyers, the grandeur and magnificence of which, increased by the sublimity of the surrounding scenery, can be adequately conceived by those only who have beheld the spectacle.

The soil exhibits all the varieties of gravel, clay, till, loam, and peat-moss, and is generally of a poor or middling character. The lands are mainly devoted to the rearing of sheep, of which about 30,000 are kept, all of the Cheviot breed; and the wool is sold chiefly to wool-staplers in the north of England. The greater part of the district is without inclosures, but good farm-buildings have been erected on all the principal lands, where, also, good fences are to be seen. The rocks comprise blue and red granite, which exist in large quantities, and limestone is also plentiful, but not much wrought. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5887. There is a salmon-fishery, which lets for £30 a year. Annual fairs are held at Fort-Augustus, in the beginning of June and end of September, chiefly for the sale of cattle, but at which, also, some traffic is carried on by pedlers and others; and occasional trysts for black-cattle take place in spring and autumn. The only turnpike-road is the old military road, which runs for about twenty-two miles on the south side of the parish, and is kept in good order. There are three district roads, in indifferent repair; and the Caledonian canal, which passes through the parish, opens up a communication by means of steam-packets and other vessels.

For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Abertarff and synod of Glenelg; the patronage is exercised by Professor Scott of Aberdeen, and the minister's stipend is £238. 2. 2. There is an excellent manse with offices, and the glebe comprises upwards of fifty-two acres, of which thirty-five are in good cultivation, and the remainder indifferent pasture. Till about seventy or eighty years since, there were two glebes in the united parish, one near Fort-Augustus, and the other on the banks of Loch Ness, both eligible and desirable tracts of land, which were then exchanged for the present glebe. The church, conveniently situated for the bulk of the population, was built in 1777, and is a neat and well-finished building, seated for 560 persons. There is a missionary minister in connexion with the Established Church, who regularly officiates at Fort-Augustus; and in the same district is a Roman Catholic chapel. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin, Gaelic, and the ordinary branches of education; the master has a salary of £30, with about £13. 10. fees. At Fort-Augustus, also, is a school, supported by charity.—See FORT-AUGUSTUS.

BOLTON, a parish, in the county of HADDINGTON, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Haddington; containing 341 inhabitants. This manor belonged to Hepburn of Bolton, who, as the associate of the Earl of Bothwell, was executed for the murder of the Earl of Darnley; and on its consequent forfeiture, it was granted to William Maitland, better known as Secretary Lethington. The grant was confirmed to his kinsman the Earl of Lauderdale, in whose family the property continued till the Revolution, when it was sold to Sir Thomas Livingstone. In 1702 it passed by purchase into the noble family of Blantyre, its present proprietors; as did also the adjoining property of Lethington, now called Lennoxlove. The parish, which is about six miles in length and one mile and a quarter in average breadth, is bounded on the east and north-east by the Gifford or

Bolton water, and comprises 3090 acres, of which 370 are woodland, 70 acres meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable. Its surface, though pleasingly undulated, possesses little other variety, seldom rising to any considerable elevation; the scenery is, however, greatly enriched with woods, in which are some remarkably fine trees. The chief stream is the Bolton water, which is the boundary between this parish and that of Haddington for nearly three miles. It rises in the Lammermoor hills, and, receiving various tributary streams in its descent, flows with a rapid current past the parish, and falls into the Tyne near Haddington. It adds greatly to the scenery, having banks crowned with thriving plantations, and abounds in trout of excellent quality. The Birns water, a small stream rising also in the Lammermoor hills, after forming a boundary between this parish and that of Humbie, falls into the Tyne at Salton. There are likewise various springs of good water, affording an abundant supply for domestic use.

The soil is generally a fertile clay, with the exception of a small portion of inferior quality. The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips; the lands are well drained and inclosed, and all the modern improvements in husbandry, and in agricultural implements, have been adopted. Great attention is paid to sheep and cattle, and to the cultivation of green crops, on which they are fed throughout the winter season. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3072. The woods consist of the various kinds of forest-trees, many of which are of ancient and stately growth; and in the grounds of Eaglescarnie are some remarkably fine chesnut-trees. In this parish the principal substrata are, sandstone of coarse texture, and greenstone of very compact quality, but no quarries have been opened; limestone is supposed to exist, but none has hitherto been worked. The only mansion-house is Eaglescarnie, pleasantly situated near the bank of the Bolton water, which enlivens the demesne; the lands are embellished with thriving and extensive plantations. The ancient manor-house of Bolton has long since disappeared, and the only remaining memorial of it is the site on which it stood, still called the Orchard Park. Ecclesiastically, Bolton is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale: the minister's stipend is £153. 15. 5., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum; patron, Lord Blantyre. The church, erected in 1809, is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and is well adapted for a congregation of 350 persons. The parochial school affords instruction to about eighty scholars; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with £40 fees, and a house and garden. There are some remains of a Roman camp, of quadrilateral form, occupying an area of more than five acres.

BON-ACCORD, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of Old Aberdeen, district and county of Aberdeen; containing 5170 inhabitants. This district, which comprises about twenty-eight acres, and is wholly situated within the town of Old Aberdeen, was separated in 1834, and continued for some years a quoad sacra parish. The church was built in 1823, by a congregation of Scottish Baptists, from whom it was purchased in 1828, as a chapel of ease to the parish church, at an expense of £1250; it is a neat structure, containing 840 sittings. There are congregations of the Free Church and Baptists; several Sabbath schools, and a library of 500 volumes.

BONAR, a village, in the parish of Criech, county of Sutherland, 12 miles (W.) from Dornoch; containing 247 inhabitants. It is prettily seated on the northern shore of Dornoch Firth, at the junction of the Assynt, Reay, Caithness, and Ross-shire roads. Bonar has latterly rapidly increased from a small hamlet to a good-sized village, owing to the erection of a bridge, by which it has become the chief entrance into the county from the opposite shore; and it is likely to be the nucleus of a future town of considerable extent and importance. The bridge, called Bonar Bridge, is of one iron and two stone arches, and was built in 1812, by the landowners of the county, at a cost of about £14,000. Some trade is carried on with this village and neighbourhood by means of small vessels, for which there is a sufficient depth of water; and markets for the sale of cattle are held in July, August, and September.

BO'NESS.—See Borrowstounness.

BONGATE, a village, in the parish and district of Jedburgh, county of Roxburgh; containing 241 inhabitants.

BONHILL, a parish, in the county of Dumbarton, 3 miles (N.) from Dumbarton; containing, with the villages of Alexandria, Dalvait, Damhead, and Mill of Haldane, 6682 inhabitants, of whom 2041 are in the village of Bonhill. The name of this parish was originally written Buchnall, afterwards Bulhill, and at length Bunnul; and the original term is supposed to be a corruption of the Gaelic *Bogh n' uill*, which signifies "the foot of the rivulet". More recently, the parish was called Boneil or Buneil, probably from the Gaelic words signifying "the root or foot of the waters". As the south end of Loch Lomond enters and bisects the parish about halfway from the north-west corner of it, it may be, and is invariably, called the *foot* of it; and as the lake empties itself into the river Leven at the same end, it may, likewise, and with equal propriety, be called the *root*, or parent, of its waters. The whole lands formerly belonged to the family of Lennox, but in the fifteenth century the Darnley family obtained one-half of the estate, with the titles, by marriage, and the other half was afterwards divided between the families of Napier and Gleneagles; Darleith was the property of the Darleiths, who are said to have been hereditary followers of the Earls of Lennox. The castle of Belloch or Balloch, here, was the early seat of the Lennox family, whose charters are often dated hence in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; the site is still marked by the fosse, but no remains of the building are visible. The Lindsays, another family of note, also anciently resided in the parish; their ancestors were knights in the reign of David II., and they acquired the estate by grant from their relation, the Earl of Lennox, by whom, likewise, they were appointed foresters of the earldom. The male line failing soon after the Restoration, the estate passed to Sir James Smollett, provost, and representative in parliament, of Dumbarton, and afterwards a commissioner of the Union.

The parish is four miles and a half in length and four in breadth, and comprises 5752 acres, whereof 3056 are arable, 538 plantation, and the remainder uncultivated moor. The river Leven, which is remarkable for the softness and clearness of its water, issues from Loch Lomond

at Balloch, flows through the parish, and falls into the Firth of Clyde at Dumbarton Castle, after a circuitous course of about nine miles. The tide runs up it for about three miles, and it is navigable for lighters drawn by horses throughout its whole extent. It produces excellent salmon and a variety of other fish. In the vale of the Leven the soil is alluvial, and, where any excavations have been made, has been found to have under it, at different depths, and of different thicknesses, successive beds of fine sand, coarse gravel, and shell marl. The soil of the high grounds, on the east side of the vale to the extent of three-fourths, and on the west side of it to the extent of one-half, is incumbent on red sandstone, which is soft and porous, except at a great depth; the soil of the other half of the west side lies upon a bluish sandstone, susceptible of a fine polish, but brittle, and with indurated nodules of a purplish clay here and there embedded in it. The woods are famed for the number of woodcocks which visit them in winter, and the river and lake for a great variety of aquatic birds. The lands are all cultivated according to the most improved methods; and furrow-draining, and the subsoil plough, have been adopted with great advantage: the horses are of the Clydesdale breed, and the Ayrshire cows are kept for the dairy. The annual value of real property in the parish is £16,776. The mansions are, the House of Darleith, the ancient seat of Bonhill, the modern castles of Balloch and Tillichewen, and the houses of Broomly, Woodbank, Cameron, Belretiro, and Arden.

Bleachfields and print-works furnish the chief employment of the place, and since their establishment the population has rapidly increased. The parish long ago acquired celebrity for its bleaching processes, from the introduction of workmen from Holland, and the establishment of bleachfields on the Dutch method: the first print-field on the Leven was not begun till about the year 1768, and even then, the printing was almost entirely confined to handkerchiefs, and done by block-printing, but copperplate presses were soon erected, and afterwards presses to be driven by water. During the present century, the number of the works has much increased, and both departments are now simultaneously carried on in the same establishments. The works in operation are those of Dalmonach, Bonhill, Ferryfield, Levenfield, Levenbank, and Alexandria; those of Dallichip, Kirkland, and Milburn, for bleaching, dyeing, and printing; and Milburn works for producing pyroligneous acid, tar, pyroxilic spirit, kreosote, &c., at which works, also, a fine Prussian-blue is manufactured. At these various places, steam-engines and water-wheels are in operation, and the total number of persons employed is about 4000. A fair is held at Bonhill on the first Thursday in February, and another at Balloch on September 15th, both for horses.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dumbarton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is about £200, with a manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £30: the patronage is in the Campbell family of Stonefield. Bonhill church, a plain structure with a tower, was opened in 1836, and contains 1200 sittings: another church, on the General Assembly's Extension scheme, was opened in 1840; and the United Presbyterian Synod and the Independents have places of worship. A place of worship has also been erected for the Free Church. In the churchyard of the parochial church is an ancient and gigantic ash-tree, which, in the agricultural survey of the shire, published in 1811, is said to measure round its trunk eighteen feet where smallest; it has long been the wonder and admiration of the beholder, but is now going rapidly to decay. Until lately there was another ash in the parish, of still larger dimensions, in the trunk of which a room was formed, nine feet in diameter. Two parochial schools are supported, the master of each of which has a salary of £21. 7., with about £15 fees, and a house and garden. There is a mechanics' institution in the parish.

BONJEDWARD, a village, in the parish and district of JEDBURGH, county of ROXBURGH, containing 107 inhabitants. This was formerly one of the seats of the Douglas family, who had a stronghold in the village, which was demolished in the course of the last century. The village is pleasantly situated, and the lands are fertile and in good cultivation; there are some corn-mills here, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture.

BONKLE, a village, in the parish of CAMBUSNETHAN, Middle ward of the county of LANARK; containing 110 inhabitants. It is a small romantic village, situated on the northern boundary of the parish, and on the road from Steuart-Town to Shotts. The United Presbyterian Synod have a place of worship here.

BONNINGTON, a village, in the parish of RATHO, county of EDINBURGH, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. W.) from Ratho; containing 132 inhabitants. It is situated east of the Amond water, and a short distance north of the road between Edinburgh and East Calder. Ratho House, a modern mansion, is in the vicinity. In the village is a small school.

BONNINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of ARBIRLOT, county of FORFAR; containing 67 inhabitants.

BONNYBRIDGE, a village, in the parish of FALKIRK, county of STIRLING, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Falkirk; containing 184 inhabitants. This village is pleasantly situated on the turnpike-road to Glasgow, and on the eastern bank of the river Bonny, which separates the western portion of the parish from the parishes of Denny and Dunipace. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the various works in the neighbourhood. At Bonnymuir, in the immediate vicinity, is a distillery, in which about twelve persons are regularly engaged, and which, on an average, pays government duties amounting to £150 weekly; and at Bonnyside is a saw-mill, driven by water, where fourteen persons are employed. A school has been established here, the master of which receives a salary of £4, arising from a bequest of £100 by Mr. Scott; he has also a house and garden rent-free. In the neighbourhood of Bonnybridge is a small burying-place.

BONNYRIGG, a village, in the parish of COCKPEN, county of EDINBURGH, 3 miles (N. W.) from Cockpen; containing 650 inhabitants. It is a considerable village, situated on the road between Lasswade and Cockpen, in the northern part of the parish; and in the vicinity are extensive coal-works. A school has been established here.

BOOSHALA or BUACHAILLE ISLE, in the parish of KILNINIAN, county of ARGYLL. It is one of the Hebrides, and lies south of Staffa, from which island it

is separated by a stormy channel about ninety feet wide. The isle is of an irregular pyramidal form, entirely composed of basaltic pillars, inclining in every direction.—See KILNINIAN, and STAFFA.

BORA HOLM ISLE, in the parish of RENDAL, county of ORKNEY. It is situated opposite to the entrance of a harbour called the Mill-Burn, in the isle of Gairsay, and is uninhabited.

BORELAND, a village, in the parish of DYSART, district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE, ½ a mile (N. by E.) from Dysart; containing 193 inhabitants. This place, which is situated about half a mile south-east of the village of Gallaton, was built about the middle of the last century, and is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the collieries in the neighbourhood, which were formerly carried on to a much greater extent than they are at present. Since the limitation of those works, within the last twenty or thirty years, the population of the village has diminished from more than 300 to its present number. A school has been endowed, the master of which has a salary, a schoolroom and dwelling-house rent-free, and a supply of coal.

BORERAY, an island, in the quoad sacra parish of TRUMISGARRY, island of NORTH UIST, county of INVERNESS; containing 181 inhabitants. It lies a little south of North Uist, and west of Bernera, in the Sound of Harris; and is about three miles in circumference, and rather fertile, with a fresh-water lake. A considerable quantity of kelp is made, the manufacture forming the chief employment of the population.

BORGUE, a parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Kirkcudbright; containing, with the villages of Chapelton and Kirk-Andrews, 1060 inhabitants, of whom 47 are in the village of Borgue. This place, the name of which is descriptive of the eminence whereon the church is built, comprehends the ancient parishes of Kirk-Andrews and Sandwick, which, after the dilapidation of their churches, now in ruins, were united with it in 1670. The parish is situated on the river Dee, and bounded by the Solway Firth. It is about ten miles in length and seven miles in extreme breadth, and comprises 12,864 acres, of which about 8000 are arable, about 250 woodland and plantations, and the remainder rough pasture. The surface of the parish is undulated, and diversified with hills of moderate elevation. The coast is indented with numerous bays, and is bold and rocky, and in some parts precipitously steep, rising in cliffs of irregular and fantastic form towards the heads called Borness and Muncraig. These heads command an extensive view, embracing a wide expanse of sea, with a beautiful variety of vale and mountain scenery, including the course of the river Dee, the town of Kirkcudbright, the rich foliage of St. Mary's Island, the range of the Cumberland mountains, the Isle of Man, and the coast of Wigtown. The more level parts of the parish, inclosed by numerous gentle hills, formed several small lakes, which have been drained, though enough are still remaining to afford an abundant supply of water; and scattered over the surface are not less than thirty mounds, called drums, from 200 to 300 yards in length, the grounds around which are wet and marshy.

The soil is what is called free mould, of various quality, well adapted for oats and barley, but not of sufficient depth for wheat: the chief crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, with the various grasses; and the system of agriculture is improved. A considerable quantity of waste land has been rendered profitable by effective draining. The fences, mostly of stone, are kept in good repair, and the farm-buildings and offices are generally substantial and commodious. Bone-dust is used for manure, and the soil has been benefited by the judicious use of lime, by which much of the moss has been converted into good pasture land. The cattle are principally of the Galloway breed, and the sheep of the Leicester and Cheviot breeds. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9554. The rocks are mainly of the transition formation, and the principal substrata, greywacke, slate, and clay-slate; there are some quarries of stone, from which materials are raised for the fences and for common building purposes. The plantations are comparatively of modern growth; they are well managed, and in a thriving state. Earlston is a handsome mansion in the parish, beautifully situated in a richly-wooded demesne, commanding a fine view of Wigtown bay and the Cumberland mountains.

The village population is agricultural and pastoral; and from the proximity of a convenient harbour, one of the farmers has built two vessels, for the exportation of grain. Salmon is found in great abundance in the river Dee, and also in the bays with which the south-western coast of the parish is indented. Ecclesiastically, Borgue is within the bounds of the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway: the minister's stipend is about £265, with a manse, and the glebe, including those of Kirk-Andrews and Sandwick, is valued at £40 per annum; patron, the Crown. The church, conveniently situated nearly in the centre of the parish, is an elegant cruciform structure in the early English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, erected in 1814, and containing 500 sittings: from its elevated site, it forms a conspicuous object, and is seen at a great distance. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The Borgue Academy is an extension of the parochial school, under the endowment of Mr. Rainy, of the island of Dominica, who bequeathed £3000 for the promotion of education in his native parish. It is under the management of a head master, who has a salary of £34. 4. 4. in addition to the fees, and an assistant, whose salary is paid from the endowment. The usual number of scholars is 120, of whom twenty are taught gratuitously, their fees being paid from the same bequest. The poor are partly supported from Mr. Rainy's endowment, and the proceeds of small charitable bequests. There are some slight remains of ancient castles, several British forts, and various other relics of antiquity, in the parish.

BORLAND-PARK, a village, in the parish of AUCHTERARDER, county of PERTH, ½ a mile (N. W.) from Auchterarder; containing 141 inhabitants. This village was built by government, for the accommodation of the disbanded military, after the conclusion of the war, in 1763; but was soon deserted by the soldiers for whose residence it was originally designed. It is now inhabited chiefly by weavers, employed by the manufacturers of Glasgow.

BORROWSTOUN, a village, in the parish of BORROWSTOUNNESS, county of LINLITHGOW, ¾ of a mile (S.) from the town of Borrowstounness; containing 60 inhabitants.

BORROWSTOUNNESS, a sea-port town, burgh of barony, and parish, in the county of LINLITHGOW, 3 miles (N.) from Linlithgow; containing, with the villages of Borrowstoun and Newton, 2347 inhabitants, of whom 1790 are in the town. This place appears to have originated in the erection of some buildings on a *ness*, or a point of land, boldly projecting into the Firth of Forth, about three-quarters of a mile to the north of the small village of Burwardstown, or Borrowstoun; from which circumstance it derived its name, Borrowstounness, or, by contraction, Bo'ness. In 1600, there was only one solitary house on the site of the present town, while the ancient town of Kinneil, which had grown up near the baronial castle of Kinneil, contained more than 500 inhabitants; but the advantageous situation of the ness, and the abundance of coal in the immediate vicinity, soon attracted shipping to its port; and the prosperous state of trade about the commencement of the seventeenth century, induced many rich merchants and ship-owners to settle in the town, which from that time rapidly advanced. In 1634, the increase of its population, and the distance of the parish church of Kinneil, situated near the baronial mansion, induced the inhabitants to erect a church for themselves, in which the minister of Kinneil continued to officiate alternately, for their accommodation, till the year 1649, when, on their petition to parliament, the town of Borrowstounness, with its environs, was separated from the parish of Kinneil, and erected into an independent parish. In 1669, the Duke of Hamilton obtained from the Scottish parliament an act declaring the church of this town the parish church of the whole barony of Kinneil and Borrowstounness, since which time the two have been consolidated into one parish. The place continued to increase in prosperity, and, from the superiority of its situation for trade, to withdraw the population from Kinneil, which in 1691 contained only a few families, and now has wholly disappeared: in 1748 the town upon the ness was erected into a burgh of barony, under the Duke of Hamilton. Kinneil was the head of the barony of that name, granted by Robert Bruce to the ancestor of the Dukes of Hamilton, in acknowledgment of his services on the field of Bannockburn.

The TOWN is situated in the north-eastern extremity of the parish, on the south shore of the Firth of Forth, and consists principally of narrow streets, of houses of ancient and irregular appearance. It was formerly one of the most thriving towns on the eastern coast, ranking, prior to 1780, as the third sea-port in Scotland; and though the opening of the Forth and Clyde canal, and the establishment of the port of Grangemouth, have contributed much to diminish its commerce, it is still far from being inconsiderable. The female population were once employed in tambour-work to a very large extent, and many females are yet engaged in that pursuit. A pottery was established in 1784, and has since that time been greatly increased. There is an extensive foundry, and chemical works are carried on upon a large scale. A distillery is in full operation, paying weekly to government more than £300 for duties. There are several large malting establishments; and at the east end of the town, and on the links, are a rope-walk and extensive wood-yards, connected with which is a saw-mill worked by steam, the engine of which is also employed in the preparation of bone-dust for manure.

The chief trade of the port is in grain, for which the merchants have extensive granaries, capable of warehousing 15,000 quarters; a considerable trade is also carried on in the exportation of salt, coal, ironstone, and earthenware: the imports are principally timber, iron, flax, grain, bark, and madder. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port, in a late year, was 101, of the aggregate burthen of 6521 tons; and the amount of duties paid at the custom-house was £4824. The harbour, which has been greatly improved, under the superintendence of fifteen trustees, chosen from the merchants and ship-owners, is one of the safest and most accessible on this part of the coast, and is formed by two piers, extending 568 feet into the Firth. It is 240 feet wide, and at spring tides has an average depth of from sixteen to eighteen feet. Between the piers a broad wall has been constructed, cutting off, towards the land, a basin, which is filled with water by the tide, and at low water emptied by sluices, by which means the harbour is cleansed and deepened; and on the west side of the basin is a patent-slip, to which vessels are admitted for repair. There were once eight ships belonging to the place employed in the whale-fishery, but that trade has for some years been decreasing, and at present only one vessel is engaged in it; there are two boiling-houses for extracting the oil, one of which has been lately much improved. The Stirling steamers touch here on their passage to and from Edinburgh. A branch from the town to the Forth and Clyde canal was commenced by a subscription of £10,000, raised under an act of parliament, in 1782, and an aqueduct across the Avon was constructed for that purpose; but the work was abandoned after an outlay of £7500, before it was half completed, and has not since been resumed. In 1846 a railway act was passed for the purpose of connecting Borrowstounness with the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway and the Slamannan railway. A market is held weekly on Monday, and a fair annually on the 16th of November; a pleasure fair is also held, in July. The burgh is governed by a baron-bailie, appointed by the Duke of Hamilton as superior: a building erected by one of the dukes, for a court-house and prison, is now occupied chiefly as a granary; it is situated at the head of the harbour, and forms a conspicuous object.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by the Firth of Forth, and on the south and west by the river Avon. It is of triangular form, about four miles in length from east to west, and two miles in breadth, comprising about 3000 acres, of which 270 are woodland and plantations, and the remainder arable in the highest state of cultivation, of which 430 acres are esteemed to be the richest carse land in the country. The surface, with the exception of the carse, is much varied, rising towards the south-eastern extremity of the parish, to a height of 520 feet above the level of the sea. From this eminence, which is called the Hill of Irongath, the ground slopes gradually to the south and west, and is embellished with stately timber and strips of planting, to the wooded banks of the Avon. This river, from its numerous windings at the west end of the parish, forms an interesting feature in the scenery, from many points of view; and the Dean and Gil burns, flowing through romantic dells near Kinneil House, add greatly to its beauty. The soil is mostly fertile, and the chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and the usual green crops: the sys-

tem of agriculture is good; draining has been practised to a considerable extent, and all the more recent improvements in husbandry have been generally adopted. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8369. The substratum is of the coal formation, with very little variety: the coal occurs in seams of great thickness, and is of excellent quality; ironstone is likewise found, and very extensive iron-works have been erected within the last few years. There are some quarries of good freestone, and also of whinstone and limestone, but the limestone is of inferior quality, and more used for building than for agricultural purposes. *Kinneil House*, one of the seats of the Duke of Hamilton, is an ancient mansion, beautifully situated on the brow of a steep bank, commanding a fine view of the Firth, and has undergone various changes at different times. The ancient castle has been modernised by a new front, and the battlements replaced by a balustrade; the original windows have been enlarged, and a wing projecting at right angles from the northern extremity has been added: a corresponding wing on the south was probably contemplated, the whole to form three sides of a quadrangle. The approach is by a stately avenue of venerable trees, and the ample and richly-varied demesne by which the mansion is surrounded abounds with beautifully picturesque scenery. The numerous apartments of this once princely house are now unoccupied; and among the tenants who have resided in it, since it was deserted by its noble proprietors, have been the celebrated Dugald Stewart, and James Watt, the improver of the steam-engine.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Linlithgow, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, the Duke of Hamilton: the minister's stipend is about £270, partly arising from lands bequeathed for that purpose; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £21 per annum. The church, nearly rebuilt in 1775, and enlarged in 1820, is a neat plain structure containing 950 sittings. There are still some remains of the ancient church of Kinneil, near Kinneil House. A place of worship is maintained in connexion with the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school is attended by about fifty children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average about £40 per annum. A parochial library, in which is a collection of about 1250 volumes, is supported by subscription. In various parts of the parish are traces of the wall of Antoninus, which is supposed to have extended originally to Kinneil, and afterwards to Carriden. Near the farm of Upper Kinneil was a cairn called the Laughing Hill, in which were found four stone coffins containing black mould, and four urns, in an inverted position, containing human bones. A similar coffin and urn were found in the side of an eminence called Bell's Know, immediately above the town of Borrowstounness. Below Kinneil House, upon the coast, and near the lands called the Snab, was the castle of Lyon, of which some remains of the garden wall, and a path leading from it to the shore, called the Castle-Loan, are the only memorials.

BORTHWICK, a parish, in the county of EDINBURGH, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Temple; containing, with the villages of Clayhouse, Dewartown, Middleton, North Middleton, Newlandrig, and part of Stobbsmills, 1617 inhabitants. This place, anciently called Locherwart, assumed the appellation of Borthwick about the time of the Reformation, from the family of that name. The most remote possessors of the extensive estates in this district of whom we have any account, were the family of Lyne, who occupied the domain till the reign of Alexander II., when it passed to the Hays, who in the time of James I. disposed of the lands to Sir William de Borthwick, founder of the magnificent castle afterwards so celebrated in Scottish history. This personage was created Lord Borthwick in 1433; and the castle thus became the seat of a barony, and, by a special license obtained from the king, was fortified in a very complete manner, and supplied with every thing necessary for its safety and defence. The descendants of this baron were illustrious for the general character of integrity and honour which they sustained, and for the part they took in the public transactions of their times. William, the third lord, was slain, with James IV., at the fatal battle of Flodden. John, the fifth lord, was a zealous supporter of Queen Mary, who occasionally visited his castle, and made it an asylum, before the commencement of her long series of troubles. John, the eighth lord, in the time of the civil wars, strenuously supported the cause of the Royalists, and, being besieged in his castle by Cromwell after the execution of the king, was obliged at length to surrender. In 1449, the ecclesiastical revenues of the parish were appropriated to the collegiate church of Crichton. But in April 1596, James I. of England dissolved from that establishment several prebendaries, with two boys or clerks to assist in the performance of divine service here, assigning to them proper salaries; and these prebends, with the vicarage of Borthwick, manse, and glebe, were then by royal charter erected into a distinct charge, called the parsonage of Borthwick. This arrangement was ratified by parliament, in 1606, and confirmed by the Archbishop of St. Andrew's as patron of the prebends.

The PARISH is about six miles long and four miles broad, and contains about 21,000 acres, of which 19,100 are in tillage or pasture, 700 in plantations, and 1200 are uncultivated. The surface is of an undulated character, presenting an agreeable succession of eminences, most of which are well cultivated; and these, as well as the low grounds, are in many cases sheltered and ornamented with thriving plantations. The rising grounds are intersected by a number of picturesque and beautiful valleys, watered by winding streams. The south-east corner of the parish lies high, and strikes the traveller from the south as bleak; but as he proceeds a short distance on the road to Edinburgh, and obtains a view of the rich and wide valley of Mid-Lothian, of which Borthwick at this point is the entrance, the character of the landscape rapidly improves, and presents, if not a rich, at least a romantic and agreeable aspect. From the summit of Cowbrae Hill, at the upper boundary of the parish, an extensive prospect may be obtained of the surrounding country, well repaying the labour of ascending the eminence. In the proper seasons, the great profusion of plants and flowers, especially of wild roses, for which Borthwick is famed, makes it alike inviting to the admirer of garden scenery and the lover of botanical research. Two burns traverse the higher part of the parish, called the North and South Middleton, which, after their junction at the end of the neck of land on which the castle is situated, take the

name of the Gore, and at length, winding through the whole extent of the valley, fall into the South Esk at Shank Point.

The SOIL is various, being in some parts a fine light mould, and in others loamy, and approaching to heavy clayey earth: in the vicinity of the streams the alluvial land is subject to occasional inundations. All kinds of grain are raised, with the usual green crops; and the lands are plentifully manured with farm-yard dung, lime, and bone-dust: the farms are in general in a high state of cultivation. The cattle bred here are the short-horned, and the sheep principally the black-faced and the Cheviot, although a cross between the Leicester and the Cheviot has been preferred on some of the large estates. A long barren moor at the base of the Lammermoors, with other ground of the same description, has to a considerable extent been cultivated; and the river localities, with several low swamps, have been cleared of their wild wood, and intersected with drains; improvements that have greatly added to the value of the land. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6837. The rocks consist chiefly of greywacke, limestone, and sandstone; of the first kind are the Lammermoor hills, on the southern boundary of the parish, and the substance of Cowbrae Hill is the same. On the abrupt borders of Currie Wood, a coarse-grained reddish sandstone is found, in layers, interlined with some lighter-coloured varieties of the same rock. The sandstone hitherto discovered in the parish contains a strong admixture of calcareous matter, which greatly deteriorates its value as a building material; but the district contains very superior limestone and coal, which are wrought extensively, and sent to Edinburgh and some of the southern towns of Scotland. Lime-burning is regularly carried on, and large quantities of lime are used for agricultural purposes. Great facilities of intercouse are afforded by the Edinburgh and Hawick railway, which has a station near Fushie-Bridge, in the parish.

Among the chief mansions is the *House of Arniston*, an extensive and majestic structure of baronial appearance, ornamented by numerous ancient trees of unusual size, with rich plantations, and finely laid-out grounds, watered by the beautiful stream of the South Esk. Most of its old wood is supposed to have been planted by the first baron of Arniston, Sir James Dundas, who was knighted by James V. about the year 1530. *Middleton House*, situated in the higher part of the parish, is in a similar style, but of smaller dimensions; it stands in the midst of thick woods and verdant fields, and is surrounded by grounds that are much admired. *Currie House* was formed about thirty or forty years ago, by enlarging and improving a house upon the property. In the vicinity is Currie Wood, the prospects from which comprise almost every object the union of which may be conceived necessary to constitute a landscape of finished and perfect beauty. *Vorgie House* is a narrow long building, with little pretension to architectural taste; but the adjacent grounds are rich, consisting of romantic glens, ornamented with many fine and majestic trees. *Harvieston House*, in its external appearance, is somewhat similar to that of Vorgie; it was originally of exceedingly plain appearance, but some additions were judiciously made to it a few years ago, and the lands around it have been greatly improved.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dalkeith, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the Dundas family are patrons, and the stipend of the minister is £198. 12. 3., with a manse, and a glebe of fourteen acres. The church was built in 1780, on the destruction of the ancient edifice by fire, and contains about 450 sittings. There is a parochial school, in which the usual branches of education are taught; the master has the maximum salary, with £40 fees, and the legal accommodation of house and garden. Another school is endowed with a bequest of £3. 17. per annum, the teacher deriving the rest of his income from the scholars. The ancient castle of Borthwick, the chief relic of antiquity in the parish, consists of a single tower, having an embattled wall of hewn stone, thirteen feet in thickness near the base, but contracting gradually to about six feet towards the top. The proportions of the building, without the walls, are seventy-four feet by sixty-eight, and about 110 feet from the area to the highest part of the roof. It has a sunk apartment, above which are two large halls, one over the other, the lower of which is ample, elegant, and finely formed, and has a roof ornamented with numerous antique devices. There are also two flights of bedrooms, and various other internal and external appendages, constituting the castle one of the most striking buildings of the class in Scotland. It is beautifully situated, and is famous in history for the visits and residence of the unfortunate Queen Mary, while Bothwell was lord of the neighbouring castle of Crichton. The eminent historian, Dr. Robertson, was born in the manse, where he received the earliest part of his education.

BOSTON, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of DUNSE, county of BERWICK; containing 1223 inhabitants. This parish formed part of the town of Dunse, and derived its name from Thomas Boston, a theological writer, who was born in Dunse parish in 1676. It was separated in the year 1839, on the erection of a church, and was in the presbytery of Dunse, synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the minister was elected by the managers and male communicants. The children of Boston are eligible to the parochial school of Dunse.

BOSWELL'S, ST., a parish, in the district of MELROSE, county of ROXBURGH, 4 miles (S. E.) from Melrose; containing, with the village of Lessudden, 747 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its church, which is supposed to have been first founded by St. Boswell, abbot of Melrose, whose disciple, St. Cuthbert, flourished in the ninth century; and traces of the ancient village of St. Boswell's are still occasionally discovered by the plough. Few historical events are recorded; the principal one is the burning of the village by the English of the border, in 1544, when many of the inhabitants were killed, and the lands laid waste: at that time the village is said to have contained many fortified houses. The parish is situated on the river Tweed, which forms its eastern and northern boundary, for two miles; and is about three miles in length, and one mile and a half in breadth, comprising an area of four and a half square miles. Its surface is uneven, rising in the upper portion in ridgy undulations, with intervening valleys, but towards the river being more level. The lower grounds are watered by numerous springs, and by a rivulet called St. Boswell's burn,

which in its course towards the Tweed is augmented by several tributary rills. The scenery is generally of pleasing character. Adjoining the village of Lessudden is an elevated ridge, from which is obtained a fine view of the old abbey of Dryburgh, shaded by venerable woods, and nearly surrounded by the windings of the Tweed; and of the remains of Lessudden Place, an ancient fortress, the property of the Scotts of Raeburn, forming an exceedingly interesting feature in the landscape.

The lands, with the exception of about thirty acres on the steep banks of the river, nearly 180 acres of woodland, and about forty acres of common called St. Boswell's Green, are all arable, and about 2300 acres are under cultivation. The soil, for the greater part, is a stiff clay; in the neighbourhood of Lessudden, a black loam; and in other parts alluvial. The system of agriculture is good, and considerable improvements have been made in draining the lands, and in the formation of plantations; the soil is well adapted to the growth of forest-timber of every kind, and on the lands of Ellieston are some of the most flourishing larch-trees in the kingdom. Lime is to be obtained only from a great distance, and bone-dust has been substituted, which has been found to succeed well for turnips. Some progress has been made in embankments against the inundations of the Tweed, and two have been completed to a considerable extent on the farms of Fens and St. Boswell's. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3800. There are quarries of red sandstone, which is of good quality for building, and in some places appears resting on a seam of whitish-coloured stone of great hardness, strongly impregnated with pyrites of iron: coal is supposed to exist, but no attempts to procure it have been attended with success. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Edinburgh and Hawick railway, which intersects the parish. To the north of the Green, a very handsome hunting establishment has been erected by the Duke of Buccleuch. A fair is held on the Green on the 18th of July, or the following Monday, if the 18th happen on a Sunday: it is a very extensive market for sheep and lambs, cattle, and horses, the sales which annually take place averaging from £8000 to £10,000; it is also frequented by a great concourse of people from all parts, for the purchase and sale of Scotch and Irish linens, hardware, books, toys, and other articles.

For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Selkirk, synod of Merse and Teviotdale; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The stipend of the incumbent is about £212; the manse, built in 1791, was substantially repaired in 1811, and the glebe comprises seven acres of excellent land. St. Boswell's church, situated at the eastern extremity of the parish, was built near the site of a more ancient structure which had fallen into decay, and probably about the year 1652; it was enlarged and thoroughly repaired in 1837, and affords accommodation to 430 persons. A place of worship has been erected in connexion with the Free Church. The parochial school affords education to a considerable number of scholars.

BOTHKENNAR, a parish, in the county of Stirling, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Falkirk; containing, with part of the village of Carronshore, about 1000 inhabitants: according to the census of 1841, the population was only 848, but since that time a coal-work on the property of the Earl of Zetland has been brought into operation, at which a great number of men are employed. Bothkennar is bounded on the east by the Firth of Forth, and on the south by the river Carron; forming part of the tract called the Carse of Falkirk. It is about one mile and a half in length, and of nearly the same breadth, comprising about 1560 acres, the whole under tillage. The surface is entirely level; and the soil, under which, at various depths, are found layers of marine shells, is a very rich alluvial loam, highly cultivated according to the most improved methods of husbandry, and producing all kinds of crops, but wheat and beans in the largest proportions, with hay of a superior quality, which is sent for sale to the Edinburgh market. There are numerous orchards, some of which are supposed to have been planted by the monks of Cambuskenneth; they yield various kinds of fruit, but especially very fine pears, of which the trees bearing an indigenous species called the "golden nap" are particularly celebrated for their luxuriance and beauty, and sometimes produce each, yearly, fruit to the amount in value of £10. The whole of the lands, with very few exceptions, have been improved by tile-draining, the benefit of which has been so extensive as to pay the farmer in two years for the outlay. Great attention is given to the rearing of horses of a superior kind for the uses of husbandry. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4299. Coal of excellent quality is abundant, and has for a number of years been wrought by the Carron Company, who pay £1000 per annum to the proprietors for this privilege: within the last few years, as already observed, a new coal-work has been brought into operation. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Stirling, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patronage of John Dallas, R.N.; the minister's stipend is £201. 12. 10., with a manse, built in 1816 at a cost of £1600, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum. The church was built in 1789; it has since undergone considerable repairs, and is a plain comfortable edifice, suited to the accommodation of the parishioners. The parochial school affords instruction in English grammar, arithmetic, writing, geography, mathematics, Latin, and Greek; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with £25 fees.

BOTHWELL, a parish, in the Middle ward of the county of Lanark; including the villages of Bellshill, Bothwell, Chapelhall, Holytown, Newarthill, and Uddingston; and containing 11,175 inhabitants, of whom 570 are in the village of Bothwell, 8 miles (S. E.) from Glasgow. The name is supposed by some to be derived from *Both*, an eminence, and *wall*, a castle; terms applied to the parish from the elevated situation of Bothwell Castle above the river Clyde. Others derive the appellation from two Celtic words, *Both*, signifying a dwelling, and *ael* or *hyl*, a river, as descriptive of the castle in its contiguity to the river. This extensive barony, in the reign of Alexander I., was held by Walter Olifard, justiciary of Lothian, who died in 1242. It afterwards came into the possession of the distinguished family of Moray, consisting at that date of a tower and fortalice, with their appurtenances, and of lands in various districts, constituting a lordship. In the time of Edward I. of England, it became a place of great importance, and it appears that that monarch resided in the castle from the 17th to 20th September, 1301. In this reign, also,

it was the residence of Aylmer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who fled hither from Loudon Hill, where he had been defeated by Wallace, in 1307, and who in 1309 was made governor of the castles of Selkirk and Bothwell. At the time of the battle of Bannockburn, Sir Walter Fitzgilbert, ancestor of the Hamilton family, was governor; and after the death of Bruce, when Edward III. invaded Scotland, in 1336, the king was at the castle from the 18th November till the 13th December, in the course of which time fifteen writs were issued thence in his name. It came at length to the Earl of Bothwell, from whom it descended to Archibald the *Grim*, Earl of Douglas; and after passing through many other hands, it reverted to the ancient family of Douglas in 1715. The collegiate church of Bothwell was founded for a provost and eight prebendaries on the 10th October, 1398, in the reign of Robert II., by the first Earl of Douglas, and was richly endowed. Most of the superiorities, with part of the property, and all the tithes, now belong to the Duke of Hamilton. Bothwell-Bridge, in the southern part of the parish, is celebrated in history for the battle fought there, in 1679, between the Covenanters and the Duke of Monmouth; and at a little distance is Bothwell-Haugh, formerly the property of James Hamilton, who shot the regent Murray, for confiscating a part of his estate, and the barbarous treatment of his wife, on account of his having espoused the cause of Mary, Queen of Scots.

The PARISH is about eight miles and a half in extreme length, and varies in breadth from two to four miles, containing 13,600 acres. It is bounded on the north and west by the North Calder, and on the south by the South Calder and the river Clyde. The parish is comprehended by the elevated ground running along the north-eastern bank of the Clyde from Lanark to near Glasgow, which range, however, recedes from the river in traversing this district, and leaves an intermediate plain, till it again inclines to the stream in the neighbourhood of Bothwell-Bridge. Near this it forms a piece of table-land about one mile in extent, running westward, at the head of which are situated the church and village, about 120 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding to the east a beautiful view of the vale of Clyde. From the eastern boundary of the parish, the land falls rapidly to a distance of nearly four miles, after which a flat of about equal length succeeds, declining southward towards the Calder and the Clyde; and the western extremity of this tract sinks gradually into the extensive plain on which Glasgow is situated. The Clyde, the chief river, enters the parish at Bothwell-Haugh, and forms a majestic stream, the banks of which are famed for their diversified and picturesque scenery; it is 120 yards broad at Blantyre-Works, but at Bothwell-Bridge contracts itself to a span of seventy-one yards. The North and South Calder, after running separately for about fifteen miles, form each a confluence with the Clyde; they flow between banks of sandstone rock, beautifully abrupt in many parts, and affording well-wooded and romantic scenery. Of these rivers, the Clyde was formerly celebrated for the abundance of its salmon, but it has now greatly fallen off in this respect, very few fish comparatively visiting it, a circumstance owing to many causes, one of which is said to be the impediment presented to their progress by the dam over the river between Blantyre Mill and Bothwell.

The prevailing SOIL is clay, resting upon a tilly subsoil, and frequently, and in various proportions, mixed with loam and sand. In some places the soil consists of fine light mould, and in the vicinity of the rivers is a fertile alluvial deposit. The whole land is productive, with small exceptions of moss and moor: two-fifths are in pasture, and grain of all kinds, and of good quality, is raised; potatoes, turnips, peas, &c., are also cultivated, with some flax, though this last is not grown so largely as formerly. Considerable attention is given to dairy-farming, there being no less than 1000 cows kept, most of which are native varieties of the Ayrshire breed. The horses are in general likewise of a good stock. The annual value of real property in the parish is £35,207. The predominating rock is the red sandstone, which lies over the whole coal-bed in this district, at a distance of twenty or thirty fathoms above the coal; it is bright in colour, and, though sometimes soft and friable, generally well adapted for building. There are several quarries of good freestone of a red colour near the Clyde, and in the upper parts of the parish white freestone is found. Coal abounds in every direction, and the mineral is chiefly procured from four large seams, extending throughout the parish, in which the Ell-coal, Pyotshaw, main, and splint coal succeed each other, the last being best suited for the smelting of iron. The average amount of coal obtained is estimated in value at £80,000 annually, and of ironstone, £20,000: the annual rentals paid to the proprietors by the several tacksmen of the collieries amount to £9500, and the rentals of the ironstone to £2500. The principal manufactures in the parish are of pig-iron and steel, the former of which is produced at the Monkland Company's works at Chapelhall, to a great extent: in the same establishment are mills and forges in which 400 tons of malleable iron are manufactured weekly; about 100 tons of steel are manufactured annually, thirty tons of which are made into files, and upwards of 2400 persons, including miners, are employed at the works. Other similar works are carried on in the parish. Post-offices are established at Bothwell, Bellshill, and Holytown; and the lines of the Caledonian railway company afford great facilities of intercourse.

The chief mansion is *Bothwell Castle*, a simple yet commodious residence, built of the same red sandstone as the old castle, and consisting of an extensive front and two wings; the apartments are ornamented with several excellent portraits. The grounds are elegantly laid out, and the neighbouring scenery, comprising the waters of the Clyde and its picturesque banks, is ennobled by the ancient and venerable ruin of the castle, in which the chief of the English nobility were confined after the battle of Bannockburn. *Woodhall*, on the bank of the North Calder, is a spacious mansion in the style of the age of Louis XIV.; valuable pictures adorn some of the apartments, and the entrance-hall contains several French cuirasses and helmets of brass, brought from the field of Waterloo. The mansions of Cairnbroe and St. Enoch's Hall, both on the North Calder; Cleland; Carfin; Jerviston; and Douglas Park, are all superior residences, standing in the midst of interesting scenery; and Bothwell Park, a handsome and commanding mansion, has a fine view of the fertile haughs of Hamilton, and of the vale of Clyde.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of

Glasgow and Ayr: the stipend of the minister is £282. 14. 8., with a good manse, and a glebe valued at £36 per annum; patron, the Duke of Hamilton. The church, opened in 1833, is a superior building in the pointed style of architecture, and measures seventy-two feet by forty-five, containing 1200 sittings; the cost of the building was £4200, and it has a good bell, provided by the parish at an expense of £150, and a clock which cost £133, raised by voluntary subscription. A church was some years ago erected at Holytown, late a quoad sacra parish; and there are meeting-houses at Bellshill and Newarthill belonging to the United Presbyterian Synod. The members of the Free Church have likewise two places of worship, one at Bothwell, the other at Holytown. Three parochial schools are supported, situated respectively at Bothwell, Holytown, and Newarthill, the master of the first of which has a salary of £34. 4. 4., a house, and £70 fees; the others have £8. 11. each: the classics, mathematics, and all the usual branches of education are taught.

The chief relic of antiquity in the parish is the magnificent ruin of the ancient castle, situated near the modern castle, on the summit of a verdant slope, in the midst of beautiful woods and pleasure-grounds. The old church, which was originally the choir of the collegiate church (the most famous of the five collegiate churches in Lanarkshire), is a very fine specimen of ancient architecture; it was built about 1398, and disused as a church in 1828. Bothwell bridge, across the Clyde, is of great antiquity, though the age is not precisely known; it originally consisted of four arches, each spanning forty-five feet, and measuring fifteen feet in breadth, but it has been considerably enlarged within these few years, by which an additional width of road is obtained. There is another bridge, supposed to be of Roman construction, across the South Calder, consisting of one arch of semicircular form, high and narrow, without parapets; it is thought to have been on the line of the great Roman Watling-street, which ran through this part of the country, along the north-east bank of the Clyde. Chalybeate springs are very numerous in the district, and many of them are strongly sulphuretted. The celebrated Joanna Baillie was born in the manse, during the incumbency of her father, the Rev. James Baillie.

BOTRIPHNIE, a parish, in the county of Banff, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Keith; containing 714 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the narrowest part of the county, is bounded by Aberdeenshire on the south, and on the north by Moray, and measures about four miles and a half from north to south, and three miles from east to west. It consists principally of a beautiful vale, lying between two ridges of hills, respectively on the north and south; and comprises 9386 acres, of which 4360 are in tillage, 3540 waste and pasture (430 of these being considered capable of profitable cultivation), and 1486 acres under natural wood and in plantations. The strath is watered by the small river Isla, which, taking its rise at a loch in the western portion, runs between banks beautifully ornamented with alder and birch trees. The soil is a rich black loam in some places, and in others a strong clay, incumbent on a bed of limestone, replete with numerous springs of fine water. A large extent of land, consisting of alluvial soil, has been added in later times to the cultivated ground, by the straightening of the course of the river, and now produces in good seasons heavy crops of grain. Extensive tracts, also, of moor or rough pasture have been brought under tillage, chiefly by the use of lime obtained from the limestone so plentiful in the locality. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2620. The only mansion is Botriphnie House, a shooting-seat. A public road from the upper districts passes through to Keith and Banff, and has two branches near the centre of the parish, one leading to Huntly, and the other to Fochabers and Elgin. A fair, called Fumach fair from a tutelary saint, is held on the 15th of February for general commodities and for horses, few, however, of the latter being brought for sale. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, synod of Moray, and in the patronage of the Earl of Fife; the minister's stipend is about £178, with a manse, and a glebe of six acres, valued at £10 per annum. The church was built in 1820, and has lately been repaired and renovated. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £30, with a house, £7 fees, and a share of the Dick bequest.

BOURTIE, a parish, in the district of Garioch, county of Aberdeen, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Old Meldrum; containing 469 inhabitants. This parish in figure resembles an irregular triangle. It measures five miles in length from east to west, and about two in average breadth, and comprises 5000 acres, of which nearly 3600 are under cultivation, 360 in plantations, consisting chiefly of Scotch fir and larch, 1000 uncultivated and waste, and a few acres covered with moss, supplying peat. The surface is distinguished by two bold elevations, about 600 feet in height, rising nearly in the middle of the parish, a mile from each other; the one on the north being called the Hill of Barra, and the other the Hill of Lawhill-side. They run towards the east, to the extremity of the district, and, uniting there, terminate in the Hill of Kingoody. In some parts of the parish the soil is a strong clay, but more frequently a light loam, and the principal crops are oats, turnips, potatoes, and various grasses: the rotation of crops practised here, as in most other parts of the county, is what is called the seven-shift, which is considered the most suitable to the nature of the land. Between 300 and 400 acres of waste have been brought under cultivation within the last few years, and nearly two-thirds of the remaining portion of waste land are considered capable of the same improvement. The rocks are of the trap formation, and some suppose that the summit of the Hill of Barra is the crater of an ancient volcano. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3150. There are two gentlemen's seats, Bourtie House and Barra, the latter of which is a venerable castle, forming three sides of a quadrangle, with turrets at two of the angles. The road from Aberdeen to Banff passes through a corner of the district. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Crown; the minister's stipend is about £230, with a manse, and a glebe, valued at £10 per annum. The church, situated in about the centre of the parish, is a plain structure containing 300 sittings, built in 1807. The parochial school affords instruction in the ordinary branches of education; the master has a salary of £30, with a house, and £8 fees. Several cairns and Druidical circles are to be seen; but the chief relic of antiquity is a fortification on the Hill of

Barra, called "Cummings' Camp" from having been either constructed or used by the Cummings, who were proprietors of the greater part of Buchan at the time of the celebrated engagement which took place near Inverury, when they were routed by King Robert Bruce.

BOWDEN, a parish, in the district of MELROSE, county of ROXBURGH, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Melrose; containing, with the villages of Bowden and Midlem, 857 inhabitants, of whom 253 are in the village of Bowden. This parish, in ancient records, is called Bothenden, Botheldene, and Boulden. Early in the twelfth century it was granted to the abbey of Selkirk, by a charter of David I., in which it is designated by the first of these names; and in subsequent charters, confirming that grant, bestowed by Malcolm IV. in 1159, and by Walter, Bishop of Glasgow, in 1232, it is mentioned by the latter appellations, probably corruptions of the former. The monks had a grange at Holydean, in this parish, which in the sixteenth century was given by royal charter to Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, ancestor of the Dukes of Roxburghe, as a reward for his services during the border warfare. A strong fortress was erected by the proprietor on the lands of Holydean, which was occasionally the residence of the family; but at present very little is remaining, the greater portion having been removed during the minority of John, the third duke, by his grace's agent, to furnish materials for the erection of a large farm-house and offices. The court-yard, comprising an area of nearly an acre, was inclosed with walls of stone, four feet in thickness and sixteen feet high, pierced at intervals for the discharge of arrows and musketry, and having an arched gateway defended with a strong portcullis. Within the inclosure were two strong towers, the one three, and the other five, stories high, containing many spacious apartments, and every requisite for a baronial residence. Part of the wall on the south side is remaining, but greatly dilapidated; and near it is the ancient well of the castle, which affords a supply of excellent water to the family living at the farm-house. About 500 acres of the farm of Holydean are inclosed with a wall of loose stones, which has stood for more than three centuries, and is still in good condition; this inclosure is called in an old lease the "Great Deer Park of Haliedean".

The parish is situated on the river Ale, by which it is bounded on the south, and is about five miles and a half in length, and four and a half in breadth, comprising above 6000 acres, of which 3460 are arable, 2531 meadow and pasture, 260 woodland and plantations, and 30 acres garden and orchards. Its surface is broken by a series of parallel ridges, extending from east to west, and declining in height towards the south, between which are fertile valleys of various breadth, watered by rivulets flowing eastward into the Tweed; and towards the south-west are some smaller streams, that fall into the river Ale. One of the Eildon hills, and part of another, rising in three conical summits, to the height of 900 feet above the general level, and about 1360 above that of the sea, are within the limits of the parish, and form conspicuous objects in the landscape. The scenery is pleasingly enriched with plantations of modern growth, and the several demesnes of the chief proprietors contain many trees of lofty and venerable appearance. In the ancient deer-park of the Duke of Roxburghe is some fine timber; at Holydean is a wood forming the only remains of natural forest in this neighbourhood, and around the churchyard are some of the largest sycamores and ash-trees in the country.

Towards the north and west, the soil is a stiff clay of considerable depth; in the southern part, especially on the ridges, lighter and more friable; and in the valleys, a rich deep loam. The substratum is generally whinstone; and in some parts are considerable tracts of moss, below which shell marl is found, resting on a layer of fine blue clay. The system of agriculture is highly improved, and the crops are favourable; lime, marl, bone-dust, and guano are the principal manures. The lands are all inclosed and subdivided: most of the fences are thorn-hedges, with hedge-row trees. Considerable improvements have been made in draining, and in the breed of sheep and cattle, of which great numbers are fed: the sheep are mostly of the Leicester and the Cheviot kinds, and occasionally a cross between them, which is on the increase; the cattle are chiefly of the short-horned breed. Numbers of small Highland cattle are pastured here during the winter, and fattened in the summer and sold to the butchers. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4963. Among the seats is Kippilaw, a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated in a demesne embellished with timber of luxuriant growth; Cavers and Linthill are also pleasant, and on the north bank of the Ale, to which the lawns in front have a gentle slope. The village contains little that is remarkable, except an ancient cross in the centre, the date of which is unknown: there were lately removed the remains of one or two small towers or peels, of which there were several within the last thirty years, containing in the lower part a place for cattle, and in the upper, apartments for the family, to which access was afforded by a stone staircase outside.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of the Duke of Roxburghe; the minister's stipend is about £210, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum. Bowden church, situated near the eastern extremity of the parish, is an ancient structure, of which the original foundation is unknown; it affords accommodation for nearly 400 persons, and is in a state of good repair. The oldest date that appears on any part of the building is 1666. Under the east end is the funereal vault of the Ker family, containing twenty-one coffins, ranged along the sides of the building, among which are those of five Dukes of Roxburghe, predecessors of the present duke. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and United Original Seceders. Two parochial schools were until lately supported, one in the village of Bowden, and the other in that of Midlem, but the latter has been discontinued as a parochial school; the master of the former has a salary of £30 per annum, with a house and garden rent-free, and the fees produce about £12.

The remains of a military road, with stations or camps of a circular form at intervals of more than two miles, uniformly occupying eminences in view of each other, may be traced in various places, extending across the centre of the parish, in a direction from south-east to north-west. Where not obliterated by the plough, the road may be traced, in the form of a ditch about twenty feet in width, and, in some places, in the form of two parallel ditches, with an interval between them fifty

feet in width. Warlike instruments of different kinds have been discovered by the plough, in the immediate neighbourhood of the road, and also in the adjacent mosses. On the summit of a precipice at Holydean, nearly 150 yards from the principal farm-house, and overhanging a deep dell called Ringans-Dean, was an ancient chapel and burying-place; the foundations of the building may yet be traced, and grave-stones, handles of coffins, and human bones have been frequently found near the site. It has been conjectured that from this ecclesiastical establishment the place derived the name of Holydean. Trees of various kinds, and of very large dimensions, have been discovered in the mosses of the parish, while digging for peat and marl; they are chiefly oak, ash, and fir, and have been found generally at a considerable depth below the surface, and in a good state of preservation.

BOWER, a parish, in the county of CAITHNESS, 11 miles (S. E. by E.) from Thurso, and the same distance (N. W.) from Wick; containing 1689 inhabitants. This place is said to derive its name from a Danish word signifying "a valley", and the application of the term to this locality seems to be by no means inappropriate. The parish is about twelve miles long, and four broad, and the surface is in general low and flat, being diversified only by a ridge of green hills, of small elevation, running from north to south, through the whole. On an eminence in this ridge is a large perpendicular stone called *Stone Lude* or *Lutt*, supposed to mark the sepulchre of some Danish or Norwegian chief who fell here. The soil of the arable land consists mostly of strong clay and loam, and the subsoil is clay; in some of the hollows and valleys a fine rich marl is obtained in great abundance, and extensively and very beneficially used as manure. The parish is altogether agricultural and pastoral: the recent prevalence of sheep-farming has diminished the importance of the former branch, and given to the latter a decided predominance. Grain and live stock are frequently sent to the south, being shipped at Wick by steamers or trading vessels. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4300. The rocks are of the primitive class; a vein of copper was discovered some time ago, but was never worked. Barrack House and Stempster House, both of them modern edifices; Stanstill; and Tister, are the principal residences. The population is scattered among the rural districts: of late years, many, in consequence of the expulsion of agricultural labourers by the extensive introduction of sheep-farming, have been driven to the moors, or to seek a livelihood in foreign lands. Four annual fairs are held here, namely, Campster fair, on the Tuesday after St. Patrick's day; Lyth fair, on the second Tuesday of October; St. Maud's, on the second Tuesday in November (all O. S.); and Stanstill, held in November. There is also a cattle-market every Wednesday from June till October, inclusive. The post-road, which is in good condition, passes through the south-west part of the parish for several miles, and there are also some good county roads, one of which joins the post-road above Halkirk, on the hill of Sordal. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Caithness, synod of Caithness and Sutherland; patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart.: the stipend of the minister is about £190, with a manse and glebe, and twenty-two acres allotted for pasture on a division of commons. The church is ancient, and the number of its sittings is computed at 440. A parochial school is supported, at which the usual branches are taught. Here are several Druidical circles or temples, and numerous tumuli; the most striking relic is the cairn of Heather Cow, which is surrounded by six or seven circles of large stones, and situated on an eminence commanding an extensive prospect.

BOWLING-BAY, a village, in the parish of OLD KILPATRICK, county of DUMBARTON, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Dumbarton; containing 182 inhabitants. It is situated on the north bank of the Firth of Clyde, and on the road which passes, close by the river, from Glasgow to Dumbarton. The locality is very beautiful; and immediately opposite, on the south side of the Clyde, is Erskine House, the fine seat of Lord Blantyre. At this village the Forth and Clyde canal terminates. There is a ship-building yard, and belonging to the canal company is a basin, for the enlargement of which an act was passed in 1846. In the same year an act was passed for the construction of a railway from Glasgow, by Bowling-Bay, to Dumbarton, Loch Lomond, and Helensburgh.

BOWMORE, a village and small sea-port, in the parish of KILARROW, district of ISLAY, county of ARGYLL, 10½ miles (S. S. W.) from Port-Askaig. This place is situated on the eastern shore of Loch Indal. The village was first commenced in 1768, and consists of several well-formed and regular streets, intersecting each other at right angles, of which the principal, a spacious street, leads from the quay by a gradual ascent to the church; and another, crossing this at right angles, terminates at the parochial school. The houses are generally neatly built, though in some of the smaller streets are many of inferior appearance. Since its commencement the village has rapidly increased in extent and population, and it is now the seat of the presbytery of Islay and Jura. A neat building, containing a spacious assembly-room, has been erected, to which is attached a room for the temporary confinement of petty offenders. The environs of Bowmore are pleasant, and derive much interest from the grounds of Islay House. A very extensive distillery of whisky is carried on here; and there are several vessels belonging to the port employed in the coasting-trade, which is considerable. The harbour is commodious, and accessible to the quay, for vessels drawing eight or nine feet water, at ordinary tides; the quay, which was constructed by Mr. Campbell, is substantial and well adapted to the purpose. A post-office with a daily delivery has been established; and facility of communication is afforded by a good road to Port-Askaig, on the sound of Jura, where steam-boats from various places touch in their passage.

BOWRIEFAULD, a village, in the parish of DUNNICHEN, county of FORFAR, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Letham; containing 109 inhabitants.

BOYNDIE, or BOINDIE, a parish, in the county of BANFF, 3 miles (W.) from Banff; containing, with the village of Whitehills, 1501 inhabitants. This place, to which Banff was united from the era of the Reformation to about the year 1635, was anciently called Inverboyndie, signifying "the mouth of the Boyndie", in consequence of the situation of the old church, now in ruins, near the spot where the small stream of the Boyndie falls into the sea. The word Boyndie is sup-

posed to be a diminutive of Boyn, the name of a larger stream bounding the parish on the west. The parish is washed by the Moray Firth, and is nearly of triangular form, the northern line measuring between two and three miles, the south-eastern about five miles and a half, and the western boundary between four and five miles. It comprises about 6300 acres, of which 4540 are cultivated, 750 in plantations, and the remainder uncultivated, waste, and pasture. The surface is level, with the exception of the fine cultivated valley of the Boyndie, and is but little elevated above the sea. On the north the coast is in general rocky, with a portion of sandy beach, and at the extremity is the Knockhead, a headland running out into a reef of rocks, visible at half-tide, called the Salt-Stones. Here the coast turns southward, forming one side of a bay; and the shore between this point and the part where the Boyndie empties itself into the sea, measures something less than a mile, and consists of a beach of sand and gravel. The harbours are, one at the fishing-village of Whitehills, of small extent, with about ten feet depth of water at spring-tides, used by two or three vessels employed in the herring-fishery, and the importation of salt, coal, &c.; and another a little to the east, at Blackpots, affording also accommodation for the prosecution of the herring and salmon fishings, and for the exportation of tiles.

In the upper part of the parish the climate is humid and bleak, but in the opposite part dry and salubrious. The soil most prevalent is a light earth, on a retentive subsoil; the exceptions being certain tracts in the centre of the parish, chiefly clay and loam of rich quality, and some land in the eastern portion, consisting of a deep, black, sandy mould on a porous subsoil, which produces heavy and early crops. This parish was one of the first in the north of Scotland in which the system of alternate crops and turnip husbandry were practised, having been introduced here about the year 1754 by the last Earl of Findlater, at that time Lord Deskford, who also formed the older plantations in the place. Oats and barley are the principal kinds of grain; and among the green crops, the cultivation of turnips receives much attention. The range of pasture is limited, but 1000 head of oxen are annually grazed, comprising the polled Buchan and Banffshire horned breeds, with some crosses with the Teeswater stock, many of which are fed for the London market. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4168. The rocks comprise greywacke, primitive limestone, slate, and hornblende; and to the east of Whitehills is a diluvial clay in extensive beds, containing specimens of belemnites, cornua ammonis, &c., and supplying material for a brick and tile work.

In this parish the wood, consisting for the most part of Scotch fir, with sprinklings of larch, beech, and other trees, is generally in a thriving condition. Near the ancient castle of Boyn are some portions of hard-wood, which, being favoured by shelter and a superior soil, are in an exceedingly flourishing state. This mansion, which was the family seat of the Ogilvies till the transfer of the estates to the ancestor of the present owner, at the beginning of the last century, is beautifully situated at the western extremity of the parish, on the Boyn water, but is now ruinous. The surrounding scenery, among which are visible the remains of a more ancient mansion, is highly picturesque; and attached to the castle is an orchard, abounding in black and white wild cherries. Agricultural pursuits occupy the greater part of the population. The bleaching and preparation of threads and stockings for market were formerly carried on to some extent, but the only work connected with manufactures now existing is a wool-carding mill on the burn of Boyn, attached to which are works for the weaving and dyeing of cloth. There are a saw-mill, a lint-mill, a flour and barley mill, and several meal-mills. The turnpike-road from Banff to Portsoy and Inverness runs through the parish, from east to west, and a branch diverges to Keith and Huntly, besides which there are several good county roads, and numerous bridges over the streams, affording facility of communication. A cattle-fair has been instituted at Ordens, which is held eight times a year.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Fordyce, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Earl of Seafield; the minister's stipend is about £200, with an excellent manse, lately built, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum. Boyndie church, accommodating 600 persons, was erected in 1773: the ruin of the old edifice still remains, with its burial-ground, on a site near the sea, where a battle with the Danes is supposed to have taken place, in the reign of Malcolm II., to whose personal friend, St. Bovenden or Brandon, a monk, the edifice was dedicated. The members of the Free Church and the Wesleyans have places of worship. The parochial school affords instruction in Greek, Latin, and mathematics, in addition to the usual branches; the master has a salary of £25. 12. 4., with £22. 12. fees, and also shares in the Dick bequest. The Rev. James Stewart, a native of the parish, in 1809 left a sum now amounting to £390, the produce to be equally divided for the support of six poor persons, and for the education of six boys, who are natives. There are several remains of Druidical circles, of cairns, and military works; and various minor relics of antiquity have at different times been found, the most interesting of which are, a short Roman sword, deposited in the armoury at Duff House, and a seal, composed of fine clay-slate, marked with the arms of Bishop James Kennedy, who founded the college of St. Salvator in the university of St. Andrew's. Thomas Ruddiman, the well-known author of a Latin grammar, was a native of the parish.

BRACADALE, a parish, in the Isle of Skye, county of Inverness, 12 miles (S. E.) from Dunvegan; containing 1824 inhabitants. This parish is washed on the south and south-west by the sea; it is about twenty miles in length and eight in extreme breadth, and comprises 73,189 acres, of which 4878 are arable, and the remainder pasture and hill-grazing. The coast extends for about sixty miles, and is very irregular, being indented by numerous arms of the sea, and, though occasionally flat, being in most parts bold and rocky, and the beach very rough and stony. At the southern extremity is the headland of Rhuandunan, and towards the west, Tallisker-head, at the southern entrance of Loch Bracadale, which, and Loch Eynort, are the principal harbours, both affording convenient and secure anchorage to vessels of any burthen. The chief islands are, Soay, on the south-east; and Vuiay and Taarner, situated at the mouth of Loch Bracadale, opposite Tallisker-head, to the north. In the interior the surface is generally

hilly, and the most conspicuous eminences are part of the range of Coullin, highly picturesque in appearance, and stretching along the boundary between this district and Strath. A few detached fields are to be seen adjacent to the coast, but the low grounds and valleys are chiefly in that district called Minginish, where the vale of Tallisker is particularly celebrated for its beautiful scenery. The parish is for the most part pastoral, and about 4500 sheep, and 450 head of black-cattle, are annually exported; the soil near the bays is sandy or clayey, but in some of the lower grounds remarkably fertile: the small portions under tillage are always let in connexion with pasture. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3921. The inhabitants generally are exceedingly poor, and upon the lowest scale with respect to clothing and food. The road from Inverness to Dunvegan passes through the district, and there are post-offices at Struan and Carbost. At Carbost is a celebrated distillery, the only one in the Isle of Skye. A fair for the sale of black-cattle and sheep is held at Sligechan on the third Tuesday in September. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Skye, synod of Glenelg, and in the patronage of the family of Macleod of Macleod: the minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., of which half is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe of thirty acres, valued at £15 per annum. The church, built in 1831, is conveniently situated near the public road, and contains between 500 and 600 sittings. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church; also an episcopal chapel, a neat building, erected in 1838, and containing accommodation for about 200 persons. A missionary is supported by the Royal Bounty, and the parochial school affords instruction in Gaelic, English, writing, and arithmetic; the master has a salary of £28.

BRACO, a village, in that part of the parish of Muthill which constituted a portion of the district of Ardoch, county of Perth; containing 370 inhabitants. This village, which is rapidly increasing in extent, owes its origin to the erection of a chapel of ease for the district. The houses are neatly built, and it has already attained some little importance: it is the resort of the neighbouring farmers for the purchase of cattle, for which two large fairs are held annually. Besides the chapel of ease, there is a place of worship for members of the Free Church.—See Ardoch.

BRAEHEAD, a village, in the parish of Carnwath, Upper ward of the county of Lanark, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Carnwath; containing 312 inhabitants. This village, which is pleasantly situated on the road to Wilsontown, is inhabited chiefly by persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, and partly by others employed in weaving at their own dwellings for the Glasgow and Paisley manufacturers. There is a place of worship for New Light Burghers.

BRAEMAR, Aberdeenshire.—See Crathie.

BRAGRUM, a hamlet, in the parish of Methven, county of Perth; containing 44 inhabitants.

BRAIDWOOD, a village, in the parish of Carluke, Upper ward of the county of Lanark, 4 miles (N. W.) from Lanark; containing 234 inhabitants. It is on the great Roman Watling-street, and was formerly a possession of the Earls and Marquesses of Douglas. In the vicinity, limestone and ironstone are found; and, on the Braidwood estate, a vein of fine encrinal marble.

BRECHIN, a burgh, market-town, and parish, in the county of Forfar, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Montrose, and 66 (N. N. E.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the villages of Trinity-Muir and Little Brechin, 7560 inhabitants, of whom 2986 were in the late East quoad sacra parish. This place derives its name, of Gaelic origin, from its situation on an acclivity rising from the banks of the river South Esk. It is of very considerable antiquity, and was formerly the seat of a diocese, the cathedral of which is now the church of the parish. During the wars between the Scots and the English, in the reign of Edward I., Sir Thomas Maule, lord of Brechin Castle, defended it for some time against the assaults of the English whom that monarch had sent to reduce it, till, being killed by a stone slung from an engine by the besiegers, the garrison capitulated and surrendered the castle to the English. A battle took place in the immediate vicinity in 1452, between the forces of the Earl of Huntly and those of the Earl of Crawford, in which the latter were defeated, and which, from the proximity of the spot whereon it was fought, has been invariably called the battle of Brechin. In 1573, Sir Andrew Gordon, an adherent of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, and who was then besieging the castle of Glenbervie, hearing that a party of the king's friends were assembled at this place, attacked them early in the morning, and surprised and cut off the whole of the force. The castle of Brechin, a place of great strength, and, from its situation on the summit of an abrupt precipice, regarded, before the use of artillery, as impregnable, was long the baronial seat of the family of Maule, afterwards created Earls of Panmure: this title was forfeited on the rebellion of 1715, but the nobility of the family was revived by William IV., at his coronation, when he granted the title of Baron of Panmure to their descendant. The building is of various dates and styles of architecture, and the demesne abounds with romantic and beautiful scenery, commanding a fine view of the river.

Burgh Seal.

Brechin is situated on the rising banks of the South Esk river, over which, at the southern extremity of the town, is a bridge of stone, supposed to be the most ancient structure of the kind in the kingdom. The town is neatly built, consisting of several well-formed streets, and a spacious market-place nearly in the centre. A handsome building in the Elizabethan style, with a tower eighty feet high, has been erected at the west entrance of Brechin, by Lord Panmure, for the use of a literary and scientific institution; it contains a lecture-room and library, and many valuable paintings presented by his lordship. The streets of the town are macadamized, and the approaches have been levelled to render the place easier of access. The trade arises principally from weaving, and the several handicraft trades requisite for the supply of the neighbourhood. There are two mills for spinning flax, in which about 300 persons are engaged; and from 1200 to 1500 of the inhabitants are employed in weaving coarse linens: about sixty are employed in heckling, and from seventy to eighty in bleach-

ing. Two distilleries for making whisky from malt have been erected in the vicinity, which are conducted on an extensive scale, and are in full operation. There are two fishing stations on the South Esk, within the parish, where salmon are taken in considerable numbers. The post-office has a good delivery, and facility of intercourse is afforded by various roads; a bridge has been built at Stannachy ford to continue a new road from Arbroath to Dundee, and there is now a branch to the town of the Aberdeen railway. The market, which is abundantly supplied with corn and other agricultural produce, and numerously attended by the farmers of a widely-extended district, is held weekly on Tuesday; and there are weekly marts for horses and cattle, from the last Tuesday in February till the last Tuesday in March. Fairs are held at Trinity-Muir, about a mile from the town, four times in the year: one of these, on the second Wednesday in June, for cattle, horses, and sheep, continues three days, and is among the chief fairs in the county.

From time immemorial the town has been a ROYAL BURGH, and the government is vested in a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and a council of eight burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk and other officers. There are six incorporated trades, viz., the hammermen, glovers, bakers, shoe-makers, weavers, and tailors, all of whom, except the weavers, have the exclusive privilege of carrying on trade within the burgh. The provost, bailies, and dean of guild are magistrates by virtue of their office, and their jurisdiction extends over the whole of the royalty; they hold a bailie-court every Wednesday for the determination of civil pleas to any amount, and also for the trial of criminal cases, in which they are assisted by the town-clerk, who acts as assessor. Brechin is associated with Arbroath, Bervie, Forfar, and Montrose, in returning a member to the imperial parliament. The franchise, previously vested in the corporation, was extended by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV. to resident £10 householders. The provost is the returning officer. The town-hall, situated nearly in the centre of the town, was built in the year 1789; it is a neat structure, containing, on the first story, a good hall, with smaller apartments for the meetings of the council, and below them a court-room and a prison.

The PARISH comprises about 15,840 acres, of which 9840 are arable, 3260 woodland and plantations, and 2740 rough pasture and waste. Its surface is generally level, rising in some parts into gentle undulations, and the only eminence that deserves the name of a hill is that of Burghill, to the south of the town. The prevailing scenery is agreeably diversified, and enlivened with numerous thriving plantations: from several points of view, the Grampian hills form a conspicuous feature in the distant landscape. Though various, the soil is mostly fertile; the chief crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips. The lands are well drained, and every recent improvement in husbandry has been adopted, under the auspices of the Eastern Forfarshire Farming Association. This society was established here in 1814 with the patronage of Lord Panmure, and has its meetings in spring and autumn, when cattle-shows are held on Trinity-Muir, and prizes are awarded to the most successful competitors. The utmost attention is paid to live stock: the sheep are of the black-faced breed, but a very small number is kept; the cattle are of the Angus breed generally, with, of late, an occasional intermixture of the short-horned or Teeswater. The annual value of real property in the parish is £21,563, including £7960 for the burgh. In the vicinity of the town are three nurseries, comprising together about twenty-five acres, well stocked with forest-trees for supplying the plantations of the district, and with fruit-trees of various kinds, and ornamental shrubs and evergreens. There are also several orchards. The substrata are chiefly the old red sandstone, with limestone, and also sandstone of a greyish colour, of good quality for building, and susceptible of a high polish; of this stone the tower and spire of the old cathedral were built. The limestone is extensively quarried for burning into lime for agricultural purposes, and there are at present three lime-works in operation; also several quarries of freestone.

In an ecclesiastical point of view the parish is the seat of the presbytery of Brechin, in the synod of Angus and Mearns. The church has two ministers, respectively of the first and second charges. The stipend of the first charge is about £280, and the minister resides in a house erected about fifty or sixty years since, in lieu of the episcopal palace, by the exchequer, and to which is attached about an acre of garden ground: the stipend of the second charge is about £270, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum. The church is the nave of the ancient cathedral; it is in good repair, and adapted for a congregation of 1500 persons. A church containing 864 sittings was erected under an act of the General Assembly, in 1836, for a district of the parish called East-Church; and the minister derived his income, £150, from seat-rents and collections: since the recent secession from the Church of Scotland, the church has ceased to be used in connexion with the Establishment. There are congregations of members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, and Antiburghers. An Episcopal chapel, erected about twenty or thirty years since, has been lately enlarged and beautified, and is a handsome edifice; the western gable is surmounted by a cross, and flanked at the angles with minarets. There are parochial and burgh schools, and a grammar school; the parochial teacher has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with fees, and £10 paid by the magistrates from the burgh funds in lieu of a house and garden. The rector of the grammar school is appointed by the corporation, and is also preceptor of the hospital of Maison Dieu, of which he enjoys the revenue, amounting to £50 per annum. There is a parochial library, containing about 600 volumes; and circulating libraries are kept by the booksellers in the town. The above hospital, formerly attached to the cathedral establishment, affords weekly a small allowance to the poor; there is a society of ladies for the relief of indigent females, and a dispensary was established some years since, with the proceeds of a bequest by Mrs. Speid of Ardovie.

Some remains yet exist of the ancient chapel called Maison Dieu; and a round tower nearly adjoining the cathedral, and supposed to be of Pictish origin, is still entire, and an object of much interest. It is a lofty slender column of very ancient character, and in high easterly winds is observed to vibrate. The remains of the cathedral consists chiefly of the nave and tower; the western entrance is of beautiful design, and the interior is lighted by a spacious window above the doorway, and the roof supported by a range of clustered

columns and pointed arches: the choir was destroyed at the Reformation. At the eastern extremity of the parish is a cemetery, which is still called St. Magdalen's Chapel, the memorial, perhaps, of an edifice of that name. Mr. Guthrie, author of the *Historical and Geographical Grammar;* Maitland, the laborious historian of London and of Edinburgh; Dr. John Gillies, historiographer for Scotland to His Majesty; and his brother, the Honourable Adam Gillies, one of the senators of the College of Justice, were all natives of Brechin.

BRESSAY, BURRA, and QUARFF, a parish, in the county of Orkney and Shetland; containing 1798 inhabitants, of whom 904 are in the island of Bressay, and 870 in the late quoad sacra district of Burra and Quarff. These three ancient parishes, now united, comprehend six islands and a part of the tract called Mainland. The district of Bressay is to the east of the mainland, and consists of the islands of Bressay and Ness, separated from each other by Ness Sound, and from the mainland by Bressay Sound. Bressay island, which is nearly six miles long, and varies in breadth from two to three miles, exhibits a highly-diversified surface, especially in the western portion, where the rugged features of the coast, the tracts of arable land stretching from south to north, and sloping to the sea, interspersed with cottages, with lofty hills rising in various directions, contribute to form a scene marked to a considerable extent by beauty and grandeur. Among the elevated ridges running in irregular lines through the island, and the spaces between which are covered with a mixture of pasture and peat-moss, is a dorsal eminence on the eastern side, called St. Andrew's or Ander hill, upwards of 400 feet in height. At the southern extremity is a lofty elevation called the Ward; also Beacon hill, rising 724 feet above the level of the sea, and which is covered with peat-moss and various kinds of short grass and heath: its sombre hue and majestic height render it a striking object in the scenery. The coast is every where rocky, abounding with fissures, caverns, and headlands, the last chiefly in the southern portion of the island; and there are twelve lochs, which, however, are of very inconsiderable dimensions, only two or three having the extent of half a mile in length or breadth: some of them are celebrated for their fine trout.

There are several sounds or channels, formed by, and taking their names respectively from, the islands to which they are adjacent. The chief is *Bressay Sound,* which expands into a fine bay towards Quarff, on the south, where its waters deepen, and afford excellent anchorage for vessels in stress of weather. Many hundreds of Dutch boats, in time past, used to resort hither to fish for herrings; but the sound has derived its greatest celebrity from other circumstances. In this fine harbour, the fleet of King Haco was moored several days after sailing from Norway in his unsuccessful expedition against Scotland. In later times, the notorious Earl of Bothwell, who had fled to Shetland for safety, being pursued in his adversity by Kirkaldy of Grange, with great difficulty escaped by sailing out at the northern entrance of the sound, in which direction his enemy's vessel, attempting to follow him, was wrecked on a very dangerous rock, since called the Unicorn after the name of the ship. The other channels are, *Ness Sound,* less than a quarter of a mile broad, supposed to be about twenty feet deep, and dangerous to pass with an easterly wind; *Cliff Sound,* not quite half a mile broad, with nine or ten fathoms of water, and of difficult navigation in stormy weather; and *Stream* and *Burra Sounds,* the latter of which is the safest and most tranquil of the whole, and peculiarly adapted to small vessels.

The quantity of land under tillage is small compared with the waste, and employed chiefly in the cultivation of oats, bear, and potatoes, the two first being sown in alternate years, and potatoes once in four or five years. The soil is manured with a compost of sea-weed, dung, and mossy earth, and with the garbage of herrings: the last is held in high repute for the purpose. Some improvements have been made in agriculture within these few years, chiefly in rebuilding the farm-cottages in a superior manner; but various obstacles, the want of leases, the state of the roads, and especially the poverty of the inhabitants and their extensive occupation in fishing, repress all systematic attempts to establish agriculture on a good footing. The annual value of real property in the parish is £1527. The rocks in Bressay and Ness are the old red sandstone; in Quarff, clay-slate and mica slate; and in the isles of House, Burra, and Halvera, of the primitive formation. At Bressay there are flag and slate quarries in operation, the produce of which is shipped to different parts of the country, and sometimes sent to the south; and in Quarff and Burra several species of limestone of inferior quality are found. The lands appear to have been formerly better wooded than they are at present, trunks of trees, of some bulk, being found among the mosses. The only plantations recently made are in the vicinity of the mansion-house, and consist of willow and ash, the former being the most flourishing; and near these, of older growth, are aspen, elm, laburnum, poplar, and plane trees, which seem to be in a thriving condition.

A large proportion of the population is engaged in the fisheries, the principal of which are those of ling, cod, and herrings. Various other kinds of fish, such as tusk, halibut, skate, whiting, and flounders, are taken at different times; and sillocks, on which the inhabitants to a considerable extent live, are taken throughout the whole year: oysters, also, are found at Burra in abundance. The ling-fishing employs about thirty boats, generally carrying six men each. The cod-fishery, beginning about Whitsuntide, occupies numerous sloops of between fifteen and twenty tons' burthen; and at the termination of this fishing that for herrings commences (usually in the month of August), in which the same boats are employed as those engaged in the ling-fishing, with some of larger size. About thirty women and children are employed in Bressay, during the season, in curing herrings; and the manufacture of herring-nets has recently excited much interest among the inhabitants: nearly every female in Quarff above six years of age is occupied in knitting woollen-gloves, and those in Burra in knitting stockings. For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is in the presbytery of Lerwick, synod of Shetland, and in the patronage of the Earl of Zetland; the minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., with a manse, rebuilt in 1819, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum. The church, which is conveniently situated, was erected in 1815, and contains 370 sittings. There are places of worship for dissenters. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £25. 13., and teaches reading, writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping.—See Burra, Ness, &c.

BRIDEKIRK, Dumfries.—See Brydekirk.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.—See Allan, Bridge of.

And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix, will be found under the proper name.

BRIDGEND, a village, in the parish of Kilarrow, district of Islay, county of Argyll, 3 miles (N.) from Bowmore. This village is situated at the north-eastern extremity of Loch Indal; and there is a good road to Port-Askaig, distant, in a north-eastern direction, about eight miles. A branch post-office has been established under Bowmore, and a justice-of-peace court is held here. The grounds of Islay House are almost in contact with the village.

BRIDGEND, a hamlet, in the parish of Lintrathen, county of Forfar; containing 31 inhabitants. It is situated a short distance from the parish church.

BRIDGEND, a village, in the parish of Ruthven, county of Forfar; containing 172 inhabitants.

BRIDGEND, a burgh of barony, in the parish of Kinnoull, county of Perth; containing 1737 inhabitants. This village forms a suburb to the city of Perth. It derives its name from the erection of a bridge over the Tay, connecting the parishes of Perth and Kinnoull, between which all communication after the destruction of the old bridge in 1621 was by a ferry, till the completion of the present structure in 1771. Prior to this date, the village consisted only of a few cottages, inhabited by the boatmen employed on the ferry; but from the greater facility of intercourse with Perth, it has rapidly increased in extent and importance, and at present contains nearly three-fifths of the population of the parish. The streets are regularly formed, and lighted with gas; the houses are substantially built, and along the banks of the river, and on the rising ground, are numerous elegant villas, surrounded with scenery richly diversified. The village of Bridgend was erected into a burgh of barony, in favour of the Earl of Kinnoull, by charter, which also conferred the privileges of a weekly market and several annual fairs, now in disuse.

BRIDGEND, or Kendrochad, a hamlet, in the parish of Kenmore, county of Perth; containing 68 inhabitants. In the vicinity is a small school.

BRIDGEND, a village, in the parish of Rosskeen, county of Ross and Cromarty; containing 413 inhabitants. This place is also called the Bridgend of Allness, it being considered as part of the village of Allness, the other part of which is in the parish of that name, the river Allness dividing the entire village into nearly equal portions. A market, chiefly for cattle, is held here monthly. At Mossfield, in the vicinity, is a school, established in the year 1824.

BRIDGEND, SOUTH, a village, in the parish of Muthill, county of Perth; with 118 inhabitants.

BRIDGEND, WEST, a village, in the parish of Cardross, county of Dumbarton; containing 799 inhabitants. It is a suburb of the town of Dumbarton; and the United Presbyterian Synod have a place of worship in it.

BRIDGENESS, a village, in the parish of Carriden, county of Linlithgow, 1 mile (E.) from Bo'ness; containing 89 inhabitants. It is situated on the south shore of the Firth of Forth, and its population is engaged in the works in the vicinity. There is an excellent pier here, which some years since was extended about 150 feet further into the sea, in order to improve the accommodation, by securing a greater depth of water for the vessels by which the harbour is frequented. The vessels are chiefly employed in the export of coal and salt, and the import of manure and limestone. As many as 300 coasters, varying from twenty to 100 tons' burthen, annually enter from different ports in Scotland; and about ten foreign ships, of greater tonnage, yearly take in coal at this place. Formerly, chemical-works were established here, for the manufacture of vitriol and sulphuric-acid; but they have been some time relinquished.

BRIDGETON, formerly a quoad sacra parish, consisting of part of Barony parish, in the suburbs of Glasgow, county of Lanark; containing, according to the last census, 3583 inhabitants. The village of Bridgeton, which takes its name from its vicinity to the bridge over the Clyde leading to Rutherglen, is partly indebted for its origin to Mr. John Walkinshaw, who in 1705 purchased some lands eastward of the city, which he divided into building lots, for the formation of a village, then called Barrowfield. In 1724, however, he had let only nineteen small portions, and the land was subsequently purchased by the corporation, in conjunction with the Trades' House, who in 1731 conveyed it to Mr. John Orr, merchant, of Glasgow, who, being more successful in disposing of the ground, may be regarded as the founder of the present town. This now flourishing village contains, according to the last census, above 14,000 persons. It stands on the north side of the river, to the south-east of Calton, and, like that place, consists of several spacious and well-formed streets. The houses are generally built of stone, and roofed with slates; but a considerable number are built of brick, and roofed with tiles, for the manufacture of which clay of excellent quality is found in the immediate vicinity. The population are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture, and other works in the neighbourhood of the city. There are seven or eight extensive factories, two large dye and print works, a most extensive gas-work for supplying the village and adjacent city with gas, and numerous shops for the supply of the inhabitants with groceries and various kinds of merchandise. The parish, consisting of part of the village, was formed in 1837, under act of the General Assembly. The church is a neat structure, erected by the Church-Building Society of Glasgow, and contains 1024 sittings. It is now rented by members of the Free Church, and in the village is also a large place of worship in connexion with the United Presbyterian Synod. There are two spacious schoolrooms.

BRIDGETOWN, a village, in the parish of Redgorton, county of Perth; with 97 inhabitants.

BROADHAVEN, a village, in the parish of Wick, county of Caithness, 1 mile (E.) from Wick; containing 170 inhabitants. This village is situated at the head of the haven from which it takes its name, and extends along the northern shore of the bay of Wick. It is inhabited chiefly by persons engaged in the fishery. The haven, which affords good shelter for vessels, is formed by the head of Wick on the south, and the headland of Papigo on the north, both of which extend considerably into the Moray Firth.

BROADSEA, a village, in the parish of Fraserburgh, district of Deer, county of Aberdeen; containing 326 inhabitants. This is a fishing village, situated a short distance west of the town of Fraserburgh, in a small bay near Kinnaird Head.

BROCKLEHURST, OLD, a hamlet, in the parish of Mouswald, county of Dumfries; containing 39 inhabitants.

BRODICK, a village, in the parish of Kilbride, Isle of Arran, county of Bute; containing 163 inhabitants. It is seated in a semicircular bay of the same name, on the eastern coast of the island, defended at its entrance by the islet of Lamlash, or Holy Island; and to the south is a lighthouse. The castle of Brodick, now called Arran House, stands on an eminence above the bay. A place of worship has been built, and one of the parochial schools is situated in the village. An annual fair is held.—See Kilbride.

BROOMKNOLL, Lanarkshire.—See Airdrie.

BROOMLANDS, a hamlet, in the parish of Inchinnan, Upper ward of the county of Renfrew; containing 79 inhabitants. It is one of two assemblages of houses in the parish.

BRORA, a village, in the parish of Clyne, county of Sutherland, 5 miles (N. E.) from Golspie; containing 123 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern coast, at the mouth of the Brora water, a fine stream which rises in the highlands, and pursues a winding course of thirty miles in a south-eastern direction to this place, where it falls into the sea. There is a tolerable harbour for boats and small vessels, constructed by the Duke of Sutherland. Brora lake, a few miles westward, is a beautiful and extensive piece of water, within which is an islet 140 feet in length and seventy in breadth, surrounded by a wall built so close to the water's edge that no boat can land, except at one spot, where there are steps. On all sides of the lake are lofty hills, interspersed with pleasant hamlets and plantations.—See Clyne.

BROTHER ISLE, in the parish of Delting, county of Shetland. It lies in Yell Sound, westward of the island of Yell, and is inhabited by a very few persons.

BROUGH-HEAD, in the county of Elgin.—See Burgh-Head.

BROUGHTON, GLENHOLM, and KILBUCHO, a parish, in the county of Peebles; containing, with the whole of Kilbucho, 929 inhabitants, of whom 294 are in Glenholm, 361 in Kilbucho, and 274 in Broughton, including 85 in the village of Broughton, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Rachan Mill. This parish is bounded on the east and south by the river Tweed, and consists of the ancient parishes of Broughton and Glenholm, and the greater portion of that of Kilbucho, the remainder of which is annexed quoad sacra to the parish of Culter. It is about nine miles and a half in length, and three miles and a half in average breadth, comprising about 20,000 acres, whereof 5000 are arable, 300 woodland and plantations, and the remainder, of which not more than 1000 are capable of cultivation, meadow land and hill pasture. The surface is greatly diversified with hill and dale, and intersected by mountainous ridges and fertile valleys. Rachan Hill, in the district of Glenholm, is a detached eminence, rising precipitously from the plain, on the side towards the Tweed, and sloping by a gentle declivity towards the Holms water; it is covered with verdure to its very summit, and forms an interesting feature in the landscape. A chain of mountainous heights extending for nearly three miles from north to south, intersects the parish, separating Broughton from the parishes of Stobo and Kirkurd. Another, extending for nearly five miles in a direction from north-east to south-west, separates Glenholm from Kilbucho and the parish of Culter: a third range stretches for nearly three miles parallel with the Tweed; and there are some others, one of which passes through the district of Broughton. The highest points of these ranges, which in general are precipitous, are Culterfell, Cardon, and Chapelgill; the first has an elevation of 2430 feet above the sea, and the others are very little inferior in height. Between the ranges of hills are several beautiful valleys; the vale of Glenholm, extending for nearly four miles, is strikingly picturesque, and is enlivened by the Holms water. The Biggar water, which forms a boundary between the district of Broughton and those of Glenholm and Kilbucho, receives various rivulets, among which are the Holms water and the Broughton and Kilbucho burns, and falls into the Tweed opposite to Drummelzier. At Rachan are two fine pieces of water, ornamented with wooded islets; one is stocked with trout, and the other with perch. Among the hills are several springs, the water of which is intensely cold; and in the old glebe land of Broughton is a well possessing some medicinal properties.

The soil, in the upper parts of the valleys, is rather inclined to moss, and in the lower parts is a deep rich loam; near the confluence of the Biggar water with the Broughton burn the land is extremely fertile. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, and turnips; and the system of husbandry is in an advanced state: the woods contain but little old timber, and most of the plantations are of comparatively modern growth. The annual value of the real property in Broughton is £1579; in Glenholm, £2625; and the whole of Kilbucho, £3230. The chief substrata are greywacke, limestone, and slate; sand of a remarkably fine quality is found in the district of Broughton, and there are numerous pits of good gravel. Of the various houses in the parish, Rachan, Rachan Cottage, Mossfennan, Broughton Place, and Kilbucho Place, are the principal: the mansion of Broughton was burnt by an accidental fire in 1774, and rebuilt with the old materials on a smaller scale; Kilbucho Place, now a farm-house, was the family seat of the Dicksons, and its last occupier was General Dickson. The village was once a considerable market for cattle; but a fair only is now held, on the 3rd of October, principally for hiring servants, and for the sale of various wares. The road from Edinburgh to Dumfries passes through the parish, and in 1847 an act was obtained for the construction of a branch line from the Caledonian railway at Symington to Biggar and Broughton.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Biggar, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of William Renny, Esq.; the minister's stipend is about £230, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £64. 14. 9. per annum. The church, which is situated in the district of Kilbucho, and nearly in the centre of the parish, is a plain substantial edifice, erected in 1804, and adapted for a congregation of 500 persons. A place of worship has been erected in connexion with the Free Church. There are three parochial schools, one in each of the three districts; the master of each has a salary of £32, with a house and garden, and, including proclamations of banns and other small emoluments, the fees for Broughton amount to about £25, for

Glenholm to about £30, and for Kilbucho also to about £30. Numerous remains may be traced of circular camps, one of which, called Macbeth's Castle, was surrounded with a double intrenchment. Some stone coffins also, containing human skeletons, have been found near the confluence of the Biggar and the Tweed, in a tumulus; one of the bodies was of gigantic size, and the arms were encircled with bracelets of gold or yellow metal.

BROUGHTY-FERRY, for a time a quoad sacra parish, partly in the parish of Monifieth, and partly in the parish of Dundee, county of Forfar, 4 miles (E.) from Dundee; containing about 2400 inhabitants. This place, a small part only of which belongs to the parish of Dundee, at the close of the last century consisted merely of a few fishermen's huts; but the proprietor having begun to feu it about the year 1790, a large addition was quickly made to its population, and it has been since regularly increasing. It is a neat, clean, and thriving fishing and sea-bathing village on the Firth of Tay, having an interesting and picturesque appearance from the water; the gentle acclivity behind, studded with numerous pleasing and elegant villas, greatly heightening the general effect, and improving the scenery. Altogether the village is one of the most beautiful in Scotland; the houses are rapidly increasing, and a considerable number of the higher classes from Dundee, &c., have built handsome villas for their summer and winter residences. As a sea-bathing place, its repute is now very high. Many families from Dundee, Edinburgh, Perth, and other places, resort hither in the summer season, for the benefit of bathing, and find ample accommodation of every kind, a considerable proportion of the inhabitants letting their houses in lodgings for visiters. The Perth, Dundee, and Arbroath railway passes here, and on the opposite shore of the river is the Cupar line of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway company, to whom the ferry across belongs. Thirteen boats are regularly employed, and in summer many more, in the white-fishing, upon which upwards of fifty families depend for support; and the fish taken, comprising cod, haddock, soles, ling, whiting, plaice, flounders, and many others, valued at £5000 per annum, constitute the principal supply of the town of Dundee. About 400 cod are also prepared weekly, for exportation, at a curing establishment here; and among several other branches of manufacture and trade, are two rope-works, a brewery, &c. Small vessels are occasionally built, opposite to those parts where the depth of water offers the necessary facility for launching them. A chapel of ease was erected in 1826, containing 755 sittings, and the attached district was formed into a quoad sacra parish in 1834; the minister, who is elected by the male communicants, receives about £150 per annum, derived from seat-rents and collections, and of which £120 are guaranteed. An excellent school has been formed in connexion with the Establishment, the master of which has a salary of £9. 18. 6., and fees; and there are places of worship belonging to the United Presbyterian Synod and the Free Church. Some remains exist of Broughty Castle, formerly a key to the navigation of the river, and much connected with historical events.

BROWNFIELD, for a time a quoad sacra parish; consisting of part of the parish of St. George, in the city of Glasgow, county of Lanark; and containing 2525 inhabitants. This place, which forms part of the suburb of Anderston, is situated on the north bank of the Clyde, and to the west of the Broomielaw Quay. The church is a neat structure.

BROXBURN, a village, in the parish of Uphall, county of Linlithgow, 2 miles (E.) from Uphall; containing about 500 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on the road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, and on the banks of the Union canal, near a rivulet of the same name. Through the exertions of the late Earl of Buchan, the proprietor, it very much increased in extent and population, and a fair for cattle is held on the Friday after the second Tuesday in September. The parochial school is situated in the village, and there is a place of worship in connexion with the Free Church. In the vicinity is a station of the Edinburgh and Bathgate railway.

BRUNTON, a village, in the parish of Creich, district of Cupar, county of Fife; containing 90 inhabitants. This village, which is pleasantly situated, is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in agriculture, and in hand-loom weaving for the linen manufacturers of Cupar, under the inspection of a resident agent who furnishes the materials. Previously to the introduction of machinery, several of the females were employed in spinning yarn; but at present there is only one spinning-wheel in operation.

BRYDEKIRK, formerly a quoad sacra parish; consisting chiefly of a portion of the parish of Annan, and partly of portions of the parishes of Cummertrees and Hoddam, in the county of Dumfries; and containing 881 inhabitants, of whom about 400 are in the village of Brydekirk, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Annan. The district forms a section of the vale of Annandale, about five or six miles above the entrance of the beautiful river Annan into the Solway Firth. The scenery is remarkably rich, varied, and extensive, rising on either side of the Annan (the banks of which are finely wooded) to a considerable elevation, and embracing from different positions the whole sweep of the surrounding country. The greater portion of the soil is under cultivation, in the usual routine of farming; and the remainder, to a large extent, is covered with timber and plantations. The village is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the Annan which is here crossed by a substantial bridge; it is neatly built, and intersected by the road from Annan to Lockerbie. In 1847 an act of parliament was passed for the construction of a branch railway, by the Caledonian railway company, from their line at Ecclesfechan, southward, by Brydekirk, to the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle line at Annan. The woollen manufacture was established in 1824, but the spacious building that was erected for the purpose at the east end of the bridge, has been some years converted into corn-mills: there is still a small carding-mill. Ecclesiastically Brydekirk is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries. The church, erected in 1835, chiefly at the expense of Mrs. Dirom of Mount Annan, and her friends, is a neat structure, standing at the western extremity of the village, and contains 370 sittings. The minister's stipend is derived from the seat-rents, augmented by donations from the proprietor of Mount Annan; and a handsome house has been erected for his residence: the patronage is vested in the subscribers, managers, and male communicants, being seat-holders. Application is about to be made to the Court of Teinds, for the erection of Brydekirk into a pa-

rish under what is called Lord Aberdeen's Act; and should the application prove successful, the stipend of the minister will be £120, exclusively of the manse. There is a branch here of the parochial school, the master of which has a salary of £10, in addition to the fees, together amounting to about £40; and a parochial library is under the superintendence of the minister.

BUACHAILLE, in the county of ARGYLL.—See STAFFA.

BUCHANAN, a parish, in the county of STIRLING, 1 mile (N. W.) from Drymen; containing 754 inhabitants. The name of this place was originally Inchcailleoch, which it received from an island in Loch Lomond, its western boundary; but a detached portion of the parish of Luss, containing the Buchanan estates and chapel, having been annexed to it in 1621, and the inhabitants finding this religious edifice more convenient than the church, regularly attended at the former, in consequence of which the parish assumed the name of Buchanan. This appellation is of uncertain origin; but the family who used it in consequence of having, at a very early period, obtained a grant of the lands so called, sprang from Anselan, a native of Ireland, who is supposed to have located himself here in the eleventh century. From this ancient race, always more celebrated for literary than political or military fame, descended the poet and historian George Buchanan, born in 1506; Dr. Buchanan, author of works on the civil and natural history of India; and Dr. Claudius Buchanan, whose writings, designed to awaken the British nation to a sense of the necessity of extending education and religious instruction in India, are well known. The parish is situated at the western extremity of the county, bordering on Dumbartonshire, and is bounded on the south by the river Endrick. It is about twenty-four miles in length and five in breadth, and comprises 76,800 acres, of which 1500 are arable, 69,750 natural pasture and waste, 4250 in woods and plantations, and the remainder in pleasure-grounds, &c. It contains a portion of lowland, some of the islands in Loch Lomond, and a mountainous ridge belonging to the highlands, stretching along the eastern bank of the loch, and terminating the Grampian hills on the west. This ridge is altogether a dreary barren tract, consisting chiefly of sheep-pasturage, used formerly, as is supposed, for the purpose of hunting, and now abounding in grouse, black game, and other fowl.

Loch Lomond, the rich and magnificent scenery of which is perhaps unrivalled, and which has been so often described, is twenty-four miles in length and about seven at its greatest breadth, and is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea. It contains salmon, pike, eels, &c., and a fish called powans, somewhat similar to a herring. On the east it is joined by the river Endrick; the Leven quits it on the south, and, running into the Clyde, affords to boats the means of communication with Glasgow, Greenock, and other places. A steam-boat, in the summer season, plies upon this beautiful expanse of water chiefly for the accommodation of visiters. The lake is studded with above thirty islands, mostly at the southern extremity. These, together with the shores of the loch, are in general clothed with dark wood, which gave occasion to a distinction drawn some years ago by a Swiss tourist, between Lausanne and Loch Lomond: "Our lake", he said, "is the fair beauty; your's, the black". In ancient times, the lake was famed for three wonders, "waves without winds, fish without fins, and a floating island". The first phenomenon is attributed to a peculiar atmospheric effect, not easily described, but which has also been observed on the Cumberland lakes: vipers swimming from island to island account for the second; whilst the floating island is supposed to have been a detached fragment of moss, or a matted mass of aquatic plants, which ultimately fixed itself near the west side of Inch Conagan. Most of the islands in the lake are unimportant. The largest is Inchmurrin, which is two miles in length and about half as broad, and contains a considerable number of deer, the property of the Duke of Montrose: at the western limit of the island, on a hill, are the ruins of a castle built by the ancient Earls of Lennox, and near the same place is a lodge of modern date erected by the same family. In the parish is the lofty mountain of *Ben Lomond*, the highest point of the Grampians, rising 3000 feet above the sea, and commanding from its summit, which is of conical form, a prospect, on the north, of an interminable range of mountains rising in succession, one above another; and, on the south, of all the rich and varied scenery in the great tract from the Western Isles to the Firth of Forth. It is one of the most striking and commanding objects in the whole country, having the remarkable advantage of not being overcrowned or crowded up with surrounding hills; and besides the varied and most extensive prospect it embraces in every direction, Ben Lomond in itself affords a great variety of scenery. To the south it stretches out into a slope of a very gentle declivity; the north side is awfully abrupt, and presents a concave precipice many hundred yards in depth. The whole consists of three great stages, one rising above another; and these, again, are divided into a number of smaller swelling knolls, some of which are covered with heath and crags, whilst others are smooth and verdant.

The soil, on the bank of the Endrick, is for the most part alluvial; and towards the mountains the land comprises clay, gravel, and moss, the last supplying abundance of peat. The chief agricultural produce is barley and oats, the latter of which are raised in by far the larger quantity; potatoes and turnips are also grown. But the principal wealth of the parish arises from its sheep and black-cattle, grazed on the mountainous tracts; the sheep are of the black-faced breed, and of small size. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6400. The rocks mostly consist of various kinds of slate, but the quarries formerly wrought have been discontinued. The natural wood contains about 3000 acres; the plantations are chiefly oak and larch, and were for the most part formed by the late Duke of Montrose, whose decease occurred in 1836. Buchanan House, the summer residence of the Duke of Montrose, was situated in the lower district, and surrounded by extensive and well laid-out grounds; the body of the edifice was ancient, but the wings comparatively of modern date. This mansion was unfortunately destroyed by fire on January 22nd, 1850: the pictures and family records were saved. At Balmaha is a manufactory for the preparation of pyroligneous acid; 700 tons of small wood are annually used in the works, and the acid and dye-stuffs extracted from it are sold to the proprietors of print-works in the vicinity of Glasgow.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Duke of Montrose: the minister's stipend is £156. 12. 8., of which above a third is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum. The church, situated in the lower portion of the parish, is a neat edifice, built about 1764, and contains 300 sittings. A small part of the ruins of the old church still remains, in the island of Inchcailleoch. The master of the parochial school receives a salary of £30, with fees; and at Salochy, in the higher district, is a school, the master of which has £15 per annum, paid by the Edinburgh Society, and a house, with a piece of grass-land, given by the duke. A library was formed some years since.

BUCHANHAVEN, a village, in the parish of Peterhead, district of Buchan, county of Aberdeen, 1 mile (N.) from Peterhead. This village is situated on the east coast, to the north of the haven of Peterhead, and near the mouth of the river Ugie, which here flows into the German Ocean. The inhabitants are engaged in the white and herring fisheries, both of which are successfully carried on, at no great distance off the coast. Five boats are employed in each, for the accommodation of which a small harbour has been lately constructed.

BUCHANTY, a hamlet, in the parish of Fowlis Wester, county of Perth; containing 48 inhabitants.

BUCHANY, a village, in the parish of Kilmadock, county of Perth, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Doune; containing 113 inhabitants. This village, which is on the road from Doune to Callander, and near the picturesque burn of Annat, is inhabited by persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, or employed in the manufactories in the vicinity. The mansion of Cambus Wallace is beautifully situated on an eminence immediately above the village, commanding an extensive view of the river Teith, the town and castle of Doune, the pleasure-grounds of Blair-Drummond, and Stirling Castle. On the acclivity of the hill are vestiges of a camp said to have been the resort of Sir William Wallace, from which circumstance the mansion derived its name. The house is surrounded with a well-wooded park, embracing great variety of scenery.

BUCKHAVEN, an extensive village and fishing station, in the parish of Wemyss, district of Kirkcaldy, county of Fife, 4 miles (E.) from Kirkcaldy; containing 1526 inhabitants. This village is situated on the Firth of Forth, and consists of an irregular range of houses, extending along the shore, and chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the fisheries, of which it is the principal station on this part of the coast of Fife. A library has been founded, which is well supported by subscription, and contains a good collection of volumes; and a savings' bank has been opened, with every prospect of success. The fishery here has been long established, and is gradually increasing; it affords employment to nearly 200 persons, and about 150 boats of various tonnage are regularly engaged during the season, which generally commences about the end of June, when the boats sail to the herring-stations of Fraserburgh, Wick, and Helmsdale, returning to this place with their cargoes about the beginning of September. The value of the boats is more than £8000, and, including the nets, nearly £20,000, in the aggregate. The harbour, which is safe and commodious, has been improved by the erection of a new pier, at an expense of more than £4000, of which the Board of Fisheries contributed £3000; and from its very advantageous situation, rendering it easy of access, it is well adapted to afford shelter in stress of weather to vessels of considerable burthen. A number of the inhabitants are employed in the weaving of linen, and an extensive factory is established.

BUCKHOLMSIDE, a village, in the late quoad sacra parish of Ladhope, parish of Melrose, county of Roxburgh; containing 396 inhabitants. This place is situated on the east side of the river Gala, and, though within the parish of Melrose, is more properly an appendage of Galashiels, with which town it is connected by a stone bridge, and in the manufactures of which the larger part of the population is employed. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Edinburgh and Hawick railway, lately opened. There is a school in the village, for which a comfortable house has been built by the heritors.

BUCKIE, a post-town, in the parish of Rathven, county of Banff, situated on the sea-shore, at the mouth of the burn of Buckie, about a mile northward of the turnpike-road from Banff to Elgin, and above five miles eastward of the mouth of the river Spey. It is divided into the Sea-town and New-town, the total population, according to the last census, being 2165. The Sea-town extends both east and west of the burn's mouth, and has been a fishing station for about two centuries; the New-town was commenced in the year 1779. West of the mouth of the burn is a small pier, chiefly for the benefit of the fishermen's boats, but coal and salt, with other articles, are unloaded at it in summer. The white-fishing is prosecuted by thirty-two boats and upwards of 300 men; seven smoking-houses for curing haddocks have been lately established, and a brisk trade is carried on in exporting those fish. A considerable number of boats also go from this shore to the herring-fishery: in the year 1844, it appears that 152 boats went. On the east side of the burn's mouth, contiguous to the coast-guard station, soundings were taken about the time the Caledonian Canal was cut, with the design of constructing a harbour of refuge for vessels making the transit from the east to the west seas by the canal. The locality is most suitable for a capacious and secure harbour: at the point of the rocks, at a stream ebb, the depth of water is six feet, and stream high water rises to twenty feet. Both the agricultural and commercial interests urgently call for the formation of a harbour. Buckie has a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, and contains places of worship for members of the Free Church, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics; also a school provided by the members of the Free Church, who pay the teacher.

BUCKLERHEAD, a hamlet, in the parish of Murroes, county of Forfar; containing 48 inhabitants.

BUCKLYVIE, formerly a quoad sacra parish; consisting of part of the parish of Drymen, in the county of Stirling, and part of that of Kippen, in the counties of Perth and Stirling; containing 963 inhabitants, of whom 381 are in the village, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Kippen. Bucklyvie is situated on the road from Kippen to Drymen, and is a burgh of barony, and entitled to hold five fairs. The parish was in the presbytery of Dunblane, synod of Perth and Stirling. The church was built in 1835, by subscription, at a cost of £600, and contains 352 sittings; but it is not now opened. The

stipend of the minister was £70, with a small allowance for communion elements. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod and members of the Free Church.

BUITTLE, a parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Castle-Douglas; containing, with the village and port of Palnackie, 1059 inhabitants. This place, whose name is of very uncertain derivation, is of great antiquity; and there are still some remains of its castle, supposed to have been the principal seat of the ancient lords of Galloway. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Urr, and on the south by the bay of Orchardton in Solway Firth. It is about eight miles in length, and nearly three in average breadth. The surface is diversified by hill and dale; in the middle and lower districts it is broken with numerous rocky knolls, covered with furze and broom, but in the upland districts the ground is more uniformly level, and better adapted for the plough. The soil is various, and, on the arable lands, generally fertile; the chief crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is improved; the lands have been extensively drained, and large tracts of moss have been brought into profitable cultivation. Great attention is paid to the rearing of cattle; they are usually sold to the dealers at two or three years old, and driven to England, where they are fed for the English markets. Considerable numbers of sheep are also reared; they are fed upon turnips, and mostly sent to Liverpool. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7757. The plantations, which have been greatly extended within the last few years, now comprise about 960 acres. They consist chiefly of oak, ash, larch, and Scotch fir; and on some of the lands planted at an earlier date, are remarkably fine specimens of luxuriant growth; though many of the larches, after flourishing vigorously for a few years, degenerate. The substratum is chiefly granite, of very excellent quality, of which an extensive quarry was opened some time since at Craignair Hill, and afforded employment to about 200 men; blocks weighing from seven to eight tons were for some years shipped for Liverpool, but the quarry at present is only wrought to a very limited extent, for home use.

For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway: the minister's stipend is about £230, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, the Crown. The church, situated in the centre of the parish, and erected in 1819 at an expense of £1000, is a handsome structure in the early English style, containing 400 sittings, and, from the height of the walls, well adapted for the erection of galleries, if additional seat room should be required. In the churchyard are the walls of the ancient church, covered with ivy, and forming a beautiful ruin. There are two parochial schools, the masters of which respectively have salaries of £28 and £23, with dwelling-houses, and the fees. On a farm called Castlegower, on the north-west border of the parish, are the remains of a vitrified fort. There are two wells, formerly held in high repute, and one of which was celebrated for the cure of diseases peculiar to cattle; but they are now totally disregarded.

BULLERS-BUCHAN, a village, in the parish of CRUDEN, district of ELLON, county of ABERDEEN; containing 91 inhabitants. This is a small fishing village, seated on the eastern coast, in the neighbourhood of the stupendous rocks of the same name, where is a circular basin about 150 feet deep, into which a boat can sail, under a long vaulted arch. The view from the sea is peculiarly striking, two hideous cliffs presenting themselves; the vault in general, where most confined, is thirty or forty feet in height, and the tide rushes in tumultuously, and produces a boiling motion round the sides of the pit. "No man", observes Dr. Johnson, "can see the Buller with indifference, who has either sense of danger or delight in rarity: if I had any malice against a walking spirit, instead of laying him in the Red Sea, I would condemn him to reside in the Buller of Buchan". Above the surface of the water are several caverns of unknown extent.

BUNDALOCH.—See DORNIE.

BUNKLE and PRESTON, a parish, in the county of BERWICK, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Dunse; containing about 650 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from the Celtic word *bon*, signifying the foot or base, and *kill*, a cell or chapel; the word Preston, if of Saxon origin, would signify *Priest-town*, or the town of the priests, but some derive it from the Gaelic term *Preas*, a thicket, and *tun*, a town or farm. The manor was formerly possessed by Sir Alexander de Bunkle or Bonkle, by whom it was transferred in 1288 to Sir John Stewart, on his marriage with the only child of Sir Alexander. The property passed from Sir John Stewart, by an heiress, to a different branch of the Stewarts, one of whom was created Earl of Angus and Lord de Bonkle; and a granddaughter of this earl, by her marriage with William, Earl of Douglas, carried the property to the family of Douglas. The ancient castle of Bunkle, of which a ruin only now remains, was the residence of the Stewarts. The parish contains 9300 acres. Its surface, in the southern division, is tolerably level, sloping gently towards the south-east; the northern part is traversed by the Lammermoor hills, the southern ridge of which, called Bunkle Edge, is 700 feet above the sea, but not more than half that altitude above its own base, showing the site of the parish to be of considerable elevation. The river Whitadder runs along the southern and western boundary of the parish, and, from its width, its beautiful meanderings, and picturesque valleys, forms an interesting object; it abounds with salmon and trout, and is frequently visited by the lovers of angling.

On the hills the soil is thin and poor, but in the lower parts, especially in the vicinity of the Whitadder, a rich fertile loam. The cultivated land comprehends 7280 acres, one-half of which is usually in tillage, and the other half in pasture, and of the former, about two-thirds produce white crops, and the rest potatoes and turnips. Little wheat is raised, and only a sufficient quantity of hay for domestic use. About 1600 acres are moorland or heath, and about 420 planted, chiefly with Scotch fir, of recent growth. The rotation system of husbandry here adopted consists of two or three years of pasture, followed by three years of tillage; but the farmers give their chief attention to the rearing of sheep, there being on some farms no less than 1500 or 1600, principally of the Leicester breed. Considerable improvements have been made within the last half century, and nearly all the waste land capable of cultivation has been reclaimed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8833. There are three distinct classes of rocks, the transition

series, the old red sandstone, and the new red sandstone. On the Hoardwell estate, close by the river, is a copper-mine, the property of Lord Douglas, worked about sixty or seventy years since by an English company, but abandoned as unprofitable a few years afterwards: in 1825 it was again wrought, and again relinquished on the same account. The eastern boundary of the parish is skirted by the Dunse branch of the North-British railway.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunse, synod of Merse and Teviotdale; patron, Lord Douglas: the stipend of the minister is about £250, with a manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £46. When the ancient parishes of Bunkle and Preston were united, about the year 1714, public worship was performed in each alternately, till at length, both churches needing repair, that of Bunkle was chosen as most suitable for the joint population; it is a neat edifice, rebuilt in 1820, on the old site, and capable of accommodating 400 persons. There is a parochial school, where the usual branches of education are taught, the master receiving the maximum salary, with £26 fees, a house, and garden. Dr. James Hutton, born at Edinburgh in 1726, and author of a *Theory of the Earth*, resided in the parish, and greatly promoted agricultural improvements in this part of the country; and Dr. John Browne, the celebrated medical theorist, author of the system called from him the Brunonian, was born here in 1735.

BURGH-HEAD, a village and district, in the parish of Duffus, county of Elgin, 9 miles (N. W.) from Elgin; containing 829 inhabitants. This place is equidistant from Elgin and Forres, and is seated on the north of a fine bay of the same name, said to be one of the best roadsteads on the east coast of Scotland. The harbour, which is commodious, was formed about 1811, and as many as 400 vessels now enter it in the course of the year; twelve vessels of the aggregate burthen of 738 tons belong to the port, and by these traders, and by steam-ships, there is a regular communication with London, Liverpool, Leith, and Aberdeen. The greatest length of the district is five miles, and its greatest breadth three. The village is very thriving, and has several good houses, an excellent inn, a public reading-room, and convenient baths for the accommodation of summer visiters, who frequent it in great numbers. In 1846 an act of parliament was passed authorizing the construction of a railway from Aberdeen to Inverness, with branches to Burgh-Head and other places. A chapel of ease was built in 1832, and in 1834 it was slightly altered to increase the number of sittings, which are now 414; the minister's stipend is £70, paid partly by seat-rents and partly by two societies, with a house rent-free. The members of the Free Church, and the United Presbyterian Synod, have each a place of worship, and a school is supported by the General Assembly. On the promontory of Burgh-Head are considerable remains of a regular Roman or Danish insulated fortification. The works were divided into two parts, a higher and a lower, and presented four strong ramparts, built with oaken logs, directed towards the small isthmus upon which the village now stands. A deep well, of extreme regularity in its construction, and much too carefully formed to allow of its being supposed to be Danish, was lately discovered on the spot, and adds another link to the chain of evidence adduced by General Roy, in his learned work on Roman antiquities, to show that Burgh-Head was a Roman station of very considerable importance.

BURNBANKS, a village, in the parish of Nigg, county of Kincardine; containing 60 inhabitants. This is a small village, lying contiguous to two others, on the eastern coast. It is occupied by fishermen, who have two boats engaged in the white-fishery, and three boats which proceed yearly to the herring-fishery on the north coast.

BURNBRIDGE, a village, in the parish of Muiravonside, county of Stirling; containing 67 inhabitants. It lies in the east part of the parish, where the river Avon separates the county of Stirling from Linlithgowshire.

BURNESS, county of Orkney.—See Cross.

BURNHAVEN, a village, in the parish of Peterhead, district of Buchan, county of Aberdeen, 2 miles (S.) from Peterhead. This village is situated near the mouth of the burn of Invernettie, from which it has its name; and consists of about thirty houses, erected by George Mudie, Esq., and inhabited by fishermen, who employ seven boats in the herring-fishery. The houses are on the acclivity of the sea-shore, nearly level with the high-water mark. A small but convenient harbour for the fishing boats has been constructed by Mr. Mudie, at an expense of £300.

BURNS, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of Markinch which formed the quoad sacra parish of Milton of Balgonie, county of Fife; containing 28 inhabitants.

BURNTISLAND, a parish, burgh, and sea-port town, in the district of Kirkcaldy, county of Fife, 4½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Kirkcaldy, and 9 (N. by E.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the village of Kirkton, 2210 inhabitants, of whom 1572 are in the burgh. This place is erroneously said to have derived its appellation from a small island in the harbour, originally inhabited by a colony of fishermen, whose dwellings were destroyed by fire: the ancient name was Bertyland, afterwards corrupted into Burntland, and Burntisland; and its etymology is uncertain. The harbour appears to have been selected as a landing-place for his forces by the Roman general Agricola, who with his fleet explored this part of the coast of Britain; and on the summit of an eminence in the parish, called Dunearn Hill, are the ruins of a fortress in which his army was stationed. Few events of historical importance are recorded: the town belonged to the abbey of Dunfermline, previously to the middle of the sixteenth century, when James V. exchanged it for other lands, and erected it into a royal burgh, soon after which it became a place of considerable trade, and its harbour was the chief port of an extensive line of coast including the ports of Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Wemyss, Leven, Elie, St. Monan's, Pittenweem, Anstruther, Crail, St. Andrew's, and South Queensferry. In 1601, a meeting of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland was held in the town, at which James VI. was present, and recommended

Burgh Seal.

a revision of the common translation of the Sacred Scriptures, and of the version of the Psalms of David. During the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I., the town was assaulted by the forces of Cromwell, to whom the inhabitants surrendered it. In the disturbances of 1715, the town was taken possession of by the Earl of Mar's forces, who, by commanding the harbour, insured the arrival of stores and auxiliaries from abroad.

The TOWN is situated on a peninsula projecting into the Firth of Forth. It is neatly built, and amply supplied with water, which was first introduced by the magistrates and council at an expense of £1000, defrayed from the funds of the burgh. A subscription library, containing about 600 volumes, has been established. A fair is held on the 10th of July; and from the favourable situation of the place, and the facilities of bathing which this part of the coast affords, the town is much frequented during the summer months. Within the last few years, Burntisland has become a great national ferry-station; a splendid low-water pier, where steam-vessels can land at all times of the tide, has been built by the Duke of Buccleuch and Sir John Gladstone, and the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway has an important station here. The pier now belongs to the railway company, and the company's steam-vessels ply, in connexion with the trains, across the Firth of Forth to and from Granton, on the south shore of the Firth, whence the line of railway extends to the heart of Edinburgh. The act vesting the pier and ferry in the company was passed in 1847, and conferred power to extend and improve the pier. A large moveable slip has been recently erected, by means of which goods are now conveyed across the Firth, on a steam-vessel of peculiar construction, without removal from the trucks. Besides the pier, the company possess the property to the west, presenting a considerable harbour frontage, and including a very commodious graving-dock; and lines of rails cross over on the level in front of the spacious Forth hotel, which looks down the pier. To the right of, and connected with, the hotel, stands the elegant station-house, having a colonnade of highly symmetrical Corinthian columns, built of the excellent freestone of Fifeshire. The station is ensconced below the beetling brow of the sea-cliff, behind which the town is situated within the gorge, and on the steep acclivities of a narrow valley, formed between the sea-cliffs and the elevated ridge extending from Rossend Castle to the School hill or Mount Pleasant, Kirkton hill, and the Binn.

The port formerly carried on an extensive trade, for which it was chiefly indebted to the convenience of its harbour. For its great security and facility of access, the harbour obtained the appellation of *Portus Gratiæ*; and in many old documents it is mentioned by the designation of *Portus Salutis*. The trade, which consisted mainly in the exportation of coal and salt, and the importation of wines from France, and timber from Norway, declined greatly after the Union, and was almost discontinued for a considerable time; but it afterwards revived, and at present consists principally in the curing of herrings, which are taken in the fishery established here, and exported to the neighbouring towns. The number of herrings annually cured and exported amounts, on an average, to about 18,000 barrels; there are eight establishments for curing, which together employ from seventy to eighty boats, having about 400 men. The season commences in July, when the boats set sail for Wick, Fraserburgh, and Rosehearty, where they remain for nearly two months; and between this place and the several fishing-stations, about ten sloops are constantly engaged in taking out cargoes of barrels and salt, and in bringing home the fish that have been caught at each place, to be cured for exportation. The whale-fishery was carried on here for a few years, by a company that annually sent out two vessels, of the aggregate burthen of 700 tons, and each a crew of fifty men. During the period from 1830 to 1835, the quantity of oil procured was 1200 tons, and of whalebone more than fifty tons; the preparation of which afforded employment to thirty persons, of whom nearly one-half were oil-coopers, and the remainder women who were occupied in cleansing the bone. This fishery, proving a bad speculation, has been discontinued. The building and repairing of ships were formerly carried on extensively, and at present engage more than 100 persons; but the largest vessel built has not exceeded 450 tons' burthen. A distillery at Grange, in the parish, consumes annually about 11,000 quarters of malt, in the production of nearly 190,000 gallons of whisky; and the amount of duty payable exceeds £36,000. In connexion with this establishment, the buildings of which are situated half a mile from the town, about 700 head of cattle are annually fed, producing to the proprietors a considerable income; and the whole concern affords employment to about 100 men and fifty horses. The harbour is capacious and easy of access, and, from its depth, affords shelter to vessels of great burthen. A dry-dock has been some time constructed, in connexion with the harbour; it is about 200 feet in length, and seventeen feet in depth at high water, and is capable of receiving vessels of 1000 tons. The roadstead affords good anchorage, and is much frequented in stormy weather; the bottom is deep, even near the shore, and the high grounds on the north, and a sand-bank extending considerably into the sea on the east, provide shelter for vessels in distress. An act of parliament to improve the harbour was passed in 1848. At Starly burn is a small harbour, from which the limestone found on the lands belonging to the Carron Company is shipped, and where also ships frequently touch to take in a supply of fresh water. There is also a pier east of the town, chiefly used for shipping lime to neighbouring districts.

The town was erected into a royal burgh in 1541 by James V., whose charter was confirmed by his successor, James VI., with additional grants; and a new charter was bestowed upon the inhabitants by Charles I., under which the government is vested in a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, procurator-fiscal, and a council of twenty-one, assisted by a town-clerk. The provost and bailies, with all the other officers, are elected by the council, who are chosen by the parliamentary electors within the royalty. The magistrates exercise jurisdiction within the burgh, and the bailies hold courts for the trial of civil cases to any amount, and for the decision of criminal offences, chiefly misdemeanors; there is also a court of guild, under a dean of guild chosen by the council. The trades or companies consist of the hammermen, tailors, weavers, fleshers, shoemakers, and bakers. Burntisland unites with Kirkcaldy, Dysart, and Kinghorn, in returning a member to the imperial parliament; the right of election is vested in the resident householders occupying premises of the value of £10 per annum, and there are at present about fifty voters on the roll.

The PARISH was anciently called Kinghorn Wester. It is bounded on the south by the Firth, and comprises about 3000 acres, of which 500 are meadow and pasture, 100 woodland and plantations, and the remainder arable land. The surface is exceedingly irregular, being broken into parallel ridges of various eminence, and, throughout the whole of its extent, being finely diversified with hills and dales; the highest of the hills is Dunearn, which rises to the height of 700 feet above the level of the sea, commanding a most extensive and richly-varied prospect, embracing portions of nearly fourteen counties. The soil is very various, consisting of rich deep loam, of great fertility, with lighter loam, gravel, sand, clay, and moss; the principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and potatoes, with the usual green crops. Great improvement has taken place by draining the lands, and the system of agriculture is in a very forward condition. The cattle are of the old Fifeshire breed, and the sheep generally of the Cheviot. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8846. The plantations are but of modern growth, and there is comparatively little ornamental timber, though the soil seems well adapted to hard-woods of every kind. The substrata are chiefly limestone, sandstone, ironstone, clay-slate, shale, greenstone, trap-tuffa, and basalt; and coal is supposed to exist, though none has hitherto been wrought. In the strata of sandstone, limestone, and shale, are various fossils; and amethysts, agates, and chalcedony are found in great variety. The limestone and sandstone are extensively quarried. Collinswell, Grange, and Newbigging, all handsome edifices, are pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully embellished.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of the Crown; the minister's stipend is £185. 17. 4., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £50 per annum. The church, a substantial edifice with a low square tower, situated near the shore of the Firth, was erected by the inhabitants, in 1592; it is adapted for a congregation of 900 persons. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and United Presbyterian Church. The burgh school affords instruction under a master appointed by the council, who pay him a salary of £26. He also receives a fourth part of the rent of lands bequeathed in the year 1689 by John Watson, Esq., provost of Burntisland, and now producing in the whole £63 per annum, of which the remaining three-fourths are divided among three widows, under the direction of the magistrates and council. In consideration of the sum the master receives from the endowment, he is bound to teach, if required, poor scholars to that amount; for each, £4 Scots, or 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling. The town was at one time fortified. On the south-east side of the harbour, part of the walls of a fort is still standing; and some years ago, traces of the ancient fortification were discernible on the small eminence in the north side of the town. On a knoll projecting boldly into the sea, at Lamberlaws, are traces of an encampment said to have been occupied by Cromwell; and on an eminence overlooking the harbour are the remains of Rossend Castle, built in the fifteenth century: it has been greatly improved within the last few years, and forms a pleasant residence, surrounded with gardens and plantations. Not long since, distinct traces might be seen of fortification along the braes forming the north boundary of the town. There are several tumuli in various parts; in one of them were found coffins, of rudely squared stones. On an eminence in the north-west of the parish are some remains of the fort called Knockdavie, and about a mile and a half to the east of it, of another of similar construction.

BURRA and QUARFF, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of BRESSAY, county of ORKNEY and SHETLAND; containing 870 inhabitants. The district of *Burra* lies west of the Mainland, from which it is separated by Cliff Sound, and comprehends the isles of House, Burra, Halvera, and Papa, the two last of which are of very small extent. Halvera, situated two miles south from Burra, is a precipitous elevation, approached by a creek, and tenanted by only a few families; and Papa, a mile north from Burra, merely affords a residence to two families. *House* or the *Eastern* isle, which is about half a mile from Quarff, and *Burra* or the *Western* isle, which is mostly the same distance from House, are each formed principally of a hilly ridge of rugged and irregular appearance, that of the former about five miles in length, and of the latter about six. In one place the isles nearly touch each other, the communication being carried on by means of a small bridge, consisting of beams of wood resting on two piles of uncemented stones. The coast of both islands is rocky. They are considered among the richest islands of their size in the country. Burra is highly picturesque, and contains many spots of fertile and cultivated land. The island of House, so called from the circumstance of the first slated house in Shetland having been built upon it, is inferior in appearance, but contains, besides several miles of peat-moss, a considerable tract of good natural pasture, and a few pretty spots of cultivated ground. The manor-house of House, being the third house on the same site, is a neat modern building, with out-kitchen and suitable offices: attached to it are about three acres of land, tastefully laid out, and inclosed by a stone wall from six to eight feet in height. What adds principally to the value of these islands is their contiguity to a fishing-ground and a valuable bed of oysters upwards of a mile in length: many of the inhabitants are employed in procuring these oysters, and exporting them to Lerwick, where they meet with a ready sale. The district of *Quarff*, situated between the districts of Bressay and Burra, and forming part of the Mainland, is six miles south-west from Bressay. It consists of a valley, about two miles long and half a mile broad, inhabited and partly cultivated; together with a tract of natural pasture on the north, and another on the south, about a mile each in length. The whole forms a pleasingly rural picture, with cottages on each side of the winding valley, skirted by the mountains, and separated from each other by meadows, with the advantage of an interesting bay on the east and west. Quarff is nevertheless a poor district; the vale is generally rough and uncultivated, and affords great scope for improvement. The southern part of the valley is defended by the Cliff and Coningsburgh hills, which here unite in a ridge, and the northern part by those of Tingwall and Lerwick, the highest point of which is estimated at 500 feet. Ecclesiastically, Burra and Quarff are in the presbytery of Lerwick, synod of Shetland; the patronage belongs to the Crown, and the stipend of the minister is £120, with a manse and glebe, situated near the centre of the valley above described.

There are two churches, of which that of Burra, near the southern extremity of the Western isle, was built in 1804, and accommodates about 200 persons; that of Quarff was erected in 1830, by government, and contains about 300 sittings. A place of worship has been built for members of the Free Church, and the Methodists and the Baptists have each a place of worship.—See BRESSAY.

BURRAY, an island, forming part of the ancient parish of ST. PETER, island of SOUTH RONALDSHAY, South isles of ORKNEY; containing 532 inhabitants. This is a low island, bounded on the south by Water Sound, and on the north by Holm Sound; it is about four miles in length, and one in breadth. The soil, which affords good pasturage, is in general a light dry sand, mixed in a few places with some coarse clay. Fishing is the employment of a large portion of the population. Across Water Sound is a ferry, a mile broad, to the island of Ronaldshay.

BURRELTOWN, a village, in the parish of CARGILL, county of PERTH; containing 485 inhabitants. Here are a chapel of ease, unendowed, supported by subscription, and a small school; also a place of worship for members of the Free Church.

BUSBY, a village, partly in the parish of EAST KILBRIDE, Middle ward of the county of LANARK, but chiefly in the parish of MEARNS, Upper ward of the county of RENFREW; containing 902 inhabitants. This village is pleasantly situated on the river White Cart, the sides of which, abruptly precipitous and rocky, are thickly wooded, and display much variety of scenery. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in a print-field and a factory in the immediate neighbourhood; the print-field is in the parish of East Kilbride, and the cotton-factory, which was established in 1780, in that of Mearns. A post has been instituted here, under the post-office of Glasgow.

BUSHYHILL, a village, in the parish of CAMBUSLANG, Middle ward of the county of LANARK; containing 393 inhabitants.

BUTE, ISLE OF, in the county of BUTE; comprising the parishes of NORTH BUTE, KINGARTH, and ROTHESAY, and containing 8078 inhabitants. It is in the Firth of Clyde, and separated from Cowal, a district of Argyllshire, by a narrow channel. Its length is eighteen, and its breadth between four and five, miles. The northern parts are rocky and barren, but the southern extremity is more fertile, well cultivated and inclosed, and in some places finely wooded; and it is said that no part of Scotland has made more rapid progress in agriculture than this island, within the last twenty or thirty years. The climate is remarkably mild, especially in winter and spring, and during these seasons the isle is much resorted to by invalids. The coast is rocky, but is indented with several safe harbours, in which a number of small craft are fitted out for the herring-fishery, which is the principal occupation of the male inhabitants: the chief port is Rothesay. The annual value of real property in the island is £17,777. Bute contains several remains of antiquity; in particular, near Rothesay are the ruins of an ancient castle, with a fort, barracks, and drawbridge, once a residence of the kings of Scotland. There are some Danish towers, and fragments of fortifications on some of the hill-tops.

BUTE, NORTH, a new parish, taken out of the parish of ROTHESAY, in the isle and county of BUTE, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Rothesay; containing, with the island of Inch-Marnock and village of Port-Bannatyne, 1091 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about half the island of Bute, owes its origin to the erection and endowment in 1835, by the late Marquess of Bute, of an elegant church for the accommodation of the inhabitants in the northern portion of the parish of Rothesay. The district was disjoined from Rothesay, and erected into a separate parish, in June 1844, by a decree of the court of teinds, and plantation of kirks, under the name of North Bute. The church is pleasantly situated in a valley between Kames bay on the east, and Etterick bay on the west; and the erection and endowment, and the building of the manse, with other expenses attendant on the completion of the marquess's design, were estimated at £8000. The stipend of the minister is £150, with an allowance of £12 in lieu of glebe, and £10 for communion elements. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship, with a school, at Port-Bannatyne; and a parochial school is situated, rather inconveniently, at Etterick, and supported by a salary from the marquess's family, and by the fees.—See PORT-BANNATYNE.

BUTESHIRE, a county, on the western coast of Scotland, consisting of the isles of Bute, Arran, Inch-Marnock, and Great and Little Cumbray, in the Firth of Clyde; separated on the north from Argyllshire by the straits called the Kyles of Bute, and on the west, from the peninsula of Cantyre, by Kilbrannan Sound. It lies between 55° 26′ and 55° 56′ (N. Lat.), and 4° 54′ and 5° 23′ (W. Long.), and comprises an area of about 257 square miles, or 164,480 acres; 3067 inhabited houses, and ninety-seven uninhabited; with a population of 15,740, of whom 7155 are males, and 8585 females. The island of Bute, at a very early period, became the property of Sir John Stuart, a son of Robert II.; it was confirmed to him by his brother, Robert III., and is still the property of his descendants, the Marquesses of Bute. That of Arran was granted by James III. to Sir James Hamilton, whose descendant, the Earl of Arran, was regent of Scotland during the minority of Mary, Queen of Scots; and it now is the property of the Duke of Hamilton. The civil business of the county is transacted at the royal burgh of Rothesay, which is the only town; and under the act of the 2nd of William IV., the county returns a member to the imperial parliament.

The surface is various. The island of Bute, in the central part, is diversified with hills affording excellent pasturage, and with valleys of rich arable land in excellent cultivation. Arran is rugged and mountainous, interspersed with glens of moss, through which several streams, descending from the heights, flow into the sea. The highest of the mountains in Arran is Goat-Fell, which has an elevation of 3500 feet above the sea; and from its summit is an extensive view embracing England, Ireland, and the Isle of Man. In both islands there are numerous lakes; and the coasts are indented with fine bays, the chief of which in Bute are, Kilchattan, Rothesay, and Kames, on the east; and Dungoil, Stravannan, Scalpsie, St. Ninian's, and Etterick, on the west. The bays in Arran are, Lamlash, which is accessible in every wind, Whiting, and Brodick, on the east; and Druimadoun and Machry, on the west. Opposite to St. Ninian's bay is the island of Inch-Marnock, and at the entrance of Lamlash bay is the Holy Island. Freestone, limestone, slate, and an inferior kind of coal,

are the prevailing substrata; and near the shore are some beds of coral and shells of great thickness. The annual value of real property in the county is £31,162, of which £20,597 are returned for lands, £9836 for houses, and the remainder for other species of real property. The chief seats are, Arran House, at the head of the bay of Brodick; and Mount Stuart, situated on an acclivity opposite to the entrance of the Clyde. The island of Bute gives the title of Marquess to the ancient family of Stuart.

BUTTERGASK, a village, in the former quoad sacra parish of ARDOCH, parish of DUNBLANE, county of PERTH; containing 65 inhabitants. It is situated in the eastern part of the parish, on a stream tributary to the Allan, and a short distance from the road between Auchterarder and Dunblane.

BYTH, NEW.—See NEWBYTH.

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CABRACH, commonly called THE CABRACH, a parish, partly in the district of ALFORD, county of ABERDEEN, but chiefly in the county of BANFF, 12 miles (W.) from Clatt; containing 827 inhabitants. This parish extends in length from north to south about twelve miles, and about five miles in breadth in the upper end, and three in the lower. The portion in the county of Aberdeen consists of a deep tract in the form of a basin, surrounded by hills, the highest of which is the Buck, on the south, rising to the height of 2730 feet. This part of the parish abounds much with moss and fir roots, and hence arose the name of the whole parish, from certain Gaelic terms signifying "the timber moss". The Banffshire portion, which is separated from the former for about two miles by intervening hills, juts out into three glens or valleys, skirted by lofty eminences, and stretching along the courses of their different streams, the Blackwater, Doveron, &c. Another river, in the upper part of the parish, is called Ruster. The surface is exceedingly rugged, and the entire district bleak, wild, and mountainous, being occupied, to a great extent, with tracts of peat-moss, affording an inexhaustible supply of fuel; large moors abounding with grouse, partridges, hares, and almost every kind of game; and waste land incapable of cultivation. The parts under tillage bear a very small proportion to the aggregate number of acres. Green crops, and grass for hay, thrive better than grain; oats and bear, which are the kinds of grain chiefly sown, seldom come to maturity, especially in the higher district, except in fine seasons. In the lower district, the climate is much more mild, and not so subject to frosts. The inhabitants engage in agricultural pursuits with great spirit, and have introduced most of the improvements of the southern parts. A considerable extent of waste has also been brought under tillage within the present century, and inclosures of various kinds are in progress; but the bad state of the roads, and the want of sufficient capital for their repair or enlargement, render agricultural improvement difficult. The cattle are the black native breed, large numbers of which are reared, with a good many sheep; and much of the stock is sent for sale to the markets in the south, as well as to the surrounding districts, most of the farmers being cattle-dealers. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2462, being £1632 for the Banffshire portion, and £830 for the Aberdeenshire portion.

The district abounds with limestone; and a small grey slate is occasionally dug up, and used chiefly for building within the locality: small garnets are found in a sort of serpentine, about two miles south of the manse; and asbestos, about two miles west, in great abundance. The mountain streams supply abundance of trout; the Doveron, which rises here in several heads, contains excellent salmon, and in addition to the game upon the moors, the forests of Glen-fiddich and Blackwater are well stocked with fine deer. There were formerly two establishments for the distillation of malt spirits, producing 10,000 gallons annually. An annual market is held on the Thursday after the third Tuesday in July (O. S.), and another on the Monday before the second Tuesday in October (O. S.), chiefly for the sale of black-cattle bred here. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Alford, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Duke of Richmond: the stipend is £158. 6. 7., of which nearly half is received from the exchequer; there is a manse, built in 1802, and the glebe consists of about twenty-eight acres, valued at £10 per annum. The church is a plain edifice, erected about 1786. The parochial schoolmaster receives a salary of £32. 2., with a few pounds derived from fees. Another school has a small endowment from the Duke of Richmond. On the farm of Spenwell, at a place called "King's haugh", is an ancient ruin, traditionally reported to have been the residence of Malcolm Canmore; and near Lesmurdie, on the north bank of the Doveron, are the remains of a chapel and burying-ground. Cabrach lays claim to the old ballad and beautiful tune of "Roy's Wife of Aldiwalloch"; the walls of Roy's house are still standing, and several of his descendants live in the parish.

CADDER, or CALDER, a parish, in the Lower ward of the county of LANARK, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Kirkintilloch, and 4½ (N. by E.) from Glasgow; containing, with the village of Auchinearn, the hamlet of Bishopbridge, and the former quoad sacra district of Chryston, 4425 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its situation in the midst of a district abounding with wood and water, of which its appellation in the old British language, *Calder*, is significant. It is supposed to have owed its origin as a parish to the foundation of a church by St. Patrick, who is said to have been born in the immediate vicinity, and, towards the close of the fifth century, to have founded numerous other churches in the neighbourhood, which were subsequently endowed by Convallus II. with lands for the maintenance of their respective clergy. The parish is about fourteen miles in length, and four in breadth. Its surface, which is generally undulating, is diversified with various tributary streams that fall into the river Kelvin, the parish boundary on the north and west. Of the lakes the most important were, Auchinloch, nearly in the centre of the parish, from which, on its being drained some years since, a stream was conducted under the Forth and Clyde canal to the Kelvin; Loch Grog, drained in 1844; and Robroyston loch, in the western part, now almost reclaimed into arable land, and two-thirds of which are

beyond the boundaries of Cadder. Johnston loch, in the eastern part, is about a mile in circumference, and is employed, by the Forth and Clyde Company, as a reservoir for supplying their canal, for which purpose, also, they have appropriated the Bishop's loch, a small portion of which is within this parish.

The SOIL is extremely various; in some parts, a rich black loam; in others, mossy; on the banks of the various streams, chiefly alluvial; and in some parts, sandy. Several of the mosses have been reclaimed, affording excellent crops. About 9000 acres of land are in cultivation, about 300 are deep moss, and there are something more than 500 acres in plantations, the principal of which, on the Cadder estate, contains many trees of ancient and luxuriant growth. There are several extensive dairy-farms, mostly stocked with cows of the Ayrshire breed. The crops are oats, wheat, potatoes, barley, rye, and turnips, in the production of which the improved system of agriculture is adopted. The annual value of real property in the parish is £21,941. The substratum is partly freestone, and a whinstone dyke which extends from the river Clyde to the river Forth runs the whole length of the parish; the freestone is of the finest quality, and great quantities of it are sent to Glasgow, where it is used in the construction of the principal buildings. Limestone is prevalent, and is largely wrought: coal, also, exists in the parish, at a considerable depth, but the quality is not sufficiently good to remunerate the labour of working it. There are some extensive tracts of clay, for pottery and bricks; various elegant specimens of vases and chimney cases have been produced, and fire-bricks, crucibles, common bricks, house-tiles, and draining-tiles are made. Ironstone abounds, and is wrought to a considerable extent by the Carron Company. The Forth and Clyde canal intersects the western portion of the parish for upwards of five miles, passing in a line nearly parallel with the river Kelvin. The Kirkintilloch railway, opened in 1826, crosses its eastern extremity; the Garnkirk and Glasgow railway, opened in 1831, passes on the south side, for several miles, and the line of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, opened in 1842, divides the parish into two unequal portions. The village of Cadder, formerly extensive, contains at present only sixty-four inhabitants, employed on the lands of its proprietor, whose mansion, lately enlarged, forms the principal object of interest in the place.

For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Glasgow, synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the patronage is in the Heritors and Kirk Session, and the stipend of the incumbent is £280. 8., with a manse, and a glebe of about ten acres. The church, erected in 1830, is a neat edifice of stone, in the early English style, with a square tower, and is adapted for a congregation of about 800 persons. There are three parochial schools, situated respectively at Cadder, Chryston, and Auchinearn: the master in Cadder has a salary of £26, and the fees amount to about £56; the master at Chryston has £17, with about £56 fees, and the master of Auchinearn has £8. 10., with £12 fees, and the interest of 1000 merks bequeathed by the Rev. James Warden, a former incumbent. Another school, in the village of Auchinloch, is endowed with the interest of £300, bequeathed by Patrick Baird, Esq.; and a fifth school, which is free, has been lately built at Bishopbridge, by the family at Cadder, who allow the mistress £40 per annum. The *vallum Antonini*, or Graham's Dyke, is situated nearly parallel with the Kelvin, at a distance from it of about half a mile: its remains are very distinct near the church and glebe. Within the parish were four stations on the wall, at Easter Cadder, the church, Hilton, and Balmuldie. In the eastern wing of the House of Cadder is a stone found in the neighbourhood, a representation of which, with the Roman inscription, may be seen in Camden's *Britannia*. In 1813, a gold coin of Antoninus Pius was discovered, in a very perfect state, on clearing out the pond of Cadder; and in levelling the lawn before the house, the foundations of the old tower appeared, in which was found a vessel containing more than 300 gold coins, of the size of a shilling, with the inscription *Jacobus*.—See CHRYSTON.

CAERLAVEROCK, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Dumfries; containing, with the villages of Bankhead, Blackshaw, Glencaple-Quay, Glenhowan, Sherrington, and part of Kelton, 1297 inhabitants. Different opinions exist in regard to the derivation of the name of this parish, some interpreting the words of which it is composed, "the castle with the buttress jutting out", and others, "the castle close upon the sea"; referring to the most prominent historical memorial in the place, the singularly formed and strong fortress called Caerlaverock Castle. It stands near the shores of the Solway Firth, and is of triangular figure, having a double moat, with portcullis after portcullis, to defend the entrance: there is also a provision for the discharge of a torrent of molten lead on the heads of the besiegers. The existing castle is the second building, the first, which has long been totally destroyed, having nothing left but the foundations: these are visible about 300 yards from the more modern structure, and indicate the old castle to have been somewhat smaller than the present, but of the same form. The original castle is said to have been founded in the sixth century by Llywarch Og, and in the days of King Malcolm Canmore to have been the chief seat of the ancient and illustrious family of Maxwell. It was attacked and taken by King Edward I., who afterwards passed several days here. The time when the second castle was built has not been precisely ascertained, but it is known to have been before the year 1425. In 1570 it was ruined by the Earl of Sussex, who had been sent with an English army to support James VI., after the murder of the regent. It was, however, reinstated in its former strength by Robert, first Earl of Nithsdale, in 1638; and during the troubles of Charles I., its owner, who supported the royal cause with all his energies, was ordered by that monarch to yield it up, on the best terms he could obtain. After the siege by Cromwell, it was found to contain eighty-six beds, forty carpets, and a library worth £200. Caerlaverock Castle was the place Sir Walter Scott had in his mind as the chief scene in the novel of *Guy Mannering*: it was here that Dirk Hatteraick was imprisoned by Gilbert Glossin.

The PARISH is six miles long and about two broad, containing 5800 acres. It is bounded on the south by the Solway Firth; on the east, by the Lochar; and on the west, by the river Nith, which separates it from the county of Kirkcudbright. In this part the Solway is about twelve miles wide. The Nith is affected by the

tide as far as Dumfries, but at low water is easily fordable; it forms about six miles of the boundary line of the parish. The Lochar, on the other side, flows through an extensive moss, which prevents all communication in that quarter, except in the driest months of summer, and then it is passable only by pedestrians. The soil, to some extent, is mossy, but its general character is that of light loam; and in this district the worst soil is usually in the valleys: 4323 acres are cultivated, and produce all kinds of white and green crops; 126 acres are in wood, 75 acres are moss and river, and 252 marsh. Lochar Moss is chiefly in the parishes of Dumfries, Torthorwald, and Mouswald, about a hundred acres only being in this parish. The cattle are of the Galloway breed, with a few Ayrshire cows, and the sheep are the Leicesters. The best system of agriculture is followed, and the improvements lately made in every department have been considerable, especially in the liberal application of bone-dust manure, which has greatly advanced turnip husbandry. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4495. The rocks almost throughout consist of red sandstone, which is easily wrought, and durable, and is used for many purposes. At Glencaple-Quay, the chief village, large vessels bound for Dumfries unload when unable from their burthen to reach their place of destination. There is a salmon-fishery connected with the parish, valued at £100 per annum, and a white-fishing is valued at £40.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dumfries and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Marquess of Queensberry. The stipend of the minister is £177, with a manse, rebuilt in 1838 by the heritors, and a glebe of nearly twenty acres, valued at £32 per annum. The church, built in 1781, contains 470 sittings. There is a parochial school, in which mathematics, the classics, and all the usual branches of education are taught; the master has the maximum salary, with fees, and a sum from the Hutton bequest. Two other schools are supported out of bequests, and there is a parochial library, instituted in 1833. Dr. John Hutton, first physician to Queen Anne, was born here, and after realizing a handsome fortune by his profession, became a munificent benefactor to his native parish. He built a manse for the minister, and left £1000, the interest to be bestowed in educational and charitable purposes by the minister and elders: this money was invested in land, and now produces a rental of £500 a year. He also left a valuable library to the presbytery of Dumfries, comprising the prayer-book used by the unfortunate King Charles when on the scaffold. This prayer-book, however, was some time ago abstracted, and sold at an auction in London for a large sum: it is supposed to have been originally lent from the presbytery library, and then passed from friend to friend, the interesting relic being at length sold by auction.

CAIRNBEDDIE, a hamlet, in the parish of St. Martin's, county of Perth; containing 44 inhabitants. It is situated a very short distance north of the village of St. Martin's.—See Martin's, St.

CAIRNBULG, a village, in the parish of Rathen, district of Deer, county of Aberdeen, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Rathen; containing 406 inhabitants. This is a fishing-village, situated on the north-eastern coast of Fraserburgh bay, called Cairnbulg Point. It closely adjoins Inverallochie, another village, the inhabitants of which are also fishers. Here are the ruins of an old castle, which seems to have been of considerable strength, and was the seat of the predecessors of Lord Saltoun. It was called Philorth, until sold by Sir Alexander Fraser in 1613 to Fraser of Durris, when its name was changed to Cairnbulg, Sir Alexander transferring that of Philorth to another mansion, about a mile westward, which has ever since been the residence of the Lords Saltoun.

CAIRNEY-HILL, a village, in the parish of Carnock, district of Dunfermline, county of Fife, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Dunfermline; containing 516 inhabitants. This village, which is pleasantly situated on the banks of the burn of Pitdennies, consists of one long street of neat houses, on the road leading from Dunfermline to Alloa. It is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the manufacture of table-linen, and of table-covers, for the wholesale houses at Dunfermline, which is carried on by hand-loom weaving at their own dwellings; a considerable number are also engaged in the adjacent collieries. A library has been established many years, and is supported by subscription. There is a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod.

CAIRNIE, a parish, chiefly in the district of Strathbogie, county of Aberdeen, but partly in the county of Banff, 4 miles (N. W.) from Huntly; containing 1638 inhabitants. This place formed part of the lordship of Strathbogie, which was granted to Sir Adam Gordon, by King Robert Bruce, after the defeat and attainder of Cumin, Earl of Badenoch. It was the original estate of the family of Gordon, whose property afterwards became greatly extended. The surface is hilly, and comprehends an area of forty-eight square miles, of which extent 8000 acres are in tillage, and 2600 acres were planted in the year 1839 with nearly seven million trees by the Duke of Richmond, who is proprietor of almost the whole parish. The soil in the vicinity of the streams is fertile, and the husbandry on a respectable footing. Extensive limeworks are in operation at Ardonald, which, in the twenty-three years previous to 1842, produced a revenue of £69,770, and gave employment to forty workmen for nine months annually. The mosses supply part of the fuel consumed, the remainder of which consists of coal brought from the coast, eighteen miles distant; the substrata comprise granite, hornblende, greenstone, clay-slate, and a few other varieties. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5145. Grain, black-cattle, and dairy-produce, which are the principal marketable commodities, are taken for sale to Huntly, or sent to the coast. Facilities of communication are afforded by the road from Aberdeen to Inverness, which passes through the parish. Cairnie is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Strathbogie, synod of Moray, and in the patronage of the Duke of Richmond; the minister's stipend is £210, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum. The church, which occupies a central situation, was built at the beginning of the present century. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £18. 16., with sixteen bolls of meal, and £15 fees; he also shares in the Dick bequest.

CAIRNIE-HILL, in the county of Perth.—See Carnie-Hill.

CAIRNRYAN, a village, in the parish of INCH, county of WIGTOWN, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Stranraer; containing 196 inhabitants. It is seated on the east side of Loch Ryan, and has a safe harbour, with good anchorage, affording shelter in adverse weather to vessels entering into, or coming from, the Firth of Clyde. The village is well situated for foreign trade, and also adapted for ship-building. It has a chapel in connexion with the Establishment, and also a place of worship for members of the Free Church.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE, a county, in the north-east of Scotland, bounded on the north by the Pentland Firth; on the east and south-east, by the North Sea; and on the west and south-west, by the county of Sutherland. It lies between 58° 10′ and 58° 40′ (N. Lat.), and 3° and 3° 65′ (W. Long.), and is about forty-three miles in length, and thirty miles in breadth; comprising an area of 618 square miles, or 395,520 acres; 6965 inhabited houses, and 216 uninhabited; and a population of 36,343, of whom 17,135 are males, and 19,208 females. On account of its remote situation, Caithness had little intercourse with the principal parts of the country, and is consequently connected with few historical events of importance, except occasional hostilities with the Danes and Norwegians, of which there are some memorials in various monumental relics. From ancient records, it appears to have been erected into an earldom in 875; the title, after being for a long period in abeyance, was revived in favour of William Sinclair, a descendant of Robert II., in 1455. Many of the men of Caithness attended James IV. at the battle of Flodden Field, under the Earl of Caithness; and scarcely an individual of the number survived that fatal conflict. Before the abolition of episcopacy, this county, with Sutherland, constituted a diocese, of which the cathedral and episcopal palace were situated at Dornoch; it is at present in the synod of Sutherland and Caithness, and comprises one presbytery and ten parishes. For civil purposes it is divided into the districts of Wick and Thurso, where the quarter-sessions and other courts are held alternately, Wick being the seat of the sheriff court. It contains the royal burgh of Wick, which is the county town; the town of Thurso; and a few inconsiderable villages.

The SURFACE is generally level, with the exception of some mountainous tracts on the borders of Sutherland, and a few eminences in other parts. The chief mountains are, the Ord of Caithness, which has an elevation of 1250 feet; the Scarry hills, 1876 feet; and the Maiden Paps, an elevation of 2000 feet, above the sea. One of the principal valleys is that of Berriedale, at the base of the last ridge of mountains; and the plain of Caithness, extending to the Pentland Firth, comprises about four-fifths of the lands: it is interspersed with detached hills, some of which are of considerable height. There are numerous lakes, but none of any great extent; and of the streams which intersect the county in many parts, only the Forrs and Thurso waters in the north-west, and the Wick and Berriedale waters in the south-east, approach the resemblance of rivers. The coast is bold, rocky, and precipitous, indented with numerous bays, and marked by lofty promontories. Along the shore of Pentland Firth are caverns in the rocks, from which the agitated waters, ascending with prodigious force, overspread the neighbourhood with incessant foam; and about four miles to the north of the coast, and nearly in the centre of the Firth, is the island of Stroma, which forms part of the county. The bays are those of Sandside, Thurso, Dunnet, and Gills, on the north; and Duncans, Freswick, Sinclair, and Wick, on the east: the most prominent headlands are Holburn, Dwarrick, Dunnet, Duncans, Skirsa, Noss, and Wick. A little more than a fifth part of the land is in cultivation, consisting chiefly of tracts near the rivers, and the slopes of the various eminences; the remainder is mostly moor, some parts of which are nearly 300 feet above the sea. During the last thirty or forty years, the county has made extraordinary progress in agricultural and all public improvements. The annual value of the real property in the county is £66,572, of which £57,982 are returned for lands, £6870 for houses, £1035 for fisheries, and £685 for quarries. The principal seats are Barogill Castle, Thurso Castle, Dunbeath, Freswick, Hempriggs, Ackergill, Barroch, Forrs, and Sandside. The herring-fishery off the east coast is extensive and lucrative, indeed the most important in Britain. There is a spacious harbour at Wick, besides several other small harbours for the vessels engaged in the fisheries; and considerable quantities of grain, cattle, and wool are shipped. The county gives the title of Earl to the ancient family of Sinclair.

CALDER, INVERNESS and NAIRN.—See CAWDOR.

CALDER, county of LANARK.—See CADDER.

CALDER BANK and BRAES, a village, in the parish of OLD MONKLAND, Middle ward of the county of LANARK; containing 1064 inhabitants. It is seated on the banks of the river Calder, and south of the high road from Airdrie to the city of Glasgow. The Calder here, flowing on the south, separates the parish from that of Bothwell.

CALDER, EAST.—See KIRKNEWTON.

CALDER, MID, a parish, in the county of EDINBURGH; containing, with the villages of Mid-Calder and Bells-Quarry, 1456 inhabitants, of whom 550 are in the village of Mid-Calder, 12 miles (W.) from Edinburgh. This place, which was in the extensive district of Calder, obtained the appellation of Calder-Comitis, from its having been the property of the Earls of Fife, in the twelfth century. In the sixteenth century the barony was part of the possessions of Sir James Sandilands, whose descendant, Lord Torphichen, is the present proprietor. The large parish of Calder-Comitis was divided by the presbytery of Linlithgow, in 1645, into the two parishes designated Mid and West Calder. Mid-Calder is about seven miles in length, and from two to three miles in breadth, comprising 12,339 acres, of which about 200 acres are woodland and plantations, and of the remainder about one-third arable and two-thirds meadow and pasture. Its surface is generally an extensive plain, bounded on the south by a ridge called the Cairn Hills, forming a continuation of the Pentland range, and of which the highest has an elevation of about 1800 feet above the sea, commanding an unbounded view of the Firth of Forth, with the adjacent country towards Stirling, the coast of Fife, and the Ochils. The principal streams are, the river Almond, and the Murieston and Linhouse waters, which latter unite their streams, and flow into the Almond a little to the north of the village. The scenery is pleasingly varied, and enriched with wood; the ancient forest of Calder has been greatly diminished in the progress of cultivation, but there are still considerable remains of stately timber, and also extensive

modern plantations, consisting of common and spruce firs, larch, oak, ash, beech, and elm.

The SOIL, along the banks of the river and its tributary streams, is a rich, dry, and fertile loam, and in some parts clay, which has been greatly improved by draining and the use of lime. The arable lands produce favourable crops of grain; but the principal reliance of the farmers is on the dairies, which are well managed; and on many of the farms a considerable number of sheep are pastured. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7667. The substrata are chiefly freestone, limestone, and whinstone, all of which have been extensively wrought. A quarry of limestone has long been in operation, on the lands of Easter Murieston. In Calder Wood is a quarry of freestone excellent for every kind of building; and there are quarries of freestone underneath the Cairn hills. Ironstone is found in the beds of the rivers, but not in sufficient quantity to remunerate the labour of working it. Lead-ore has been discovered on several parts of the Harburn estate, but it has not been wrought; and seams of coal have been met with in the upper districts of the parish, one of which is nearly four feet in thickness. *Calder House*, the seat of Lord Torphichen, is a spacious and elegant mansion, beautifully situated on the bank of the Murieston water near its confluence with the river Almond, in an ample demesne richly embellished with stately timber. In the more ancient part of the structure the walls are seven feet in thickness; and in the old hall, now the drawing-room, John Knox, for the first time after the Reformation, publicly administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the protestant form: in this room are portraits of the Reformer, and Mary, Queen of Scots. In the centre of the kitchen is a deep draw-well, from which is a subterraneous passage to the village. *Murieston Castle*, another seat, has been repaired and partly rebuilt by the proprietor; and the ancient mansion of Linhouse, now *Burnbrae*, is an embattled structure, with towers in good preservation. There are other mansions in the parish. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, on an eminence between the Almond and the Linhouse water, and under the shelter of Calder Wood. There are two paper-mills; and fairs are held on the second Tuesday in March, and the Friday after the second Tuesday in October, for the sale of cattle and horses, and for hiring farm servants. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Caledonian railway.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale and presbytery of Linlithgow. The minister's stipend, including £8. 6. 8. for communion elements, is £158. 6. 8., of which £88. 17. 10. are paid by the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe of forty-three acres, valued at £64 per annum: patron, Lord Torphichen. Mid-Calder church, an ancient structure in the pointed style, contains 438 sittings. There is a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school is well attended: the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees, &c., average £65; he also receives the proceeds of a bequest for teaching music, amounting to £11. The ancient castle of Cairns, of which there are some remains, consisting of a tower, is supposed to have been founded by Sir William Crichton, lord high-admiral of Scotland, in 1440. In the south-west part of the parish, on the summit of an eminence called Castle Grey, are tolerably perfect remains of a Roman camp, in which various Roman coins have been found. There are also numerous tumuli on the banks of the river Almond, and artificial mounds, four of which, on its south bank, point out the field of a battle between the Picts and Scots. John Spottiswood, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, was a native of the parish.

CALDER, WEST, a parish, in the county of EDINBURGH, 16½ miles (W. S. W.) from Edinburgh; containing 1666 inhabitants, of whom 434 are in the village. This parish is of triangular form, situated in the south-western extremity of the county, and bounded on the north by Linlithgowshire, from which it is separated by the Breich water, a stream tributary to the river Almond, and for a short way by the Almond itself: on the east it is bounded by the parish of Mid-Calder; on the south-west and south, by Lanarkshire; and at one point on the south, by Peeblesshire. It is about ten miles in length, comprising about 20,000 acres. The surface bordering on Lanark is elevated and hilly, attaining a height of 700 feet above the sea, and, though greatly improved by recent plantations, having still a bleak and cold appearance. At the southern extremity of the parish, the three counties of Edinburgh, Lanark, and Peebles meet in a point; and near the western extremity is a point where the counties of Edinburgh, Lanark, and Linlithgow meet. The soil is chiefly a black mossy earth, naturally moist, lying on a till bottom; and there are some extensive tracts of moor, interspersed with arable land of moderate fertility. The system of agriculture has of late been much improved, and the soil, which in many parts is very wet, has been rendered much more productive by draining. The crops raised here are oats, wheat, barley, flax, peas, turnips, and potatoes. The hills afford good pasture for sheep and cattle, of which large numbers are reared; great attention has been paid of late years to the management of dairy-farms, and excellent butter and cheese are sent to the Edinburgh market. In general the farms are of moderate extent; and most of those which are chiefly arable, contain a considerable portion of moorland. The plantations, principally of fir, and which were formerly confined to the lands around the houses of the proprietors, have been much extended; indeed, a general improvement in the appearance of the district has recently taken place. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7090.

The chief substrata are limestone and coal, the former more adapted for building purposes than for manure; a seam for burning into lime is wrought on the estate of Handexwood, where there is a regular lime-work, producing good lime: limestone for burning into lime is also wrought at Baads-mill, on the estate of Baads, but the lime is not so good. A small coal is wrought along with the limestone at Baads-mill, and good coal is worked on another part of the same estate, and on the Woodmuir and Loganlee estates. Ironstone has for many years been wrought at Handexwood, by the Wilsontown Iron Company, and for the last few years on the estate of Muldren, by the Shotts Company, though not to any very great extent. The principal houses are, Hermand, erected by the late Lord Hermand, in 1797; Limefield and Harburn, in 1804; and Hartwood, in 1807. The Caledonian railway, and the high road from Edinburgh to Ayr, pass through the parish. Ecclesiastically the parish is with-

in the bounds of the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale and the presbytery of Linlithgow; patron, John Drysdale, Esq. The minister's stipend, by augmentation from government, is £158. 6. 8., of which above two-thirds are received from the exchequer; the manse, rebuilt in 1837, is a handsome residence, and the glebe comprises twenty-four acres, valued at £24 per annum. West Calder church was built in 1643. In 1844 a place of worship in connexion with the Free Church was erected, and there is a meeting-house for the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school is attended by about eighty-five children; the master has a salary of £34, with an excellent house and a good garden, and the fees average about £16. On the lands of Harburn, at the south-eastern extremity of the parish, are vestiges of an ancient castle, said to have been fortified by Oliver Cromwell to check the depredations committed by the moss-troopers: these lands are partly in the parish of Mid-Calder. Upon the summit of a hill called Castle Craig are the remains of a Roman camp of small extent, near which several Roman coins have been found.

CALF, an island, in the parish of KILNINIAN and KILMORE, district of MULL, county of ARGYLL. This island, which is of extremely small extent, lies off Tobermory, in the north-eastern part of the parish, and in that portion of the Sound of Mull which borders on Loch Sunart. Its length is about three times as great as its breadth, and it stretches in a direction parallel to the coast of the main land.

CALLANDER, a parish, in the county of PERTH; containing, with the villages of Callander and Kilmahog, 1665 inhabitants, of whom 1107 are in the village of Callander, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Port of Monteith. This place derives its name, of Gaelic origin, from an ancient ferry across the river Teith, the principal road to which lay within its limits. The parish is about eighteen miles in length, and varies greatly in breadth, being in some parts scarcely a mile, and in others full ten miles. It is bounded on the north and north-west by a branch of the Grampians, and the scenery is boldly varied by hills and mountains, the most prominent of them being Ben-Ledi, which has an elevation of 2863 feet above the sea, and forms a boundary of the valley that contains the village. A hill near the village is likewise a very interesting feature in the landscape, being richly clothed with flourishing plantations, formed some years since by Lady Willoughby de Eresby. The hill called the Crag of Callander bounds the vale on the north, and the Teith, with its wooded banks, adds materially to the beauty of the scenery. This river proceeds from the union of two streams which run, respectively, on the east and south sides of Ben-Ledi; and over it is a bridge at the village, from which the view in every direction is strikingly picturesque. The stream that runs on the east side of Ben-Ledi issues from the mountain lake denominated Loch Lubnaig, and flows rapidly through the narrow pass of Leny, an opening which affords access from the low country into the wild recesses of the Highlands: this pass is skirted with waving woods, and bound in by lofty mountains, the whole forming a scene of great sublimity. Another river, named the Kelty, forms a boundary to the parish on the eastern side, and after a devious course falls into the Teith; across it is a rustic footbridge at Brackland, which is an object of great interest, and much admired on account of the grand view it commands of the fine falls of Brackland. There are various lakes, some of which are caused by the natural obstructions that the rivers find in their course; Loch Venachoir, on the south of Ben-Ledi, is about four miles in length, and connected with it are the lakes of Auchray and Katrine, both rich in picturesque beauty, and which are described in the article on Aberfoyle, an adjoining parish. Glenfinlas, wholly in the parish, forms a tract ten miles in extent, at one time a royal hunting-forest; it is destitute of the smallest symptom of habitation or of cultivation, and any one may be recommended to traverse it who desires to gain a complete notion of an Ossianic desert, in all its sterile and lonely wildness.

The lakes, as also the rivers, abound with trout and other fish, among which are eels, pike, perch, char, and salmon; and the lakes are frequented by different kinds of aquatic fowl. The parish is well wooded, and extensive plantations have been formed: the timber is principally oak, ash, alder, birch, fir, larch, hazel, and willow; the oak is much cultivated, and a considerable quantity of bark is sold to the tanners. In this parish the soil varies greatly; and little more, even of the low lands, is cultivated than is sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants, who are chiefly attentive to the rearing of cattle and sheep, for which the hills and vales afford excellent pasturage. The system of agriculture, as far as it is practised upon the few arable farms in the parish, is improved; and the crops are oats of various kinds, barley, potatoes, and turnips. The breed of black-cattle is much attended to; the Cheviot and Leicestershire breeds of sheep are pastured on the low lands, and the black-faced on the hills. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7200. The substrata are limestone, slate, freestone, and pudding-stone. Of these, the limestone is of good quality, and is worked not only for the supply of this parish, but for many others, and considerable quantities of lime are sent to distant parts. The slate is of a brownish colour, and not very durable, but was formerly quarried on several lands; the freestone, which is grey, is excellent, and extensively quarried for building. The proprietor of Gart has erected a spacious and handsome residence on the north bank of the Teith; the grounds are tastefully embellished, and command some highly interesting views.

The village, which is on the great road from Stirling to the Western Highlands, consists chiefly of one spacious street; the houses are well built of stone, and roofed with slate, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water, which is conveyed by leaden pipes. There is a subscription library. A considerable trade is carried on, and great quantities of wool are sent to Bannockburn, Glasgow, and Liverpool, for the use of carpet manufacturers. A daily post has been established under Stirling, and here is an agency for the Bank of Scotland. A market is still held; fairs occur in March and May, for black-cattle, sheep, and horses, and some smaller fairs are holden for lambs, the hiring of farm servants, and other business. There is also a spacious inn, for the accommodation of the numerous parties who frequent this place to view the many interesting spots in the neighbourhood. In 1846 an act of parliament was passed for the construction of a line of railway from the Scottish Central railway at Dunblane to Doune and Callander. Ecclesiastically the parish is

in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling: the minister's stipend is about £198, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £38 per annum; patron, the Crown. The church, a neat edifice with a tower and spire, was erected in 1773, and is adapted for a congregation of 800 persons. A place of worship has been erected in connexion with the Free Church. The parochial school affords a liberal education; the master has a salary of £34, with £36 fees, and a house and garden.

About a mile from the village is a hill rising perpendicularly 300 feet, and having on the summit the remains of an ancient fortification from which the height takes the name of "Dun-bo-chaistil". The gateway, and several traces of ditches and mounds, are distinctly visible; and within the inclosure is a well, which has been filled in to prevent accidents to the cattle that feed there. In the plain immediately around is a mound of earth, strengthened with stones, which may probably have been an outpost; but the history of this relic of ancient times is not known. Near the manse are the remains of Callander Castle, once a square building of great strength; and on the lands of Auchinlaich are those of an ancient fort, in good preservation, and nearly entire. There is a circular mount of considerable height near the churchyard, called the Hill of St. Kessaig; and a fair is held there annually in March, called the festival of St. Kessaig. About half a mile to the west of it is a similar tumulus, called Little Leny, where was anciently a chapel.

CALTON, a manufacturing district and for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of Barony, county of Lanark; included within the parliamentary boundary of Glasgow, and comprising Old and New Calton. These villages, formerly part of the barony of Barrowfield, were, by royal charter in 1817, erected into a burgh of barony, containing about fifty-four acres, of which twelve are attached to Old and forty-two to New Calton. The houses are neatly built of brick, and roofed with tiles, for the manufacture of which clay of good quality abounds in the immediate vicinity; and the streets, especially those of the latter village, are regularly formed. At the last census the number of inhabitants in Calton and Mill-End was 25,060. A handsome mechanics' institution has been erected, and there are branches, in good buildings, of the Western Bank of Scotland and the City of Glasgow Bank. The population is chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture, and in hand-loom weaving, which are carried on to a very considerable extent; the manufacture of thread affords employment to several hundreds of men and women, and there are numerous shops for the supply of the inhabitants with groceries and other articles of merchandise. The government of the burgh is vested in a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and eleven councillors, one of whom acts as dean of guild; they are chosen by the burgesses, and are all elected annually, with the exception of the elder bailie, who holds office for two years. The burgesses have no exclusive privileges, nor can any inhabitant be compelled to be a burgess; those who choose to become burgesses pay a fee of £2. 2. on admission. There are 168 burgesses on the roll, of whom twenty-seven are resident, and qualified in respect of property, and five as tenants of £15 dwelling-houses, so that the council of fifteen is chosen out of a body of thirty-two persons only. Application, however, has been made by the authorities to parliament, for the passing of an act to alter the charter, and enlarge the bounds of the burgh. The magistrates and council have the privilege of a weekly market, which is held on Saturday, and of which they receive the tolls and customs. Their jurisdiction extends, in civil cases, over the territory of the burgh, and in criminal cases over the whole of the police district; they hold a court for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40*s.*, and a police court, in which a town-clerk, appointed by the superior of the burgh, acts as assessor. The late quoad sacra parish of Middle Calton, containing 7185 inhabitants, and comprised within the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, was formed in 1834. The church, built in 1793, at an expense of £1495, and since repaired and enlarged, is a neat structure, and contains 1400 sittings: the minister is appointed by the managers and subscribers, and his stipend is £250. Calton also comprised the late quoad sacra parishes of St. Luke's and Greenhead. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian synod, and Wesleyans. A burgh school, in which are 140 children, is taught by a master who has a schoolroom rent-free, and a salary of £10 in addition to the fees; and there are numerous other schools, with a savings' bank under the patronage of the magistrates.

CAMBUS, a village, in the parish of Alloa, county of Clackmannan, 2 miles (W.) from Alloa; containing 287 inhabitants. This village, which is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the river Devon, is inhabited chiefly by persons who are employed in an extensive distillery. A small fishery for salmon, in the Devon, is carried on with considerable success; it is the property of Lord Abercromby, under whom it is held on lease, at £20 per annum. Michael Stirling, who lived in the village, invented the threshing-mill, upon which many improvements have been subsequently made.

CAMBUS, OLD.—See Cockburnspath.

CAMBUSBARRON, a village, in the parish of St. Ninian's, county of Stirling, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Stirling; containing 676 inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in wool-spinning, and in the manufacture of tartans and shawls. A small school here has an endowment of £10 per annum, arising from a bequest.

CAMBUSKENNETH, or ABBEY, a village, in the parish of Stirling and county of Clackmannan, 1 mile (E.) from the town of Stirling; containing 227 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on a peninsula formed by the winding of the river Forth, takes its name, signifying "the field of Kenneth", from some ancient event not distinctly recorded, in which one of the Scottish kings of that name is supposed to have been concerned. A monastery for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine was founded here in 1147, by David I., who richly endowed it with lands in various parts of the kingdom; and the endowment was augmented by many of his successors. This establishment, the abbots of which were frequently styled abbots of Stirling, continued to increase in importance; it was the place of interment of James III. and his queen, and the scene of many transactions connected with Scottish history. The buildings were extensive and magnificent, but soon after the Reformation they were demolished by the lords of the congregation, who had taken posses-

sion of Stirling; and of the once splendid structure only one solitary tower is remaining. The church was dedicated to St. Mary, from which circumstance the street leading to it from the town of Stirling was called St. Mary's Wynd. On the dissolution of the monastery, the lands were granted to the Earl of Mar, with whose descendants they remained till the year 1737, when they were purchased by the corporation of Stirling on behalf of Cowan's hospital. The village is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in agriculture, and in the woollen manufactures in the vicinity; there is a ferry here over the river Forth; and a school is supported.

CAMBUSLANG, a parish, in the Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 4½ miles (S. by E.) from Glasgow; including the villages of Bushyhill, Chapelton, East and West Cotes, Cullochburn, Howieshill, Kirkhill, Lightburn, Sauchiebog, Silverbanks, and Vicarland; and containing 3022 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from its situation on the banks of the Clyde, which here takes a circuitous course, and forms the northern boundary of the parish. The barony in which the greater portion is included, and which was anciently called Drumsargart, belonged in the reign of Alexander II. to Walter Olifard, justiciary of Lothian, and subsequently became the property of the Morays of Bothwell. It afterwards passed into the possession of the Earl of Douglas, who had married the daughter of Sir Thomas Moray, and remained in that family till 1452, when the property was transferred to James, Lord Hamilton, in the possession of whose descendants it still continues. Its name was changed in the seventeenth century from Drumsargart to Cambuslang, the name of the parish. There are no other remains of the ancient castle of Drumsargart than the mere site, from which it is supposed to have derived its name, significant of its situation on a circular mount at the extremity of a long ridge of ground about thirty feet above the surrounding plain. This plain, from its extent and undulating surface, has been said to bear a striking resemblance to the Field of Waterloo.

The PARISH is bounded on the east by the river Calder, which is a tributary of the Clyde; and comprises an area of 3507 acres, all arable and pasture land, with the exception of about 200 in plantations, roads, and waste. Its surface, though generally level, is varied with rising grounds and ridges, the principal of which are Turnlaw and Dechmont, in the south-west. The latter, having an elevation of 600 feet above the level of the sea, commands an extensive prospect, comprehending in the distance the Tweeddale and Pentland hills, Ben-Lomond, and several of the hills of Cowal and Breadalbane. The adjacent scenery is beautifully picturesque, embracing the windings of the Clyde in its course from Lanark to Dumbarton, with its richly-wooded banks interspersed with villages and gentlemen's seats, the plantations of Hamilton, the romantic ruins of Bothwell Castle, and the cathedral and city of Glasgow, which are here seen with peculiar and striking effect. Of the rivers, the Clyde is about 250 feet in breadth; and the Calder, the banks of which are ornamented with pleasing villas, and finely wooded, is about forty feet wide.

The soil is generally good, and, in the low lands near the Clyde, extremely rich and fertile. The principal crops are oats and wheat, of which latter the cultivation has been for some time progressively increasing under an improved system of agriculture; peas, beans, and potatoes are also raised in considerable quantities, and a small proportion of barley. There are several large dairy-farms, the produce of which is chiefly butter, of excellent quality, sent to the Glasgow market, where it finds a ready sale; the cows are the Ayrshire. The annual value of real property in the parish is £11,555. The substratum is mainly argillaceous freestone, limestone, ironstone, and coal, all of which are wrought, affording employment to many of the population. The freestone is of good quality, and much esteemed for ornamental building; and the limestone, which is peculiarly compact, and susceptible of a high polish, is wrought into mantel-pieces of great beauty under the appellation of Cambuslang marble. The ironstone is found in several places, but is worked only to a very limited extent. The coal lies at various depths, and in some few places rises nearly to the surface; the field in which it is found forms part of the coal district of the Clyde, and the seams vary from three to five feet in thickness: the mines in this parish are the property of the Duke of Hamilton, and are partly held on lease. The weaving of muslin for the Glasgow manufacturers, formerly carried on to a much greater extent, at present affords employment to about 500 males and females. There are corn-mills on the Clyde and Calder rivers. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the lines of the Caledonian railway company. The principal seats are, Newton, a handsome modern mansion; Calder Grove, also lately erected; and Gilbertfield, an ancient turreted edifice.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Duke of Hamilton: the minister's stipend is £281. 11. 11., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum. The church, erected in 1743, a plain building much dilapidated, has been rebuilt on a larger scale, for a congregation of 1000 persons; it is a handsome structure in the Norman style, with a lofty spire. There are places of worship for members of the Congregational Union and the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school affords education to nearly 100 pupils: the salary of the master is £34, with £40 fees, and a good house and garden. On the summit of Dechmont Hill, the foundations of ancient buildings have been discovered; and within the last fifty or sixty years considerable remains existed there, but they have been removed for the sake of the materials, which have been employed in repairing the roads, and for other purposes. Among them were the remains of a circular building about twenty-four feet in diameter, the site of which is supposed to have been occupied anciently as a signal station, and as a place of security in case of irruption from an enemy. At Kirkburn was formerly a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which appears to have subsisted till the Reformation; but the only memorial preserved of the building is the name of the land on which it stood, still called Chapelton. Spittal Hill was the site of an hospital that has long since disappeared. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, author of *Researches in India*, was a native of the parish.

CAMBUSNETHAN, a parish, in the Middle ward of the county of LANARK; including the villages of Bonkle, Stane, and Stewarton and Wishawton; the whole

containing 5796 inhabitants: the church is 4½ miles (N. W.) from Carluke. The name is derived from the Gaelic word *Camus*, signifying a "bay" or "curve", applicable to the remarkable windings of the river Clyde; and from *Nethan*, the name of the celebrated saint whom Archbishop Ussher styles "*religiosissimus et doctissimus Nethan*", and to whom the church was dedicated. The history of the place is chiefly connected with the families of Stewart, Sommerville, Hamilton, and Lockhart, all of whom have been long located here as large landed proprietors. The most remote occupation of the soil, however, of which we have any account, was by a family of the name of Baird, to whom the valuable barony of Cambusnethan belonged at a very early period. This parish is about twelve miles long, from east to west, and a little more than four miles broad, containing 26,000 acres. The surface is tolerably level in the western extremity, near the banks of the Clyde, but gradually rises eastward to an elevation of about 120 feet, forming a tract about a mile in breadth, consisting of a rich and fertile soil, which is well cultivated, and celebrated for the number and quality of its hares. Another acclivity succeeds this, rising to a height of about 250 feet, the larger part of which is covered with orchards; and still further to the east, the lands in many parts attain an elevation of 900 feet, and command some very extensive views of the surrounding country. The castle of Edinburgh, Loudoun hill, Dumbarton Castle, Ben-Lomond, and the hills of Argyllshire may be distinctly seen from Knownowton; and from the church, the prospect embraces the cathedral of Glasgow, with at least fifteen country churches.

Besides the *Clyde*, there are several streams running through the parish and along its boundaries, the peculiar character and flexures of which greatly improve its interesting scenery. The *South Calder*, rising in Linlithgowshire, forms about nine miles of the boundary line between this parish and Shotts; and for some miles before its approach to the Clyde, into which it falls, its banks are steep, exhibiting specimens of highly ornamental scenery, and adorned with several beautiful varieties of wood and garden. The *Water of Auchter*, which rises in the parish of Carluke, after flowing for more than a mile on the boundary of that parish and Cambusnethan, enters the latter, and passing for about three miles in a meandering route, falls into the South Calder at Bridgend. Of these rivers, the Clyde is said to contain twelve different species of fish; the chief is salmon, which latterly has been abundant.

The prevailing SOIL is clayey, resting upon a stiff and tenacious subsoil of till; in the more elevated parts it is much mixed with gravel and dark sand, and in the vicinity of the Clyde the haughs are a moist alluvial compost, yielding, when well cultivated, very fine crops. About 10,000 acres are cultivated, or occasionally in tillage; about 6000 are in woods, roads, quarries, &c.; 160 acres in orchards, and a very considerable quantity waste. Good grain of all kinds is raised, and fruit forms a prominent article in the produce. Numerous improvements have been made in agriculture within the last few years, especially in draining, which is required to a large extent on account of the wet clayey nature of the soil. Thriving hedges and plantations have been raised in many parts; and dells and ravines, formerly the beds of broom, furze, and heath, have been planted with larch, or formed into productive orchards. The annual value of real property in the parish is £32,016. The subterraneous productions are chiefly ironstone and coal, which may be procured in very large quantities; the district is included in the great coal-field of Lanarkshire, and the coal is extensively wrought. In the neighbourhood of Headlecross, in the eastern part of the parish, and on the grounds of Coltness and Allanton, black-band ironstone is found of superior quality; and in various places good sandstone is met with. In several directions, also, plentiful supplies are obtained of excellent clay, which is found in beds about ten feet in thickness, and used for the manufacture of drain and roof tiles. The population are extensively employed in manufactures. Large iron-works have been built at Newmains by Thomas Houldsworth, Esq., and two tile-works are in operation upon the estate of Wishaw, and one at Coltness. The Shotts iron-works, on the borders of the parish, caused an increase of population to the amount of about 2000, one-third of whom reside at the village of Stane, and the rest in Shotts; and near Wishawton, in the western quarter of the parish, a very extensive distillery has been erected by Lord Belhaven. A road from Edinburgh to Ayr traverses the parish; and the Wishaw and Coltness railway also intersects it, affording great facility of intercourse: an act was passed in 1849 authorizing the sale of this railway to the Caledonian railway company.

Among the principal seats is *Cambusnethan House*, an elegant structure on the model of a priory, erected about twenty or thirty years ago, upon the site of a mansion which had been accidentally destroyed by fire. It stands in a romantic situation, and the grounds have been much improved within the last few years, especially the orchards. *Wishaw House*, in the north-west corner of the parish, upon the bank of the Calder, is an extensive structure in the castellated style. The front is noble and commanding, varied by a number of different-sized and well-proportioned towers. The apartments are enriched with several portraits, among which are, one of John, Lord Belhaven, who so zealously opposed the Union; and a very costly portrait by Vandyke, of Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyon king-of-arms in the reign of Charles I. The *House of Coltness* is an elegant and commodious building, between the dining-room and drawing-room of which runs a gallery nearly 200 feet long, hung round with ancient portraits of the family of Stewart. It stands in the midst of very extensive and well laid-out grounds. *Allanton House* is a majestic structure, wrought up, by various additions and improvements, from the old castle of Allanton. It is ornamented with an artificial lake of large dimensions, containing several islands so covered with wood that, from no part of the lake, is its extent capable of being seen. *Muirhouse* is also an old structure, in a commanding situation.

The monks of Kelso anciently held the tithes and other ecclesiastical rights of Cambusnethan, by grant in the twelfth century from William Finemund, lord of the manor. In the following century the church was transferred to the bishops of Glasgow, with whom it continued till the Reformation. The parish is now in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, Robert Lockhart, Esq., of Castlehill: the stipend is about £278, with a manse, built in 1827, and a glebe of four acres, planted by the late incumbent with the choicest kinds of fruit-trees. The old church, part of

which is still standing, was situated at the southern verge of the parish, on a very romantic spot, close to the river Clyde: the date of its erection is unknown. In 1640 this was abandoned as a place of worship, and a very mean structure was erected about three miles further up the parish, which remained unslated for seven years, and which never was a commodious or comfortable place of worship. In 1837 that church was condemned, and another, with a handsome tower, afterwards erected close beside it; but owing to the dissensions of the heritors, this new edifice has not been completed or opened for public worship. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod and Reformed Presbyterians; also a parochial school, at which all the usual branches of education are taught, the master receiving the maximum salary, and about £20 fees. Two subscription libraries are supported, the books in which are chiefly historical and religious.

CAMELON, a village, in the parish of Falkirk, county of Stirling, 1½ mile (W.) from Falkirk; containing 1340 inhabitants. This village, which is situated on the turnpike-road to Glasgow, is sometimes called New Camelon, in contradistinction to the ancient city of the same name, supposed to have been a Roman station, and at one time a very considerable sea-port town. The probability of this supposition is corroborated by numerous vestiges of Roman antiquity that may still be traced on the line of the Roman road leading from the Wall of Antonine, and by the discovery of foundations of buildings, and the traces of various streets which not many years since were distinctly apparent. There is also sufficient evidence that the river Carron was formerly navigable for vessels far above the site of the ancient city, where, in 1707, several antique boats and the fragment of an anchor were found embedded in the soil; and the name of the adjacent district called the *Carse*, implying lands reclaimed from the sea, and their slight elevation above the level of the Firth of Forth, by which, within the last fifty or sixty years, they have been inundated, afford strong confirmation of the truth of that opinion. The inhabitants are partly employed in the Carron iron-works, and in the ironstone and coal mines connected with those works; also in the manufacture of nails, which was originally introduced here by Mr. Cadell of Carron Park, and for which there are now two establishments, affording occupation to 250 persons. Two distilleries are carried on, one of them situated upon the north, and the other upon the south, bank of the Forth and Clyde canal. This line of navigation, and also the Union canal, are on the south side of the village: Port-Downie is at its western extremity. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway passes about a quarter of a mile to the south, where it has a station. A handsome church has been built by subscription, near the western extremity of the village, on ground given by Mr. Forbes of Callendar, who also contributed largely towards the expense of its erection; it was opened on the 23rd of August, 1840, and contains 660 sittings. Camelon is a quoad sacra parish. A school, for which an appropriate building has been erected, is also supported, by subscription.

CAMERON, a parish, in the district of St. Andrew's, county of Fife, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from St. Andrew's; containing 1167 inhabitants. This place was formerly included in the parish of St. Andrew's, and appears to have derived its name from the lands on part of which the church was erected on its separation, by act of parliament, in 1645. The parish is nearly six miles in length from east to west, and about four miles in breadth, comprising 9000 acres, of which 5904 are arable, 2226 meadow and pasture, 600 woodland and plantations, and 270 rough pasture and waste. Its surface rises in gentle undulations, from north to south, but not to any considerable height; and an eminence to the north-west, called Drumcarro Craig, is the only hill. The general scenery is agreeably diversified with wood and water. Between the rising grounds are small intervals of level land, in which flow some pleasing streams; and the various plantations, consisting chiefly of larch, spruce, and Scotch firs, add greatly to the appearance of the district. In some places the soil is clay; in others, a rich black loam, varying in depth from two inches to more than two feet; and in other parts of the parish, light and dry, resting upon gravel and whinstone rock. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual green crops; the system of agriculture is in a highly improved state, and the lands have been well drained and inclosed. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of live stock; the cattle are principally of the Old Fifeshire breed, which has lately been introduced, and is found to be better adapted than the Teeswater, formerly prevalent. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8219. The substrata are mostly whinstone, trap, freestone, limestone, and coal. The limestone is quarried on the lands of Radernie and Winthank, and from the former place a tramroad has been constructed for conveying the limestone to the kilns. Coal of good quality is wrought on the lands of Drumcarro; the whinstone is quarried for repairing the roads, and at Hazzleden is a quarry of freestone. Mount Melville, the only seat, is a handsome mansion with a well-planted demesne. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrew's, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of the Crown; the minister's stipend is £199. 12. 8., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum. The church, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, was built in 1808, and is adapted for 600 persons. There is a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school is under good regulations; the master has a salary of £34, with £12. 10. fees, and a house and garden.

CAMLACHIE, for a time a quoad sacra parish, including the village of Parkhead, in the parish of Barony, suburbs of the city of Glasgow, county of Lanark; containing 3654 inhabitants, of whom 2152 are in the village of Camlachie, 1½ mile (E.) from Glasgow. Camlachie parish comprised, besides the two villages, a rural district containing a few acres of well-cultivated land. On the bank of the river Clyde are the handsome mansions of Belvidere and Westthorn, both of modern erection, and commanding fine prospects. The village is in general indifferently built, the houses being mostly in the old style, with low ceilings and small windows. The art of letter-founding was introduced, and brought to great perfection, by Mr. Alexander Wilson, afterwards professor of astronomy in the university of Glasgow, who, removing from St. Andrew's to this place, established a foundry here, which was subsequently transferred to Glasgow. The population are almost exclusively employed in hand-loom weaving, and the manufacture of muslins; and in the immediate vicinity are several coal-mines, of which,

however, one only is in operation, for the supply of the district. In the village of Parkhead is a post-office, under that of Glasgow. The parish was formed in 1838; the church is a neat structure, erected by the Church-Building Society of Glasgow, who now let it to a Free Church congregation.

Seal and Arms.

CAMPBELLTOWN, a burgh and parish, in the district of CANTYRE, county of ARGYLL; the parish containing, with the villages of Dalintober and Drumlemble, 9634 inhabitants, of whom 5028 are in the burgh, 60 miles (W. S. W.) from Glasgow. The name of this place was once *Dalruadhain*, from its being the seat of the ancient Celtic Scots; and subsequently *Lochhead*, from its situation at the inland extremity of the loch of Kilkerran. Prior to the commencement of the eighteenth century, it was merely an inconsiderable fishing-village; it was erected into a royal burgh through the interest of the Duke of Argyll, in 1700, and then assumed its present name in compliment to the family of its patron. The town, which since that period has greatly increased in extent and importance, is beautifully situated on the southern shore of the above-mentioned loch or inlet, now called Campbelltown bay, along which it extends in the form of a crescent. It comprises several spacious and well-formed streets, diverging to the east and west from the central or main street, which leads from the old quay to the Castle hill, formerly the seat of the ancient Lords of the Isles, and now the site of the church. Parallel with these, to the south, are various streets, of which Argyll-street, leading to the grounds and mansion of the duke, is intersected at right angles by several others, one of which extends from the new pier to the Gaelic church. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are supplied, though scantily, with excellent water, conveyed from a spring in the neighbourhood at the expense of the burgh. There are two circulating libraries, furnished with journals and periodical publications. The immediate environs abound with handsome seats and villas, the residences of numerous respectable families, ranged along the north and south shores of the bay, which is nearly two miles in length, and about one mile in breadth, and is enlivened with gentlemen's pleasure-boats, and by the frequent arrival and departure of steamers navigating the Clyde.

The TRADE of the town arises chiefly from its distilleries and its fisheries, which are carried on to a very great extent. There are not less than twenty-five distilleries, which together, in 1842, consumed 303,711 bushels of barley, and 79,508 bushels of bear; producing 747,502 gallons of whisky, of which 12,978 gallons were shipped for England, 3413 to Ireland, 4346 to foreign parts, and the remainder, 58,760 gallons, principally to Glasgow. In the immediate neighbourhood is a mill, lately built, for the manufacture of farina from potatoes. The trade of the port consists mainly in the exportation of whisky, malt, black-cattle, sheep, horses, beans, potatoes, turnips, and other agricultural produce, with butter, cheese, and fish; and in the importation of barley, yeast, coal, timber, iron, and general merchandise. The fish taken off the coast are of the usual variety of white fish, and till lately were caught by single lines, in large numbers; but the quantity has been much increased by the introduction of lines of great length, floated on the surface of the water by buoys, and to which are appended numerous single lines, of length sufficient to reach the depth at which the fish are most generally found. About 500 families are employed in the fishery: cod, haddock, and ling are taken in abundance, and are partly sent in a fresh state to Glasgow, whence they are conveyed to the neighbouring towns; and partly dried for exportation to distant markets. The herring-fishery is extensively carried on during the months of June, July, and August; and in 1843 about 150 boats, of four men each, were engaged in this fishery in the sound of Kilbrandon.

The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port is thirty-three, chiefly sloops and schooners in the coasting-trade; this is exclusive of the number of fishing-boats, which is very considerable, and there is also a vessel of 515 tons employed in the timber-trade with Canada. In 1842, 646 vessels entered inwards, and 365 cleared outwards, two of which were in the foreign trade. The custom-house department is under the superintendence of a collector, comptroller, and two tide-waiters; and the excise-office has a collector, two clerks, three supervisors, and fifty officers. The harbour is sheltered on the north and south by lofty hills, and on the south-east by the isle of Devar, with which it is joined on the south side by a bar of sand nearly half a mile in length, visible at low water, and which, by intercepting the violence of the waves, renders the anchorage peculiarly safe. The entrance is from the north, by a narrow channel of great depth; and the harbour, which generally contains from three to fifteen fathoms water, has two boldly projecting piers: the eastern of these, called the new pier, is of recent formation. The quays are well adapted for the loading and unloading of vessels, and every requisite accommodation has been provided for facilitating the trade of the port. In 1846 an act was passed for improving the harbour; for paving, lighting, and watching the town, supplying it with water, and better levying the dues and customs. The market, held weekly on Thursday, is amply supplied with grain and other agricultural produce; and fairs are held for cattle, horses, and various kinds of merchandise, at Whitsuntide, Lammas, Michaelmas, and Candlemas. In the market-place, which is in the centre of the main street, is an ancient cross, richly sculptured with foliage, and supposed to have been brought from Iona.

By a charter of William III., the town, which was previously a burgh of barony, was erected into a ROYAL BURGH, and the government vested in a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twelve councillors, who are now elected under the provisions of the Municipal Reform act. The burgesses have no privileges beyond the freedom of carrying on trade within the burgh; the fees of admission are, to a stranger, as a merchant burgess, £3. 3., and as a craftsman, £2. 2., and to the sons, sons-in-law, or apprentices of burgesses, one-half of those sums. The magistrates hold courts for civil matters to any amount; in criminal cases their jurisdiction is confined to misdemeanors and offences

against the police, in determining which they are assisted by the town-clerk, who acts as their assessor. The town-house, situated in the central part of the town, is a neat building with a handsome spire, and contains two council-chambers for the transaction of public business, and a spacious hall in which the courts are held. Above these is the prison for debtors, consisting of two apartments; and on the ground-floor are three cells for criminals, all badly ventilated and lighted, and two of which are damp. Campbelltown is associated with Ayr, Irvine, Inverary, and Oban, in returning a member to the imperial parliament. Its parliamentary boundaries extend beyond those of the royalty of the burgh, including the populous villages of Dalintober and Dalaruin. The number of householders of the rent of £10 and upwards, within the royalty, is 165, of whom seventy-four are burgesses; and beyond the royalty, but within the parliamentary boundary, forty.

The PARISH forms a portion of the peninsula of Cantyre, and includes the ancient parishes of Kilkivan, Kilmichael, and Kilchousland, which were united to the ancient parish about the time of the Reformation. It is bounded on the east by the sound of Kilbrandon, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, and is about thirteen miles in length and from six to ten in breadth, comprising an area of eighty-seven and a half square miles. Two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture, heath, and waste. The surface is diversified with hills, rising both from the north and south shores of the bay of Campbelltown, and varying from 800 to 1000 feet in height. Of these the highest is Bengaillin, about a mile from the town, commanding an extensive prospect, embracing, to the north-west, the islands of Isla, Jura, and Gigha; to the north-east, the isles of Arran and Bute, and the district of Cowal, with the Firth of Clyde; to the south, the lowlands as far as Loch Ryan, with Ailsa Craig; and to the south-west, the coast of Ireland, with the isle of Rathlin. Between the town and the bay of Machrihanish, which indents the western shore, is a tract of level ground, about four miles in length and nearly three in breadth, called the Laggan of Cantyre, having an elevation of nearly forty feet above the sea, and the soil of which has the appearance of being alluvial. The soil of the parish is extremely various, but in many parts of considerable fertility; the principal crops are bear, oats, barley, potatoes, which are raised in large quantities, and beans. The system of agriculture is improved, and much of the waste land has been drained. The hills, some of which are cultivated on the acclivities, afford pasturage for black-cattle and sheep. The rocks are chiefly mica-slate, ironstone, porphyry, sandstone, limestone, grey-wacke, and trap; some beautiful varieties of green, brown, and other porphyry occur on the island of Devar. Coal of inferior quality is found within three miles of the town, and there are several mines in operation (formerly wrought by a company) for the supply of the town, to which the coal is conveyed by a canal. Several plantations, chiefly of ash, elm, plane, larch, and Scotch and spruce firs, are in a very thriving state.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Cantyre, of which Campbelltown is the seat, and the synod of Argyll. There are two ministers, one of whom officiates in the Gaelic, and the other in the English language; patron, the Duke of Argyll. The minister of the first charge, which is the Gaelic, has a stipend of £146. 15. 10., whereof about one-third is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and three glebes, valued at £92 per annum: the minister of the second charge has a stipend of the same amount, with a glebe valued at £26. 10. per annum. The Gaelic church, which had been for some time in a dilapidated condition, was rebuilt in 1803, and contains 2000 sittings; the English church, which occupies the site of the ancient castle of the Lords of the Isles, was built in 1780, and contains 1200 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, Independents, and Roman Catholics. The parochial school is consolidated with that of the burgh, and the master, who is appointed by the town-council subject to the approval of the presbytery, has a salary of £34. 4. 4., paid by the heritors and the burgh, together with a house adapted for the reception of boarders, and an excellent garden; his fees average about £150 per annum, out of which he has to pay an assistant. Miss Campbell, of Govan Bank, built two schools at Dalintober, at an expense of £1150; and for their endowment she bequeathed to the Kirk Session the sum of £4600. The same lady left £600 to the female school of industry, £300 towards the support of a parochial missionary, £300 to the Sabbath schools, £600 to the Female Benevolent Society, and £500 to the poor of the parish.

CAMPBELTON, a village, partly in the parish of PETTIE, but chiefly in the parish of ARDERSIER, county of INVERNESS, 6 miles (W.) from Nairn, and 10 (N. E.) from Inverness; containing, with the garrison of Fort George, 1200 inhabitants, of whom 944 are in the village. This place, which is indebted for its origin to the establishment of the garrison, takes its name from the Campbells, Earls Cawdor, upon whose lands it is built, on the eastern shore of a bay in the Moray Firth, remarkable for its picturesque beauty, and frequented as a bathing quarter. The houses are neat, and there are numerous well-stored shops, containing wares and merchandise of all kinds for the supply of the garrison; a subscription library has been established, and the village contains several good inns. From the base of a hill called Cromal or Crombal, which flanks the village on the east, there issues in a continued jet a strongly chalybeate spring, having a high character as a tonic, and which is resorted to by invalids: the summit of the hill commands a very extensive view, embracing parts of seven or eight counties. Campbelton proper, or that part of the village in Ardersier, contains 716 inhabitants; the back street of the village, which is in the parish of Pettie, contains 228, making in all 944, exclusive of the garrison of Fort George. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the herring-fishery, which is carried on with spirit and success; not less than sixteen boats, of twelve tons' burthen, sail to the fishing-stations of Helmsdale and Burgh-Head, each boat taking during the season about 200 barrels, valued at thirteen shillings each. The fishermen of Campbelton are also employed in the white-fishery off the coast, the fish usually taken being haddock, cod, skate, whiting, flounders, and occasionally turbot, halibut, and soles; the produce, after supplying the parish, is sent to Inverness, for which purpose, during the summer, there are lightly-built and fast-sailing vessels. A small coasting-trade is also

carried on, in which three vessels of 100 tons, belonging to a family in the village, are employed, chiefly in the trade with Sunderland. The post-office has a regular delivery; and facility of communication is afforded by the great road from Inverness to Aberdeen, and the military road from Fort George to Perth, which pass through the village; and by a ferry from Fort George to Chanonry Point, in the county of Ross. A court for the recovery of small debts is held every month; and there is a fair, called the Lammas Market, annually on the 12th of August, for lambs, sheep, milch cows, a few horses, cheese, and various wares, and for the hiring of servants.

Fort George, in the parish of Ardersier, was erected soon after the rebellion in the year 1745, with a view to keep the Highlanders in subjection, being founded in 1748 under the direction of General Wade, and completed at a cost of more than £160,000. It is situated on the point of Ardersier, which projects far into the Firth, and commands the entrance of that channel. The buildings, which occupy an area of fifteen acres, form an irregular polygon, defended by six bastions, each named after some distinguished general of the time, and mounting, respectively, 18 twenty-four pounders, 25 eighteen, 22 twelve, and 4 six pounders. On three sides, the ramparts rise almost from the sea, which at any time may be let into the ditch; and on the land side, the fortress is defended by a broad ditch, a covered way and glacis, two lunettes, and a raveline mounting 8 twelve-pounders. The north and south curtains are bomb-proof, and contain each twenty-seven apartments, fifty-two feet in length and twelve feet wide; the grand magazine, which is also bomb-proof, will hold 2472 barrels of gunpowder, and at the eastern extremity are two smaller magazines, containing ammunition for immediate use. The barracks, which are towards the land point, comprise apartments for a governor, lieutenant-governor, fort-major, chaplain, eight field-officers, twenty-two captains, fifty-six subalterns, and 2090 non-commissioned officers and privates. There are also a chapel, brewhouse, bakehouse, and an inn, within the walls. The fortress is now garrisoned generally by depôts of foreign regiments, and at present contains only about 256 inhabitants.

CAMPMUIR, a hamlet, in the parish of KETTINS, county of FORFAR; containing 45 inhabitants.

CAMPSIE, a parish, in the county of STIRLING, 3½ miles (E.) from Strathblane; containing, with the villages of Birdstone, Haugh-head, Lennoxtown, Milton, Torrance, and the Clachan, 6402 inhabitants. This parish, previously to the year 1649, was much larger than at present; and on account of its isolated situation, arising from its natural boundaries, it was distinguished by many peculiarities and singular customs. At the period named, its southern extremity was erected into a new parish called Baldernock, and its eastern extremity united to Kilsyth. It now extends in length about seven miles, and six miles in breadth, comprising an area of 17,000 acres, of which about 7550 are hills, 7550 arable, 500 wood and plantations, and the remainder lakes, &c. The surface consists of two ranges of hills, and the intermediate valley, running nearly from east to west. The highest eminences are those forming the northern boundary, called Campsie fells, rising at their greatest elevation 1500 feet above the sea, and intersected with numerous glens of exquisite beauty, exhibiting a profusion of romantic scenery on their rocky sides. In the glen called Kirktoun glen artificial terraces have been cut, shrouded with ferns, lichens, and all kinds of wild flowers; and numbers of persons resort to it in fine weather, on account of its attractive scenery, and to witness the variety and grandeur of the prospect from the neighbouring heights. The southern range, called the Brae, is a continuation of the braes of Kilpatrick, and rises about 700 feet. The valley is covered throughout with a succession of undulations, reaching to the precipitous sides of the northern fells, whence several burns pour down, three of which, uniting their streams, form the river Glassert, which, after traversing a considerable extent of ground in the parish, falls into the Kelvin near Kirkintilloch.

Near the base of the fells, which are clothed to their summit with rich verdant pasture, the soil is chiefly a light clayey earth, and the subsoil tilly, and exceedingly tenacious; the hillocks and undulations in the strath are frequently a light earth, resting on sand and gravel, and in several places loamy. The southern brae is all under tillage, with the exception of about 500 acres of heath, and 250 of wood, and has a clayey soil on its side towards the Kelvin, which is succeeded by lower grounds of a sandy, gravelly, alluvial, and mossy character, reaching to the neighbourhood of the river. On account of the proximity of the parish to Glasgow, dairy produce forms a leading object; other branches of husbandry, however, share much attention, and all kinds of grain, pulse, and green crops are raised, under the best system of management, and of excellent quality. The Ayrshire breed of cows, without any admixture, is kept for the dairy; the cattle grazed on the hills are mostly West Highlanders, and the sheep the black-faced breed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £18,140. The mineral contents of the district are extensive and valuable, consisting of most of the varieties of the trap rocks, and coal, with the layers of which latter, beds of freestone, aluminous clay-slate, ironstone of the argillaceous kind, and limestone, are found alternating. About 35,000 tons of coal, and large quantities of lime, are every year produced. Alum is obtained from a schist found in the coal strata, and ironstone has been partially wrought lately, and is abundant. The plantations, comprising larch, Scotch fir, spruce, sycamore, oak, and ash, have been much increased since the close of the last century, especially in the vicinity of Woodhead. In the same neighbourhood stands Lennox Castle, on the acclivity of the south brae, 500 feet above the level of the strath, and commanding extensive views. This splendid mansion was finished in 1841, in the Norman style; and nearly opposite is situated the mansion of Craigbarnet, and a little eastward that of Balancleroch; besides which, the parish contains those of Kincaid, Antermony, Glorat House, and Auchinreoch.

The inhabitants are partly employed in weaving, and in mills for cotton-printing, and bleachfields, the operations of which have been greatly extended on account of the large supply of coal and of water. At Lennox-mill, employing 700 persons, every description of cotton fabrics is printed, from the coarsest to the finest, and about 250,000 pieces are every year finished, partly for home use, and partly for exportation. The other establishments are, Clachan bleachfield, commenced in 1819,

for preparing various kinds of muslins for exportation; Kincaid, established in 1785, for bleaching and printing cottons; Lillyburn, commenced in 1831, for the printing of linen and calico shawls and handkerchiefs; and Glenmill, begun in January 1831, chiefly for bleaching book-muslins. There are also works for the manufacture of alum, copperas, prussiate of potash, Prussian blue, &c. A turnpike-road from Strathblane to Kilsyth passes through the parish from east to west, and another crosses this, and runs over the fells, from Glasgow to Fintry and Kippen; the Glasgow road, also, to Stirling, by Kilsyth, passes the south-east corner, and the Forth and Clyde canal on the southern extremity. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Campsie branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Crown; the minister's stipend is about £285, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum. The church formerly stood at the Clachan, but the present edifice was built in 1829, on a far more convenient spot, at Lennoxtown; it is a handsome structure, capable of accommodating 1550 persons, and cost nearly £8000. There is a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school affords instruction in all the ordinary branches of education; the master has a salary of £30, with £18 fees, and the interest of £270 left by Robert Blair, Esq., of Glasgow. Two other parochial schools are supported by the heritors, at Craighead and Torrance, the master of the former of which, in addition to the salary of £41. 5. 11., receives £20 per annum from Messrs. Inglis, who, in connexion with Mr. Lennox, have rebuilt the premises on a much larger scale. There are also two subscription libraries. The remains of two forts of native construction are visible at the base of the Campsie fells; and Roman urns, and coins of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., have occasionally been dug up.

CANISBAY, a parish, in the county of Caithness; including the island of Stroma, a small part of the former quoad sacra parish of Keiss, and the detached places or townships of Auckingill, Brabster, Duncansbay, Freswick, Gills, Huna, and East and West Mey; and containing 2306 inhabitants. The name of this place has generally been supposed to be a corruption of the term *Canute's bay*, from some Norwegian chief who arrived here; but others think it comes from *Canna*, the name of a plant once abundant in the district. In ancient times the parish was portioned into several parts, in each of which there was a religious edifice; and at Freswick are the ruins of an old castle, called Bucholie Castle, which is of great antiquity, and is said to have been inhabited in the twelfth century by a Danish nobleman of the name of Suenus Asteilf. From certain entries in the session records, it is probable that Oliver Cromwell, or some of his officers, were in the parish in the year 1652.

Canisbay is situated in the north-east corner of Scotland, and is the most remote parish in the country. It measures about eight miles in length, from east to west, and its mean breadth is about six miles, the whole containing upwards of 32,000 acres. The parish is bounded on the north by the Pentland Firth, and on the east by the German Ocean; the coast on the north side is in general level, but on the east bold and precipitous. The chief headlands are Grey-head, Skirsa-head, St. John's or Mey head, and the beautiful promontory of Duncansbay head, which last is about two miles in circumference, and is indented with several large ravines. Near it are two rocks surrounded by the sea, called the Stacks of Duncansbay; they are of oval form, and rise fantastically to a great height, attracting swarms of sea-fowl in the spring and summer: on the top of the larger stack the eagle has its habitation. The bays are, Freswick bay, on the east, and Duncansbay and Gills bay, on the north, the beaches of which consist principally of sand and shells. In the interior the land is remarkably level, the Ward or Watch hill being the only considerable elevation, rising about 300 feet above the sea; the loch of Mey, in circumference about a mile and a half, is the sole loch in the parish, and among the few small streams the burn of Freswick is the principal.

Heath and deep moss, with a little coarse grass, cover nine-tenths of the surface; in the cultivated grounds the soil consists in general of a light black loam, with an intermixture of moss. The moor and pasture comprehend about 28,800 acres in a state of undivided common, and open to the cattle and sheep of all the parishioners; the arable land consists of about 3200 acres, the produce of which is bear and oats, with potatoes, turnips, &c. The sheep and cattle, with the exception of a few reared by the large proprietors, are of the native breeds in their worst and most deteriorated state. Agriculture is at a very low ebb; the rotation system is unknown among the people in general, and the crops, for want of manure and good husbandry, are of a very inferior kind. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3675. The prevailing rock is red sandstone; there is also some greywacke, and a tolerable supply of limestone is obtained. The three chief proprietors have all good mansions; that of the Earl of Caithness is Barrogil Castle, an ancient and venerable pile, and the two others are the Houses of Freswick and Brabster. Several boats are regularly engaged in obtaining lobsters for the London market, and there are thirty large boats employed in the herring-fishery, the value of the fisheries being estimated at £1650 per annum. Cod are plentiful on the coast; and coal-fish, or, as they are provincially called, *cuddens*, are at some seasons of the year caught in immense quantities, and are of great use to the poorer inhabitants, as they not only serve for food, but supply plenty of oil for light. The people rely principally upon fishing for their subsistence. There are post-offices at Mey and Huna, the latter of which is seventeen miles and a quarter from Wick; and a turnpike-road runs from Thurso to Huna. Two small fairs for the sale of horses, cattle, and swine are held yearly, one in February, at Freswick, and the other in December, at Canisbay.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Caithness, synod of Caithness and Sutherland; patron, William James John Alexander Sinclair, Esq., of Freswick: the stipend is £205, and there is a manse, with a glebe worth £6 per annum. The church was thoroughly repaired in 1832, and accommodates 512 persons. A parochial school is supported, the master of which has the maximum salary, with the legal accommodations, and £5 fees. There are also two schools maintained by the Society for Propagating Chris-

tian Knowledge, a General Assembly's school, and a parochial subscription library. About a mile and a half to the west of Duncansbay-head stood the celebrated John o' Groat's House, of which nothing but the site remains.

CANNA, an island of the Hebrides, forming part of the parish of SMALL ISLES, in the district of MULL, county of ARGYLL; and containing 255 inhabitants. This island is about thirty miles distant from that of Eigg, and is computed to be four miles in length and one in breadth, containing about 1900 acres; it is partly high and rocky, but affords excellent pasture, and tolerable tillage. The harbour is accounted one of the best among the Hebrides, though difficult of approach in stormy weather, owing to the narrowness of the entrance, and the sunken rocks that lie near it. On the south-east side of Canna is Sand Island, separated by a channel which is dry at low water.

CANNESBURN, a hamlet, in the parish of NEW KILPATRICK, county of DUMBARTON, 1 mile (S. by E.) from New Kilpatrick; containing 33 inhabitants. It is seated on the road from Glasgow to Drymen.

CANONBIE, or CANOBIE, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 6 miles (S.) from Langholm, and the same distance (N.) from Longtown; containing 3032 inhabitants. An ancient priory that was situated here is supposed to have given name to this place, Canonbie probably signifying "the residence of the canons". How long this religious establishment existed before the year 1165, when a grant of land was made by William the Lion, is uncertain. In the year 1533 Henry VIII. claimed it as having belonged at one time, as well as the whole parish, to England; upon which pretence he ordered hostilities to be commenced on the Scottish borders. About the end of the reign of James V., in 1542, after the surrender of the Scottish army at Solway Moss, the English soldiers, upon the same pretext, pillaged and laid in ruins both the monastery and church. The church was dedicated to St. Martin, and was often called the Church of Liddel or Liddal, from the river near which it stood: in the reign of David I., Turgot de Rossedale founded a canonry in connexion with it, which afterwards came into the hands of the monks at Jedburgh, but was dissolved at the Reformation. Canonbie is called *debatable* land; and on account of its exposure to the English borderers, many places of defence were formerly erected, the vestiges of some of which still remain. At a place called Gill-knocky, eastward of Hollows bridge, stands the tower of Hollows, the reputed castle of Johnnie Armstrong, a famous chieftain in the reign of James V., and styled John of Gill-knocky; he was the terror of the western marches of England, and forced the inhabitants of Cumberland, Westmorland, and a great part of Northumberland, to become his tributaries, or annually pay him blackmail. Not far from Penton Linns, on the banks of the Liddel, was the strong tower of Harelaw, the residence of Hector Armstrong, the famous freebooter, who, by bribery, betrayed the Earl of Northumberland into the hands of the regent Murray.

The PARISH is nine miles long and six broad, and contains an area of 23,177 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches, of which 11,774 acres are in tillage, 10,522 in pasture, and 881 in wood. It is bounded on the south and east by the county of Cumberland, from which it is divided by the river Liddel and the river Esk, and by a plantation of above five miles reaching from the Esk to the Sark, which then becomes the boundary. On the north the parish is divided from the parish of Langholm by the Tarras, a very rocky stream with well-wooded banks, anciently a favourite haunt of the freebooters, or moss-troopers. The district may be considered as the low grounds of Eskdale; the surface, however, is uneven, and diversified by a variety of ridges, with the exception of the land on the banks of the Esk, which is generally level. The Esk river, flowing through the middle of the parish from north to south, receives the Liddel nearly at the southern boundary, and falls, at the distance of about seven miles from the parish, into the Solway Firth. Along its course, parallel with which passes the great road from Edinburgh to London by Langholm and Carlisle, is a succession of some of the most varied and beautiful scenery to be met with in any part of Scotland. The Liddel runs between banks adorned with natural wood and plantations, and in several places the channel of the river is much contracted, and, flowing over a bed of limestone, broken into fantastic masses, exhibits a scene of striking interest and beauty when the stream is a little swollen. The SOIL, on the holm-land in the neighbourhood of the rivers, is chiefly light loam, and produces early and rich crops of all kinds, being much favoured by the shelter of a profusion of wood. On the higher grounds it is mossy, wet, and clayey, but, if well limed, produces good crops of oats in dry seasons. This land has been much improved within the last fifteen years by tile-draining, and a large part of it is now capable of bearing crops of all descriptions. The sheep are the Cheviots, the largest of which are often crossed with the Leicester; some of the cattle are the Teeswater, but the Galloway breed is preferred. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9095. Limestone, sandstone, and coal abound, the last in hollows of the transition rocks. In 1847 an act was passed authorizing the construction of a colliery branch of nine miles, to Canonbie, from the Caledonian railway. There are extensive corn-mills at Hollows, near the Esk.

For ecclesiastical purposes, the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Langholm and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch: the stipend is £236. 12. 6., with a manse, and a glebe of twenty acres, valued at £20 per annum. The church is an elegant sandstone building with a tower, erected in 1822, at an expense of £3000, and containing sittings for upwards of 1000 persons. There is a parochial school, in which Greek, Latin, French, and all the usual branches of education are taught; the master has a salary of £31. 6., with the legal accommodations, and fees amounting to about £30. A subscription library, two friendly societies, and a savings' bank are also supported. Among the numerous ruins of defence-towers, the most perfect and the most famed is that of Johnnie Armstrong, sixty feet long, forty-six broad, and seventy-two high; it has two round turrets, with loop-holes at the east and west angles, and was in former times a place of great strength. About one mile to the east of this are the remains of a Roman station, supposed to be the first in the chain from Netherbie to Castle-Over, the upper camp, in the parish of Eskdalemuir. There are also vestiges of a Roman road having passed through the parish of Canonbie, in a direction nearly from north to south. Dr. Russell, au-

thor of the *History of Modern Europe*, who died in 1793, and Mr. Benjamin Bell, the celebrated surgeon, were natives of the parish.

CANONGATE.—See EDINBURGH.

CAOLVALLOCK, a hamlet, in the parish of WEEM, county of PERTH; containing 50 inhabitants.

CAPUTH, a parish, in the county of PERTH; containing, with the villages of Craigie, Fungarth, Kincairnie, Meikleour, and Spittalfield, 2317 inhabitants, of whom 178 are in the village of Wester Caputh, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Dunkeld. This place, called in ancient records *Keapoch*, is said to have been in former times the site of a Pictish town of great strength, named, according to Boetius, *Tuline* or *Tulina*, and the inhabitants of which, who were very numerous, burned and deserted it on the approach of the Romans. It is said to have been situated at a place called at present Inchtuthil, "the island in the flooded stream", and is supposed to be the station described by Tacitus, to which Agricola led his troops after the famous battle with Galgacus. Caputh is mentioned in Mylne's *Lives of the Bishops of Dunkeld* as originally forming a portion of the parish of Little Dunkeld, and as having been erected into a distinct parish, in the year 1500, by Bishop Brown, who at his own cost built a choir, with painted ceiling and glazed windows, and for the support of the minister gave a vicarage which had been formerly united to his see, with four acres of glebe land; and also some rising ground, called the Mute hill, for the erection of a church. This author also informs us, that the parish of Dowally was once a part of Caputh, and that the same bishop built and endowed a church in honour of St. Anne, among the woods of the church lands of that district, in consequence of having heard that the Irish language was spoken in the Highland parts of Caputh.

The PARISH is situated on the northern bank of the river Tay, which forms its boundary for ten miles, from the bridge of Dunkeld, on the west, to the confluence of the Tay and the Isla, on the east; the latter river forms its boundary on the south-east, and the Lunan separates it on the north-east from Blairgowrie. It measures about thirteen miles in length from east to west, and varies in breadth from two to seven miles, comprising 16,000 acres, which form the principal part of the plain of Stormont, a continuation of the vale of Strathmore. The surface is considerably diversified; the portion towards the south-east is nearly level, and consists of rich and well-cultivated tracts, while the northern and north-western parts are hilly, and present many beautiful varieties of Highland scenery, enlivened by refreshing streams traversing the verdant dales. The river Tay, on which and also on the Isla are several fishing-stations, varies in width in this part from 150 to 200 yards, and is distinguished for its striking scenery. Towards the northern boundary, the burn of Lunan, which rises in the Grampians, falls down a precipitous and thickly-wooded glen two or three miles long, and reaches the loch of Craiglush; adjoining this is the fine piece of water called Lows, about two miles north-east of Dunkeld, and not far off is the loch of Butterstone. After passing through all these waters, and connecting them in a chain, the Lunan runs eastward, and falls into the Isla about seven miles from Caputh church.

The SOIL, near the rivers, is a rich alluvial earth, and is much indebted for its fertility to deposits conveyed by the frequent overflowing of the streams. In the lower and level grounds it is in general light and dry, and in the higher parts cold and wet, though, where well cultivated, very fertile. The husbandry is on a superior footing, and excellent crops are raised; bone manure has been extensively applied, and, in some parts, very beneficially as a top-dressing to the pasture. The cattle formerly bred were the Angus dodded sort; but these have been latterly much improved by crosses with the Teeswater and the Ayrshire, and the sheep, which are of various kinds, are gradually improving by the intermixture of Leicester stock. The annual value of real property in the parish is £14,426. The chief rocks are limestone and clay-slate, and the former, which is of good quality, has been extensively quarried for some years, and burnt in kilns the construction of which obtained a premium from the Highland Society some time since. At Newtyle, a quarry of dark-blue slate of firm texture has long been in operation, and the material is in great demand. The mansions are, Delvine House, a plain but pleasant residence, nearly three miles east of the church; Meikleour House, beautifully seated on the north bank of the Tay; Snaigow House, an elegant mansion in the old baronial style, two miles north of the church; and Glendelvine, a modern residence, similar in style to Snaigow. Cattle-fairs are held at Meikleour on the fourth Friday in June, on July 2nd, the third Friday in August, and the fourth Friday in October.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, synod of Perth, and in the patronage of the Crown; the minister's stipend is about £200, with a manse and glebe valued together at £47. 10. per annum. Caputh church, built in 1798, and situated on an eminence near the southern border, is a plain commodious edifice, containing sittings for 800 persons; it has lately been extensively repaired, and improved by the erection of a new porch at each end. The parochial school is in the village of Spittalfield, and affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and £30 fees. A savings' bank was established in 1815, which is now a branch of the National-Security Savings' Bank, and in a flourishing condition. Remains exist of a Roman camp at Inchtuthil, supposed to have been the station of Agricola. It is situated on the north-eastern part of a piece of table-land covering upwards of 200 acres, steep on all sides, and elevated about sixty feet above the plain. It measures about 500 yards square, and the walls, now almost levelled by the plough, were nine feet and a half thick, and built with stones brought from a quarry two miles distant; on the south-eastern side are two tumuli, and a redoubt. There are also in the parish numerous Druidical circles, and cairns, one of the latter of which, called Cairnmure, or the Big Cairn, is the largest in the county, being 456 feet in circumference and fourteen feet in height.

CARA, ARGYLL.—See GIGHA AND CARA.

CARDROSS, a parish, in the county of DUMBARTON; including the villages of West Bridgend and Renton, and the hamlet of Geilstone-Bridge; and containing 4416 inhabitants, of whom 51 are in the hamlet of Cardross, 3¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Dumbarton, on the road to Helensburgh. The name was derived from a compound word in the Celtic language, signifying "the point of the moorish ridge"; the ancient site of the church was on the point formed by the rivers Leven and Clyde, and the

term was probably not inappropriate to the original aspect of the place. Cardross appears to have escaped those bloody feuds which were so common in the surrounding country, not from any security in its position, but from the peaceful disposition of its inhabitants, who, though sometimes visited by predatory bands, furnished no pretext by a sanguinary resentment for the renewal of hostilities. It was the seat of the retirement of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, during the last years of his life, when he frequently indulged in the pleasures of the chase. At the first milestone from Dumbarton along the Cardross road, is a wooded knoll that still bears the name of Castlehill; and though no remains are now to be seen of any building, it is probable that Bruce resided in a castle once standing here. He ended his days at Cardross in 1329.

The PARISH, which is situated on the northern bank of the Clyde, is eight miles in extreme length, and varies in breadth from one and a half to three miles. It contains about 9600 acres, of which one-half are cultivated, and about 150 acres are under plantation. The surface rises from the Clyde by a gentle ascent till it reaches its highest elevation, at the summits of the Kiliter and Carman, in the northern extremity of the parish, about 900 feet above the sea. The shore is marked by the prominent headland of Ardmore, which rises in the Clyde to a height of forty feet, and is connected with the parish by an isthmus running from the flat piece of land by which the rock is surrounded. On the banks of the river Clyde, which is between one and two miles in breadth, and in the interior, the soil is generally a light thin mould; on the higher grounds the soil has a greater depth, and rests chiefly on a tilly subsoil. In the vicinity of the vale of the river Leven, in the south-eastern part of the parish, there is a rich loam, with alluvial deposits. Upon the estates of Dalquhurn and Camis-Eskan are plantations of larch, fir, and oak, in a flourishing state; and the lands of Mildovan, Kilmahew, Kipperminshock, and Ardoch have infant plantations of promising appearance. The progress of agricultural improvement, during the present century, has been very considerable; much waste land has been reclaimed, and the land under cultivation has been benefited by draining and manuring. The live stock consists principally of cattle and sheep, purchased in the Highlands, and which graze upon the extensive tracts of moorland. In the lower parts of the parish, tillage and dairy-farming are to a great extent united, the latter branch having been much encouraged by the introduction of the best Ayrshire cows, and by the cultivation of the most approved bulbous-rooted green crops. The annual value of real property in the parish is £14,375. The prevailing rock is freestone, which in the eastern district is reddish and crumbling, but in other places of a light grey cast and better consistence, and mixed with breccia. The promontory of Ardmore is dark red breccia, with pebbles of quartz; and in the neighbourhood of the Kiliter range are beds of jasper, lying between breccia and sandstone. In some of the glens limestone is found; but the sand and magnesia with which it is mixed render it unfit for agricultural use, although it has been occasionally wrought and burnt to a small extent. The mansions in the parish include the ancient houses of Ardoch and Kilmahew, both now abandoned, and Camis-Eskan; the more modern structures are Keppoch, Ardmore, and Bloomhill. At Dalquhurn works, in the vicinity of Renton, calico-printing, bleaching, and dyeing are carried on, affording employment to between 250 and 300 persons. There is an inconsiderable salmon-fishery on the river Leven, and trout and salmon are taken at Ardmore and Colgrain; but the Yair fisheries on the Clyde, once so celebrated, and confirmed by several royal charters, are now almost unproductive. A fair is held on the first Wednesday in June, for black-cattle, horses, and sheep.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr: the minister's stipend is £155. 8. 9., with a manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £30; the patronage is in the Crown. Cardross church, a very neat structure, was built in 1827, and accommodates above 800 persons. There is a missionary station at Renton connected with the Established Church, and places of worship are maintained in the parish in connexion with the Free Church and United Presbyterian Synod. A parochial school is supported, in which Latin is taught, with the usual branches of education: the master has a salary of £34, about £20 fees, and £15 from a piece of ground granted in the seventeenth century by the family of Napier; also five and a half bolls of barley, and the interest of £100. There are two public subscription libraries, one in Renton, containing 1000 volumes, and the other at Geilstone, with 400 volumes; also a Sunday-school library of 200 volumes. The poor have about £250 a year, the proceeds of a bequest left by Mrs. Jane Moore. Near Renton stands the ancient house of Dalquhurn, the birthplace of Dr. Tobias Smollett; and near the house a Tuscan column has been erected, which bears an elegant Latin inscription in memory of the novelist, who died at Leghorn in 1771.

CARESTON, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, 4 miles (W.) from Brechin; containing 218 inhabitants. This place, originally *Caraldstone*, of which its present appellation is simply a contraction, derived that name from a stone erected over the grave of Carald, a Danish leader, who was slain here in his flight from the battle of Aberlemno, in the reign of Malcolm III. The parish is about three miles in length, and one mile in average breadth, comprising 2056 acres, of which 1422 are arable, 280 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The surface rises in gentle undulations, from its southern boundary, towards the north, and, near its termination in that direction, declines gradually to the confines of the parish of Menmuir. The Noran rivulet, which has its rise in the Grampians, flows with a rapid current through the lands, and near the southern limits of the parish falls into the river South Esk, which also intersects the parish, and forms part of its southern boundary. This rivulet passes over rock or gravel, and is remarkably limpid. The soil is chiefly a rich black loam, interspersed with some small tracts of moor; and the chief crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips: the system of agriculture is improved, and draining has been extensively practised. The farm-buildings are generally commodious, and on two of the farms are threshing-mills, one of which is driven by water. The lands are inclosed partly with stone dykes, and partly with hedges of thorn. In general the cattle are of the native black breed; there are few sheep pastured on the lands: considerable attention is paid to the dairy, and large quantities of butter and cheese are sent

to the Brechin market. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2717. The principal substrata are of the old red sandstone formation, interspersed with beds of what is by some considered to be lias; in the higher lands large blocks of trap rock are to be met with, with boulders of granite, basalt, and greenstone.

The plantations, which are in a thriving state, are chiefly pine and larch, with birch, elm, beech, and Scotch and spruce firs; and on the demesne of Careston Castle are lime, ash, poplar, plane, and Spanish and horse chesnut, some of which have attained a considerable growth. Careston Castle, mainly erected by one of the Earls of Crawfurd in the fifteenth century, is a spacious mansion, with two boldly projecting wings connected by a corridor in front; the west wing, which is the more ancient, is supposed to have been added by one of the Carneggy family, and the eastern by Major Skene soon after he purchased the property. The mansion has a stately grandeur of appearance, and contains numerous elegant apartments, elaborately decorated. Above the mantel-piece in the drawing-room is a representation of the royal arms of Scotland, which appear to have been granted to the first Earl of Crawfurd; in the dining-room are the armorial bearings of the Earl of Airlie, and over what was formerly the grand entrance to the castle are those of Carneggy of Balnamoon. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £158. 7. 6., of which one-half is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum: patron, the Earl of Fife. Careston church, erected in 1636, and repaired in 1808, is a plain old structure, and although partially repaired at different times, is cold and uncomfortable during winter; it is conveniently situated, and contains 200 sittings. The parochial school affords instruction to about sixty children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £12. The late David Skene, Esq., bequeathed £250 in aid of the funds of the Kirk Session.

CARGILL, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 7½ miles (N. by E.) from Perth; containing, with the villages of Burreltown, Wolfhill, and Woodside, 1642 inhabitants. This place, the name of which, of Celtic origin, signifies a village with a church, originally formed a portion of the parish of Cupar-Angus, from which, according to ancient records, it was separated prior to the year 1514. It was for many generations the chief seat of the family of Drummond, of whom Annabella, daughter of Sir John Drummond, was married to Robert III., King of Scotland, and crowned with that monarch at Scone in 1390; she was the mother of James I., from whom descended the royal family of Stuart. Stobhall, the seat of the Drummonds, now almost in a ruinous state, came into the possession of the family by the marriage of Sir John Drummond with Lady Mary, eldest daughter of Sir William de Montifex, lord justiciary of Scotland. The ancient mansion, which appears to have been built at different periods, is romantically situated on a narrow tongue of land, on the banks of the river Tay.

The PARISH, which is in the valley of Strathmore, is about six miles in length, and four in average breadth. Its surface is diversified, and the parish is bounded on the west and north-west by the Tay, and on the north by the river Isla, which flows into the Tay about half a mile above the village of Cargill. The land rises by a gradual ascent, from the margin of the river Tay, for nearly a mile, till it attains an elevated plain, varied with occasional eminences interspersed with small glens; the Sidlaw hills form the eastern boundary. The scenery is pleasingly enriched with plantations, chiefly of Scotch fir, with coppices of birch and oak; the native woods, which were formerly extensive, and afforded secure concealment to Sir William Wallace and his adherents from the pursuit of their enemies, are greatly diminished. The soil, along the banks of the river, and on the other low lands, is a humid clay, but fertile, producing abundant crops of grain, and gradually inclines, as the ground ascends, to a rocky marl; towards the base of the hills it is a light dry gravel, and, on the summit of the elevated plain, partly loam and moorland. The system of agriculture is in an improved state, but much yet remains to be done. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7786. The Tay abounds with salmon, of which there is a valuable fishery, and with trout and pike, and is a favourite resort for anglers. Near the west end of the parish it flows over a rugged basaltic dyke, where it forms a fine cascade called the Linn of Campsie. In another part it is crossed by the Perth and Forfar railway, which thence intersects the parish, on its way to Cupar-Angus. The substratum of the parish is chiefly freestone, of good quality, and of excellent colour, which has been extensively wrought: limestone is also found, but it is not much in operation; and rock marl of a reddish colour is abundant, and might be rendered available to the improvement of the moorlands in the upper parts. The only manufacture carried on is the weaving of linen for the Dundee manufacturers, which affords employment to a few families.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunkeld, synod of Perth and Stirling; the patronage is in the Crown, and the minister's stipend is £224. 16., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £14 per annum. Cargill church is a neat and well-arranged structure, erected in 1832, and situated on the sloping bank of the river Tay. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £15, to which Lady Willoughby de Eresby adds £10 for teaching the poor gratuitously. There were traces, till within the last few years, of a Roman station and road; but under the extension and improvements in agriculture, they have been almost entirely obliterated. Near the Linn of Campsie was an ancient cell dependent on the abbey of Cupar-Angus; but only very slight vestiges of it can be traced. Stobhall gave the title of Baron to the Earls of Perth, who were Lords Drummond and Stobhall, till the forfeiture in 1746.

CARLAVEROCK, in the county of DUMFRIES.—See CAERLAVEROCK.

CARLOPS, a village, in the parish of LINTON, county of PEEBLES; containing 153 inhabitants. This village is irregularly built on the banks of a rivulet falling into the North Esk. It is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in weaving cotton for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley, and coal and limestone are wrought in the immediate neighbourhood. Carlops is a popular abbreviation of *Carling's Loups*, localities in the vicinity, so named in allusion to acts of a witch of former times,

who is said to have furnished to Allan Ramsay the character of Mause in the *Gentle Shepherd*, the scenery of which poem is in the neighbourhood. Near the village is a rock of freestone, impending over a narrow glen; it is called Harbour Craig, and, in this sequestered place, has a strikingly romantic appearance.

CARLUKE, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of LANARK; including the villages of Braidwood, Kilcadzow, and Yieldshields; and containing 4802 inhabitants, of whom 2090 are in the village of Carluke, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Lanark. The name appears to have been derived from the word *Caer*, signifying "a hill", and *Luac*, "Luke", in reference to the dedication of the church, and to the elevated site of the parish. The first historical traces of the district are connected with the reign of David I., when the founder of the Lockhart family, whose descendant is still the principal heritor, came into Scotland with some other Norman families and settled here. The lands of Kirkton, in the parish, anciently belonged to the abbey of Kelso, and were erected into a barony in 1662, by Charles II., in favour of Walter Lockhart, a cadet of the family of Wicketshaw, at that time the proprietors. By a charter of Robert I., that monarch granted to the monks of Lesmahagow ten merks yearly from the revenue of his mills at Mauldslie, in Carluke, for supporting the expense of lights at the tomb of St. Macute; and in a subsequent charter of the 8th of March, 1315, ten merks yearly were bestowed upon the same monks, from the mills, to supply eight wax lights for the tomb on Sundays and festivals. In this reign, also, the church, with all its rights, was given by the king to the monks of Kelso, who performed its duties by a curate, and continued in the possession of its revenues till the Reformation.

The PARISH is about eight miles long, from east to west, and about four and a half broad, containing 15,360 acres. It is bounded on the south-west by the Clyde, and on the west by Garrion Gill. The surface is considerably diversified, consisting of level ground, acclivities, hills, and valleys, clothed in many parts with luxuriant pasture, and ornamented with picturesque scenery, interspersed with numerous neat and comfortable cottages, and elegant mansions, and enlivened and irrigated by the beautiful meanderings of the Clyde. Close to this river is a long narrow tract of sloping ground of rich quality, after which the land rises in an eastern direction, 400 or 500 feet above the sea. From the highest point of this land, along which runs a ridge of sandstone, a level is continued as far as the village, terminating in an extensive hill called the Law of Mauldslie; and at the back of the village, the surface again rises towards the east, and terminates in a wild moor. The principal hills are Kilcadzow, Lee, King's, and Mauldslie, the last of which is the most lofty, rising upwards of 800 feet above the level of the sea. The most interesting view of the district is from the Lanark and Glasgow road, on the opposite side of the Clyde, from which point are seen the banks of the river, adorned with fruit and forest trees, and the numerous rills issuing from the concealed and romantic glens and ravines, and eventually falling into the Clyde.

In the neighbourhood of the river, the soil is a rich loam; generally, it is various; in some parts, light and sandy, and famed for its large crops of apples and pears. The whole rests on a subsoil of clay, of widely different appearance and quality; grain to a large amount is produced, and potatoes, turnips, and hay are likewise raised. The system of husbandry here followed, on account of the peculiar character of the soil and other circumstances, is somewhat different from that generally used in other districts. A rotation of crops is not much approved; the course preferred, except on the rich tracts near the Clyde, is to convert the land into permanent pasture, breaking it up only every fifth or sixth year for a crop of oats. The annual value of real property in the parish is £13,437. The rocks consist of limestone, sandstone, and ironstone, which, with various kinds of coal and clay, are found in large quantities. The limestone, with one exception, all lies under the coal, which latter is quarried to a very great extent, and is of excellent quality. Between the coal and limestone the beds of sandstone occur, which, with numerous layers of freestone, supply the best materials for building. A ridge of trap runs eastward from Hillhead to Bashaw, and quartz and agate are both found in the old red sandstone. One of the chief mansions is *Mauldslie Castle*, built in 1793 by the Earl of Hyndford, an elegant structure ornamented with turrets, and situated in a well-wooded park, through which the Clyde flows for about a mile. The mansion of *Milton-Lockhart*, lately built, stands upon a point of land projecting into the valley of the Clyde, and beautifully skirted with deep glens and thick woods; the proprietor has built a bridge of three arches over the river, after the model of Bothwell bridge. *Braidwood House* occupies an eminence above the same vale, and is a handsome and commodious structure. Carluke was erected in 1662 into a burgh of barony, under the name of Kirkstyle, with the privilege of holding a weekly market, and a fair twice in the year: a tax of sixpence in the pound, on house-rent, is levied for the support of constables, and for cleaning and lighting the streets. The population of the town, a few years ago, was insignificant; but there is now a variety of good shops, and a post-office has been established under Lanark. The inhabitants of the parish are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in quarrying freestone, limestone, ironstone, and coal. Fairs are held, one on the 21st May, and another on the 31st October, at which there is a very considerable traffic in milch-cows. The Stirling and Carlisle turnpike-road, and the road between Glasgow and Carnwath, run through the parish; as does also the Caledonian railway, which presents great facility of intercourse.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lanark, synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the patronage belongs to the Lockhart family of Lee and Carnwath, and the minister's stipend is £262, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum. Carluke church, which is a substantial building containing 1000 sittings, was built in 1799, at an expense of £1000. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod and the Synod of United Original Seceders; also a parochial school, in which Latin is taught, with all the usual branches of education, and the master of which has a salary of £34, and £50 fees, with a house and garden. A parochial library was founded in 1827, and a society for the promotion of useful knowledge in 1836; there is also an agricultural society, instituted in 1833, for the purpose of encouraging improvements in the breed of cattle. The great

Roman road, through Clydesdale, to the wall of Antoninus, passed through the parish; not far from it, at Cairney Mount and at Law, several coffins have been found, constructed of large stones, and containing urns and ashes. Flint arrow-heads, hatchets, and numerous coins of both silver and gold, of Roman origin, have been also found, at Burnhead and Castlehill. In a dell in the parish is a very ancient tower called Hallbar, fifty-two feet high, and twenty-four feet square on the outside, having a vault beneath, and three apartments, the uppermost of which has an arched roof; it is supposed, from mention of it in a deed dated 1685, to have been attached to the barony of Braidwood. At Hanghill, near Mauldslie Castle, is an old burying-ground several acres in extent, covered with large trees sixty or seventy feet high, and in which the two last Earls of Hyndford were interred. On the estate of Milton-Lockhart part of an ancient fort still remains, in which the celebrated William Wallace once found refuge from the pursuit of his enemies. Major-General Roy, the celebrated engineer, and author of a standard work on Roman Antiquities, was a native of Carluke.

CARMICHAEL, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of Lanark, 5 miles (S. E.) from Lanark; containing 874 inhabitants. This place derives its name from St. Michael, to whom its first church was dedicated. The remains of antiquity of which historical use can be made, are very few; in the south-west corner of the parish are vestiges of a camp and military station, and a few years ago a large coffin constructed of sandstone was found, but destitute of any mark to guide opinion as to its probable origin. On the summit of the lofty mountain of Tinto is a cairn, or heap of stones; and in some parts are stone crosses, all of which point out the places of military occupation and engagement, concerning the particular facts of which nothing determinate is on record. The ancient and illustrious family of Carmichael occupy the most prominent place in the civil history of the parish: one of its members, John, second Lord Carmichael, born in 1672, was created Earl of Hyndford in 1701, and filled a succession of honourable and important offices to the time of his death, which took place on his estate here.

The length of the parish, from south-west to north-east, is six miles, and its extreme breadth nearly five miles; containing about 11,630 acres. It is bounded on the north by the Clyde river, from its confluence with Douglas water to Mill-hill, and is intersected by the roads from Carlisle to Stirling, and Edinburgh to Ayr. The surface presents numerous irregularities, consisting of hill and valley, breaks, and sweeping undulations, crowned in the south-eastern part by the celebrated mountain of Tinto, rising to an elevation of about 2400 feet. This majestic hill, the name of which is said to signify "the hill of fire", from the fires formerly kindled upon it, commands an interesting and extensive view of the lower elevations of Carmichael, Drumalbin, Whitecastle, Crossridge, and Stonehill hills, all in the parish, the ground gradually sinking to the northern extremity. The climate is cold; the surface is covered in many parts with poor pasture, and only in the highly cultivated grounds has an agreeable aspect. In the vicinity of the Clyde the soil is thin and sandy; in other parts a good deep loam; but in the arable districts generally, damp and clayey, resting upon an impervious till or ferruginous clay, with a considerable mixture of marine stones. The number of acres under cultivation is, 5924 arable, and 4807 pasture; 926 acres are occupied by plantations, which consist of oak, ash, elm, plane, beech, alder, poplar, birch, and horse-chesnut. The crops generally raised are oats, barley, bear, peas, potatoes, turnips, rye-grass, and meadow hay, the first of which greatly predominates; the cattle are of the Ayrshire breed, and the sheep are the black-faced, with a few Cheviots. The system of agriculture is excellent, numerous improvements having been introduced of late years. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5280.

The prevailing rock is the old red sandstone, which is good for building houses or fences, and is abundant in the hills of Carmichael, Whitecastle, and Drumalbin; felspar porphyry, in some places, lies near the sandstone, and in the Crossridge hill is a stratum of clay-slate, passing into greywacke slate. Blocks of quartz are sometimes to be seen, exposed by the action of the streams; and blocks of gneiss have been found, deposited in alluvial soil, whither it is supposed they were carried by the violence of the rivers. There are quarries of limestone and sandstone. Carmichael House, an ancient and magnificent baronial residence, now deserted, for many generations the seat of the family of the same name, is encompassed by aged and lofty trees, and extensive grounds and plantations, which were greatly improved by John, Earl of Hyndford. The mansion of Eastend, comparatively a modern structure, is elegant and commodious. There is a tan-work in the parish, in a prosperous state; also an establishment for the currying of leather, which is carried on with considerable profit. At Carmichael Mill is a foundry, which supplies most of the iron-work for threshing-mills and other machinery used in the parish; and there are thirty hands employed as weavers. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lanark, synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the patronage is exercised by Sir W. Carmichael Anstruther, Bart., and the minister's stipend is £225. Carmichael church, a cruciform building erected in 1750, is in good repair, and accommodates between 400 and 500 persons; the manse was built at the same time, and considerably enlarged some years ago. The glebe is valued at £20 per annum. There is a parochial school, in which the classics, French, and mathematics are taught, with all the usual branches of education; the salary is £32, with more than the legal accommodations, and about £26. 8. fees. Another school, at Ponfeigh, is supported partly by the heritors; and there is a savings'-bank, established in 1814.

CARMUNNOCK, a parish, in the Lower ward of the county of Lanark; containing 717 inhabitants, of whom 390 are in the village, 5 miles (S.) from Glasgow. The name of this place is supposed to have been derived from the compound Gaelic word *Caer-mannock*, signifying "the monk's fort". The remains of antiquity here bear testimony to the settlement and military operations of the Romans; vestiges of a military road and camp are still to be seen on the estate of Castlemilk, and pieces of ancient armour, with a variety of utensils, have been found. In the reign of William the Lion, the manor was held by Henry, son of Anselm, who assumed the name of Henry of "Cormanock". Some time before the year 1189, he granted the church to the monks of Paisley, with half a carucate of land, and a right of

common, and directed that his remains and those of his wife should be interred in the monastery. The church was held by the monks till the Reformation.

The PARISH is about four miles long, from north-east to south-west, and averages about two miles and a half in breadth. It contains 3540 acres, of which 3025 are arable, and under a regular system of cultivation, 315 wood, and 135 pasture, the remainder being roads, &c. The surface is considerably elevated, and exhibits a succession of hill and dale, varied with extensive and flourishing plantations, and enlivened by the beautiful meanderings of the river Cart, on the western boundary of the parish, which here borders on Renfrewshire. From the summit of Cathkin-hill, near the eastern boundary, at an elevation of nearly 500 feet above the sea, the prospect embraces parts of sixteen counties, the nearer view consisting of the city of Glasgow, with its surrounding villages, the towns of Rutherglen and Paisley, and the vale of Clyde from Hamilton to Dumbarton. The parish abounds with springs, and there are five public wells of good water in the village: the only river running through the parish is a small stream called the Kittoch. The soil, which is generally uniform, consists of good earth, about six or seven inches deep, and resting upon a superior whinstone rock, which extends throughout the parish. In some spots, it is more moist and clayey, with a retentive bottom, yet yielding excellent crops when well drained and manured; in a few places it is considerably mixed with sand. Crops of all kinds are raised, which, on account of the highly cultivated state of the soil, are of the first description; and the greatest encouragement is given to dairy-farming, both for the superior profit it brings to the tenant, and for the manure: the cows are all of the Ayrshire breed. Many improvements have taken place in agriculture within the last few years, and furrow-draining with tiles has been extensively practised. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5511. There is a considerable quarry of freestone of good quality; and on the estate of Castlemilk excellent limestone and ironstone are found, the latter of which has been partially wrought. The village population are chiefly hand-loom weavers: an annual fair was formerly held.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, J. S. S. Stuart, Esq. The stipend is £152. 17. 6., of which £39. 10. 10. are received from the exchequer. The church, which is situated in the middle of the village, was built in 1767, and repaired in 1838; it is a neat structure, considering the date of its erection, and seats about 450 persons. An excellent manse has been lately built, and there is a glebe valued at £19 per annum. There is a parochial school, in which the usual branches of a plain education are taught; the master has the maximum salary, and about £32 fees, with a house and garden. An old thorn-tree here is much regarded, as marking out the spot from which Mary, Queen of Scots, was a spectator of the defeat of her army at the battle of Langside.

CARMYLE, a village, in the parish of OLD MONKLAND, Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 4½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Glasgow; containing 238 inhabitants. This village, which is remarkable for its beautiful situation, and fine southern aspect, is seated on the north side of the Clyde, and owes its origin to the establishment of a muslin manufactory, about the year 1741, by Mr. Mackenzie, a merchant of Glasgow.

CARMYLIE, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Arbroath; containing, with the hamlet of Graystone, 1107 inhabitants. The name is supposed to be derived from a Celtic word, signifying "the top of a high rocky place", which description answers to a castle formerly standing here. At Carbuddo, not far from the parish, are the remains of a camp, indicating the occupation of the ground in ancient times by the Romans, who are said to have reduced the forts of Carmylie and Carnegie in the year 139. At one period the lands belonged to the abbey of Aberbrothock, whence the monks came to perform divine service at a chapel here, more ancient than the abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and called in old writings "Our Lady's chapel of Carmylie"; its site is occupied by the present church. The PARISH is about six miles long, and its mean breadth three miles. It is bounded by portions of eight parishes, and includes part of the range of the Sidlaw hills, exhibiting a series of acclivities, which are cultivated throughout, and rise 200 feet above the lowest ground in the parish. These hills are nearly all of equal height, and are about 580 feet above the sea, commanding on one side a beautiful and extensive prospect of the Grampian mountains, and on the other, of the German Ocean, the coast of Fife, and, sometimes, the Lammermoor hills. The only stream of any note is the Elot, or Elliot, which rises in a moss called Diltymoss, and after a course of about eight miles falls into the sea at Arbilot.

The soil most prevalent is a dark rich-looking mould, which receives its hue, partly from a mixture of moss, and partly from moisture; a light dry soil is found on some of the higher slopes, and in the valleys near the streams is a rich fertile mould, with alluvial deposits. There are about 200 acres of moss, many hundred acres of moor, and 355 acres of plantation, consisting of Scotch and spruce fir, larch, and the ordinary kinds of hard-wood. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, turnips, potatoes, hay, and peas. Great improvements have been effected within the last half-century, by the conversion of pasture into arable land, by draining marshes and mosses, and reclaiming wastes; also by inclosures, the erection of good farm-buildings, and the introduction of the best system of cultivation. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8928. The subsoil in many parts is a stiff retentive clay, requiring frequent and deep draining. The rock most common, especially in the higher lands, is the red or grey sandstone, covered with the whinstone called scurdy. At Conansythe a large quantity of steatite has been found, of red hue, variegated with white veins. There are several good quarries in the parish, regularly worked, the stone and slate of which are suited for pavement, and for columns, balusters, and various other ornaments in buildings: the produce is sent to the large towns in Scotland, and to London; the slate is of every size, colour, and texture, and many pieces of it, beautifully variegated with spots, when polished resemble a fine marble. The parish contains two convenient and elegant mansions, built of the native sandstone. That of Guynd is situated on the north bank of the Elot river, and ornamented with several beautiful plantations; the other, Conansythe, stands on high ground, and com-

mands an interesting view of the vales of the Lunan and the Brothock. The population has greatly increased within the present century, an increase arising from the manufacture of coarse linen, such as sheetings, dowlas, Osnaburghs, &c., and from the large number of hands employed in the quarries above referred to: these quarries, however, are not so much wrought as they were, owing to the great quantity of useless stone that lies above the valuable kind. A yearly cattle-market is held about the end of the month of April, or the beginning of May.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Arbroath, synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8. or upwards, of which a portion is received from the exchequer; there is a good manse, built in 1820, and the glebe is valued at £30 per annum: the patronage is in the Crown. Carmylie church, which is conveniently situated, is a substantial building of ancient date, accommodating 500 persons. A congregation has been formed here in connexion with the Free Church. There is a parochial school, in which Latin and all the branches of an ordinary education are taught; the master has the maximum salary, with about £18 fees, and a house and garden. A library was instituted in 1828, and is under the direction of the Kirk Session, and a committee appointed by the subscribers. At the Den of Guynd are the remains of a fort called Dunhead, supposed to be of Caledonian origin, and afterwards to have been occupied by the Danes; it is of triangular form, and appears to have been encompassed by a ditch and wall. Urns and human bones have been found in the neighbourhood, the bones supposed to be the remains of Danes who fell in the battle of Barrie, when the Danes were defeated by Malcolm II. There are several chalybeate springs, the strongest of which is one in the den of Guynd.

CARNBEE, a parish, in the district of St. Andrew's, county of Fife, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Pittenweem; containing 1043 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, is about four miles and a half in length, and nearly of equal breadth, comprising about 5600 acres, of which more than 3000 are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of a moderate proportion of woodland and plantations, good meadow and pasture. Its surface is diversified with hills of conical form, the most conspicuous of which is Kellie Law, rising to the height of 810 feet, and commanding from the summit a fine view of the Firth of Forth, the German Ocean, and the coasts of Haddington and Mid Lothian, with the city of Edinburgh in the distance. Nearly one-half of this hill is arable, and the remainder is covered with verdure to the summit. The hills of Carnbee Law, Cumner, and Gelland are of similar form, rising to a considerable height, and affording excellent pasturage. The lands are watered by several small burns, which flow in various directions. The soil is mostly fertile; in some parts a clayey loam, in others a rich black mould of great depth. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips; and the pastures generally are luxuriant: the system of husbandry is greatly improved. Around the mansions of the principal proprietors may be seen the remains of some fine specimens of ancient timber, and the plantations that have been formed are in a thriving state. The annual value of real property in the parish is £11,390. The substrata are chiefly coal, which is generally prevalent throughout the parish, and of which two mines are in operation; and limestone and freestone of excellent quality, which are both extensively quarried.

Kellie Castle, for many generations the baronial seat of the Earls of Kellie, and now the property of the Earl of Mar and Kellie, was once a noble mansion, containing many stately apartments: it is situated near the base of Kellie Law, in a richly-wooded demesne. Balcaskie House, near the southern boundary of the parish, is surrounded with grounds tastefully laid out; and Pitcorthie House and Gibliston are also handsome residences. The village, which is small, is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the coal-works. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife: the minister's stipend is about £238, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum; patron, Sir Ralph Abercromby Anstruther, Bart. The ancient church has been replaced by a neat structure, erected in 1794. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the school fees average £25. Among distinguished persons connected with the parish, have been Thomas, the musical Earl of Kellie; Dr. George Sibbald; Sir William Bruce, the architect; Hugo Arnot, author of *State Trials;* and Archibald Constable, the eminent publisher, who was a native of Carnbee.

CARNIE-HILL, a village, in the parish of Auchtergaven, county of Perth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Dunkeld, on the road to Perth; containing 133 inhabitants. This village, which is situated on the summit of an elevated ridge, at whose base is the village of Bankfoot, is almost identified with that place. It is of recent origin, having, like Bankfoot, been built within the present century, on land belonging to Mr. Wylie. The houses are neat, and, from their elevated site, command extensive and finely-varied prospects of the adjacent country, which is well cultivated, and abounds with interesting scenery. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving for the manufacturers of Dundee, Arbroath, and other towns.

CARNOCH, or Strathconon, a quoad sacra parish, 20 miles (W.) from Dingwall; consisting of parts of the parishes of Contin, Fodderty, and Urray, county of Ross and Cromarty; and containing 563 inhabitants. The district is about eighteen miles in length, and ten in breadth; it takes its second name from the river Conon, and wholly consists of moor pasture, with the exception of a few patches of arable land. The estate of Strathconon, which forms nearly the entire parish, consists of 69,896 acres; of these, 68,005 are hills and moor, 972 arable land and green pasture, and the remainder lochs. The population is agricultural, and the farmers forward their produce to the Inverness sheep and wool market, and the Moor of Ord cattle-markets. Ecclesiastically, Carnoch is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross. The church is a plain building, erected in 1830 by the Parliamentary Commissioners, and contains 330 sittings. The stipend of the minister is £120, and he has a manse, a glebe of the annual value of £2, and grazing for two cows and a horse: the patronage is in the Crown. There is a school, endowed by the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge.

CARNOCK, a parish, in the district of DUNFERMLINE, county of FIFE, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Dunfermline; containing, with the villages of Carnock and Cairney-hill, and the hamlet of Gowkhall, 1270 inhabitants, of whom 184 are in the village of Carnock. This place originally included only the barony of Carnock, and the lands of Blair, and Easter and Wester Camps; but in 1650, the Pitdennies, the lands of Luscar, and those of Clune, which formed part of the parish of Dunfermline, were annexed to this parish by act of the presbytery. The barony formerly belonged to Lieut.-Col. John Erskine, whose eldest son, a distinguished member of the bar, and professor of Scottish law in the university of Edinburgh, built the old mansion of Newbigging, now a farm-house. Mr. Erskine, after residing at this place during the intervals of his professional avocations, and having here composed his *Institutes of Law*, removed to Cardross, where he died in 1767. The parish, which is situated at the western extremity of the county, is about three miles in length, and measures nearly the same in average breadth, comprising about 2260 acres, of which 1060 are arable, 450 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture. Its surface is pleasingly undulated, in some parts having a considerable elevation. Camps Hill and Carnie Hill form a continuous range of rising ground, embracing a prospect of the Firth of Forth, with the adjacent country from Stirling on the west to Edinburgh on the east. The Luscar Know and the Clun of Newbigging are the most elevated points, and command views of the Ochils, Ben-Lomond, and the Pentland hills. The streams are small; the Ink Craig, near the village of Carnock, is remarkable for the black colour of its water, which for ordinary purposes is sometimes used as ink.

The soil is extremely various, but generally productive, and in some parts richly fertile; the system of agriculture is in an improved state, and the crops are oats, barley, wheat, and beans, with potatoes and turnips. A considerable number of sheep are pastured; the cattle are chiefly of the Fifeshire and Teeswater breeds, but few are reared, though great numbers are fattened for the markets. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3126. Coal is diffused throughout, and formerly there were five mines in operation; the only one at present wrought is on the lands of Blair, consisting of four separate seams, the uppermost of which is a blind coal, three feet in thickness, and is used chiefly by brewers and maltsters. The other seams are household coal of different qualities, and the lowest is found at a depth of twenty-three fathoms. Sandstone, limestone, and varieties of trap, are among the rocks, and freestone is quarried in several places; in some, susceptible of a high polish. Seams of ironstone, varying in quality and thickness, are to be met with in several parts. The plantations are in a thriving state, and are chiefly larch, spruce, and Scotch firs, oak, beech, elm, chesnut, and ash; of these, the firs, oak, and beech, of which there are many stately trees in the plantations formed by Mr. Erskine, seem best adapted to the soil.

The principal seats are, Carnock House, a small but handsome mansion; Blair House, a neat substantial building, erected about the year 1815; and Luscar House, a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, lately erected. The village of Carnoch is pleasantly situated on a rivulet of that name, over which is a bridge, supposed from an inscription on one of the stones to have been first erected about 1638: a post-office, subordinate to that of Dunfermline, was established in 1838. The manufacture of table-linen, and table-covers of cotton and worsted, affords employment to more than 200 of the inhabitants, in hand-loom weaving for the wholesale houses at Dunfermline. A fair for cattle and for general business is held on the 26th of May, or, when that day falls on Sunday, on the preceding Saturday. Facility of communication is afforded by the Stirling and Dunfermline railway. Ecclesiastically, Carnock is in the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife: the minister's stipend is about £155, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £24 per annum; patron, John A. Stuart, Esq., who is also the proprietor of a third part of the parish. The church, erected in 1841, is a handsome cruciform structure in the Norman style, with a graceful spire, and contains 400 sittings, with arrangements for the erection of a gallery, if requisite, for 200 more. In the churchyard are considerable remains of the ancient church. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church; also, in the village of Cairney-hill, a meeting-house in connexion with the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school is attended by about sixty children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £16. In the village is a parochial library containing 250 volumes. Some Roman coins, and fragments of urns, were discovered in the parish by the plough about the year 1820; and it is supposed from the name of a farm in the parish, called Camps, that there may have been a military station.

CARNOUSTIE, a village, and for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of BARRY, county of FORFAR, 2 miles (E.) from Kirktown of Barry; containing 1268 inhabitants. This place is on the eastern coast, about three miles north of Buddon Ness at the mouth of the river Tay. For some years past it has been resorted to for bathing, and its smooth, sloping, sandy beach renders it peculiarly adapted to the purpose; the number of visiters has latterly increased, owing to the facility afforded by the Dundee and Arbroath railway, which passes through. The village itself formed the parish, and the inhabitants, both male and female, are for the most part employed in hand-loom weaving in their own dwellings; their manufacture is principally brown and white linen, for the markets of Dundee and Arbroath. Carnoustie has lately been made a post-town. It contains places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, and the Synod of United Original Seceders. There are, a subscription school, with a dwelling-house for the teacher attached; a school in connexion with the Free Church; a Free Church library, and a savings' bank. In the immediate vicinity of Carnoustie, a name signifying "the cairn of heroes", are vestiges of a camp, and several tumuli, where it is said the remains were deposited of the Danes who fell under their leader Camus, when vanquished by the Scottish army commanded by Malcolm II.

CARNWATH, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of LANARK; including the villages of Braehead, Forth, Newbigging, and Wilsontown; and containing 3550 inhabitants, of whom 766 are in the village of Carnwath, 26 miles (S. W.) from Edinburgh. This place is supposed to have derived its name from an ancient

cairn, situated to the west of the present village, and near a ford (*wath* in Saxon) across the burn now called Carnwath, which stream, previously to the construction of the bridges, was passable only here. The castle of Cowthalley, in the parish, was for many years the baronial residence of the Sommervilles, one of the most opulent and powerful families of the country in the twelfth century, and of whom William, the first baron, was the firm adherent of Robert Bruce during the disputed succession to the crown. It was burnt in one of those inroads of the English which so frequently occurred; but at what time, or by whom, it was rebuilt, is not distinctly recorded. This castle was often the temporary residence of James VI., while pursuing the diversion of hunting, for which the neighbourhood was peculiarly favourable. The foundations only can now be traced, from which it appears to have been a fortress of considerable extent, surrounded by a deep fosse, and accessible by a drawbridge on the western side.

The PARISH is about twelve miles in length, from north to south, and about eight miles in breadth, comprising an area of about 31,750 acres, of which about one-third are in cultivation, upwards of 20,000 acres uncultivated, about 500 acres in wood, and ninety undivided common. Its surface is varied, consisting partly of level and partly of rising grounds, the former having an elevation of 600 feet above the sea, and the latter of 1200 at the highest point; but there are no mountains or detached hills in any part. The principal rivers are the Clyde and the Medwin, which form part of the southern boundary. There are numerous springs of excellent water, affording an abundant supply; and also some possessing mineral properties, which have not attracted much notice. The only lake of any consideration is Whiteloch, to the west of the village: it covers about thirty acres of ground, and is of great depth in some parts; the shores on the south and west are richly wooded, and the surrounding scenery is diversified. In one part of the parish the soil is a strong wet clay; in another, a deep rich loam; and in other parts, light and gravelly, intermixed with portions of moss. The chief crops are barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips, with a little wheat; the rotation system of husbandry is practised, and bone-dust has been extensively introduced as manure, and with much success. Great attention is paid to the management of the dairy, on most of the farms, under the encouragement of the Highland Society of the district; the cheese made is mostly of the Dunlop kind, and the greater part is sent to Edinburgh. The cattle are of the Ayrshire breed; there are but comparatively few sheep, and these are of almost every variety. The annual value of real property in the parish is £14,207.

The SUBSTRATA are principally coal, ironstone, and limestone, all of which are extensively wrought. The coal and limestone are found in superincumbent strata, on the lands north of the rivulet of Dippool; the limestone occurs at a depth of nearly thirty feet from the surface, in seams about six feet thick, and the coal, under it, in seams of about eighteen inches, wrought for burning the lime. On the other side of the Cleugh burn is a very extensive coal-field, reaching to the northern boundary of the parish, and containing an inexhaustible mine: this mine, till within the last fifty or sixty years, was only partially explored; but on the establishment of a company here for the manufacture of iron, a steam-engine was erected for drawing off the water, and mining operations were conducted on a very extended scale. To the west of this district, at Climpy, is another field of coal, which has also been worked by the company. The ironstone is found in strata of various thickness and quality; in some parts occurring in the form of tessellated pavement, and in others in small detached masses.

The village of Carnwath, in the southern part of the parish, is neatly built, and contains several regular streets, with some handsome houses of recent erection; most of the old houses have been much improved in appearance, and the whole has an air of great cheerfulness and comfort. It is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley. A public library is supported by subscription. A weekly market is held, mostly for the sale of meal and barley; and there are fairs in July, for cows and horses, and for hiring servants; in the middle of August, for lambs and young horses; and in October, and also in February, principally for the hiring of farm-servants. On the day after the August fair, a foot-race and various other sports are celebrated. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Caledonian railway.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Lanark, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Lockhart family: the minister's stipend is £250. 17. 6., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. Carnwath church, erected in 1798, and thoroughly repaired in 1833, is a plain neat edifice, adapted for a congregation of about 1100 persons, but almost inaccessible to a great portion of the population. Chapels in connexion with the Established Church have been built at Wilsontown and Climpy; but the latter is fast falling into a state of dilapidation. There is a place of worship for New Light Burghers on the road to Wilsontown, and the parish also contains a place of worship in connexion with the Free Church. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34, with £34 fees, and a house and garden. The ancient cairn from which the parish takes its name is of elliptical form, and on the summit is an opening, from which was a descent by a flight of steps to the bottom. It is surrounded by a deep fosse and high mound, and is supposed to have been formed as a place of security in time of war, and for concealment of treasure. The late Sir N. M. Lockhart planted it with hard-wood trees. Among the few other remains of antiquity in the parish is the beautiful aisle of the old church, which was founded in 1386, and was endowed and made a collegiate church for a principal and six prebendaries in 1424 by Lord Sommerville, who also connected with it a provision for the maintenance of eight poor aged men. The aisle is in good preservation, and displays some interesting details in the decorated English style. It has been the sepulchral chapel of the Sommerville and Dalziel families, and of the Earls of Carnwath, and is now the burying-place of the family of Lockhart.—See WILSONTOWN, &c.

CAROLINE-PLACE, a village, in the parish of ST. MARTIN, county of PERTH; with 99 inhabitants.

CARRIDEN, a parish, in the county of LINLITHGOW, 1½ mile (E.) from Borrowstounness; containing, with the villages of Blackness, Bridgeness, Cuffabouts, Grangepans, and Muirhouses, 1208 inhabitants. It derived its name either from the specific character of the locality, or from its being a military station in connexion

with the wall of Antonine, which extended into this parish, nearly to Carriden House. There are now no remains of the wall, but several Roman antiquities have been discovered at different times, including a gold coin of the Emperor Vespasian, a Roman altar without inscription, a brass sword, several vases, and other relics. Few events of historical importance have occurred in connexion with the parish, except such as are closely identified with the castle of Blackness, which, with the village, is noticed in a separate article. The parish extends for three miles along the southern shore of the Firth of Forth, and is about two miles in breadth, comprising an area of 2719 acres, of which 2550 are arable, with some fine tracts of meadow and pasture; 113 woodland and plantations; and the remainder roads and waste. The surface is varied, rising from the shore for nearly a mile in bold undulations, which, as they approach the south-west, near Linlithgow and Borrowstounness, attain an elevation of 519 feet above the sea, and form part of the Irongath hills; towards the east they gradually subside into gentle acclivities. At high water the shore is a narrow margin of sand, gently sloping, and at low water expanding into a considerable tract of soft sleechy matter, a mixture of alluvial soil and sand; the sandy margin is gradually becoming firmer and more stony, from the encroachment of the sea.

The soil varies from a light sand to a rich and fertile loam, and, in some parts, to a heavy clay; the system of agriculture is in a highly improved state, and the crops are grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips. Some attention is paid to the rearing of live stock: the sheep, small numbers of which are pastured on the grass-lands, are generally of the black-faced kind; the cattle are the short-horned, occasionally intermixed with others from the north. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4510. The plantations consist of oak, ash, elm, beech, plane, lime, and larch, for all of which the soil is tolerably well adapted. There are several quarries of freestone for building, and whinstone for the roads, which are worked for use in the parish. Coal is every where abundant, and has been wrought from a very remote period: within the present century, not less than ten collieries have been opened, at a short distance from each other; but only four, of which two belong to the Duke of Hamilton and two to John Cadell, Esq., of Grange, are at present in operation. Ironstone, also, is wrought to some extent. Carriden House is an ancient mansion with modern additions, situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and embellished with the windings of the Carriden burn, the banks of which, though of small extent, are beautifully picturesque. At the village of Grangepans, the making of salt is carried on; there were formerly six pans, but only four are now in operation. Near Blackness is a valuable field of clay, twelve feet in depth, affording materials for the making of bricks and tiles; the produce amounted in 1834 to 150,000 bricks, 200,000 roofing-tiles, and the same number of draining-tiles, since which time the demand has much increased. At Bridgeness is a pier for the shipping of coal and salt, and the landing of lime and manure; it has been enlarged by the proprietor, and with it is connected a tramway, about a mile in length, from the collieries. Facility of communication is afforded by the road from Linlithgow to Queensferry, which passes through the south-eastern portion of the parish. On the lands of Capt. Hope, some stake-nets were laid down a few years since; and more recently similar nets have been laid down from the point of Blackness: the quantity of salmon taken has occasionally been considerable.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Linlithgow, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale: the minister's stipend is £249. 17., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum; patron, the Duke of Hamilton. The church is a neat plain structure, erected in 1766, about half a mile from the old church, the burying-ground of which is still used; it contains 458 sittings. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34, with a house, and an allowance in lieu of garden, and the fees average about £8 per annum. There is a good parochial library. Col. Gardiner, who was killed at the battle of Prestonpans in 1745, was a native of this parish; Dr. Roebuck, of Sheffield, the original founder of the Carron iron-works, and associated with the celebrated Watt in some of his improvements on the steam-engine, is buried in the churchyard; and the late Rear-Admiral Sir George J. Hope was proprietor of Carriden House.

CARRINGTON, or PRIMROSE, a parish, in the county of EDINBURGH; containing, with the villages of Carrington, Thornton, and Whitefaugh, 616 inhabitants, of whom 161 are in the village of Carrington, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Dalkeith. A very large part of the lands, at an early period, was the property of William, Lord Ramsay, who was created Earl of Dalhousie and Lord Carrington in 1633, and from whom the estate was purchased by Sir Archibald Primrose, ancestor of the Earls of Rosebery. James, the successor of Sir Archibald, was created Viscount Primrose in 1703. The parish measures about three miles and a half in extreme length, from east to west, and two miles in extreme breadth, from north to south. On the north-east it is bounded by the parish of Cockpen, on the north and west by Lasswade, on the west by Penicuick, and on the south and east by the parishes of Temple and Borthwick, where the boundary is formed by the South Esk river winding along the romantic and finely-wooded grounds of Rosebery and Arniston. Numerous rivulets flow through the lands into the South Esk, but none of them are of sufficient importance to require particular description. The soil is generally fertile: the number of acres cultivated is about 3360, and in wood about 400. Of late years, the lands have undergone great improvement; much attention has been given to furrow-draining, and other agricultural improvements have been introduced. There are two proprietors of land, the Earl of Rosebery, and Robert Balfour Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq., the latter of whom is resident in the parish: Robert Dundas, Esq., also, of Arniston in the neighbouring parish of Temple, possesses part of the lands in this parish along the banks of the South Esk, including Carrington mill and lands. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4617. Whitehill, the seat of Mr. Ramsay, a splendid mansion of recent erection, is situated towards the northern boundary of the parish, in the vicinity of Roslin and Hawthornden. It is in the style of architecture that prevailed in the reign of James VI.; the building is of noble dimensions, and forms at once a monument of the refined taste of its proprietor, and the eminent architectural abilities of Mr. William Burn. The parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dalkeith, synod

of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of the Earl of Rosebery. The minister's stipend is about £160, of which about one-third is payable from the exchequer; with a manse built in 1756, and a glebe worth about £20 a year. Carrington church, a neat structure, was erected in 1711. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average £10 per annum.

CARRON, a village, and the seat of extensive iron-works, in the parish of LARBERT, county of STIRLING, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Falkirk. This village, which is situated on the north bank of the river Carron, about three miles from its influx into the Forth, and has every facility of obtaining water-power, and an easy transit for produce, became in 1760 the seat of the iron-works so well known as the most important and extensive in the kingdom. These works were originally established by a company consisting of Messrs. Roebuck, formerly of Sheffield, and afterwards of Birmingham, Mr. Garbet, merchant of the latter place, and Messrs. Cadell, of East Lothian. The company was incorporated by charter, in 1773, with a capital of £150,000, raised in shares of £250 each; and having engaged workmen from Sheffield and Birmingham, it carried on operations under the superintendence of Mr. Gascoigne, son-in-law of Mr. Garbet, on a very extensive scale. The smelting of iron-ore, and the manufacture of cast-iron goods of every description, are carried on to a great extent; about 10,000 tons of pig-iron are annually made, and the manufacture of malleable iron from scraps, which is of more recent introduction, is also extensive. Among the articles produced are cannon, mortars, howitzers, and carronades, which last derived their name from this establishment; shot, shells, and other implements of war; steam-engines, sugar-mills, sugar-pans, agricultural implements, with various articles for domestic use, anchors, anvils, and axles. There are four blast furnaces (two of them adapted to the use of the hot blast) and four cupola furnaces, all of which have water-wheels for propelling the machinery. A steam-engine, also, of gigantic power, is incessantly at work, day and night, for the production of blast; and fifteen air furnaces are in operation. There are mills for boring cylinders and pipes, and the various reservoirs for the supply of the works cover about 100 acres of ground; the entire number of persons employed is more than 1000. The foundry is connected with the collieries of Kinnaird and Carron Hall, by a substantial tramway of two lines; and, by another, with the shipping wharf on the Forth and Clyde canal, at Bainsford, whence produce is sent to Glasgow, Liverpool, and other places. Goods for London are sent to Grangemouth in barges down the river Carron, which is navigable up to the works during the flow of the tide. In 1846 an act was passed for the construction of a line of railway from the Edinburgh and Glasgow line near Polmont to the Scottish Central railway near Larbert, with branches to the Falkirk iron-works and the Carron iron-works.

CARRONBRIDGE, a village, chiefly in the parish of MORTON, and partly in that of DURISDEER, county of DUMFRIES, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Thornhill; containing 254 inhabitants. This place takes its name from its bridge over the Carron water, which separates the parishes of Durisdeer and Morton. It is situated in the southern extremity of the former parish, and on the western boundary of the latter, a short distance east of the river Nith.

CARRONSHORE, a village, partly in the parish of LARBERT, but chiefly in that of BOTHKENNAR, county of STIRLING, 3 miles (N.) from Falkirk; containing 838 inhabitants, of whom 453 are in Bothkennar parish. This village is situated on the north bank of the river Carron, about a mile below the Carron foundry. Ironstone, limestone, and other materials for the Carron works, are landed here, and also lime and manure for the neighbouring farmers. Goods from the foundry are occasionally shipped here, but the greater part of the produce is shipped at Grangemouth and at the Forth and Clyde canal. There is a dry dock at Carronshore for repairing vessels. The inhabitants are chiefly connected with the iron-works, in which many of them are employed, and also in the collieries in the neighbourhood, belonging to the company.

CARSEBURN, a village, in the parish and county of FORFAR, 1½ mile (N. E.) from the town of Forfar; containing 108 inhabitants. It lies on the northern extremity of the parish, and on the borders of that of Rescobie. The road from Forfar to Brechin passes a short distance on the east.

CARSETHORN, a village, in the parish of KIRKBEAN, stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 13 miles (S.) from Dumfries; containing 157 inhabitants. This place is situated on the shore of the bay of Carse, on the eastern coast of the parish, and is inhabited chiefly by persons engaged in the coasting-trade, in which three small vessels are employed, averaging about fifty tons' burthen. The exports are mostly grain and other agricultural produce, to Glasgow, Cumberland, and Liverpool, and the imports are principally coal. A pier of wood has lately been constructed, for the accommodation of the farmers in the neighbourhood, in sending their live stock by the Liverpool steam-packet, which makes two voyages weekly during the summer, and one during the winter. The bay affords good anchorage to vessels in unfavourable weather; many from Dumfries, in contrary winds, take shelter, and others, bound for that port, wait in the bay for the spring tides.

CARSPHAIRN, a parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 12 miles (N. W. by N.) from New Galloway; containing, according to the census of 1841, 790 inhabitants, of whom 103 were in the village of Carsphairn. This parish, which was separated from the parishes of Kells and Dalry in 1627, is supposed to have derived its name from the erection of the church and village on a small level plain, at that time overgrown with fern. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Ken, and on the north and west by Loch Doon and the county of Ayr; it is nearly circular in form, about ten miles in length, and nearly nine in breadth, comprising about 56,000 acres. With the exception of a small tract of arable land around the village, the surface is mountainous and hilly. The highest of the mountains is Cairnsmuir, which has an elevation of 2696 feet above the sea, commanding an unbounded view in every direction except the south-west, where the prospect is obstructed by the mountain of Carlines Cairn, nearly equal in height. The lower hills are covered with heath; but those of greater elevation are clothed with verdure to their summits, affording excellent pasturage for sheep and black-cattle. The river Deugh, which descends from

the northern heights with great rapidity, takes a south-eastern course, and flows into the Ken; and the parish is also intersected by numerous mountain streams, some of which abound with trout. For the most part the scenery is wild, with few old trees, and but very small patches of modern plantations. The lands are principally sheep-walks, which have been improved by surface-draining, and the parish is almost entirely pastoral. About 30,000 sheep of the black-faced breed are regularly pastured, and a very considerable number of cattle of the Highland breed are kept during the winter, and in summer sent to the English markets. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5414.

The substrata are chiefly greywacke and granite. A rich vein of lead-ore has been discovered on the lands of the Honourable Col. M. Cathcart, who has spared no expense in bringing it into successful operation, for which purpose he has employed a number of miners, chiefly from Wanlockhead and Leadhills. Ironstone has also been found on the same estate. Buildings have been erected for crushing, washing, and smelting the lead-ore, on the most approved plans, and for separating the silver from the lead, under the superintendence of skilful overseers. Cottages for the workmen have been built on the spot, with a schoolmaster's house, and spacious schoolroom for the instruction of their children; and the proprietor gives a liberal salary to the master and mistress. Since the last census, the population of the parish has increased from 790 to not less than 1000, owing to the success of the lead-mining works. There is a post-office, a branch of that of Ayr, and facility of communication is afforded by the road from Ayr to Dumfries and Kirkcudbright. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is £182. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £27 per annum; patrons, the Crown and the Forbes family of Callendar. Carsphairn church, which is nearly in the centre of the parish, is a plain structure, erected within the last twenty or thirty years, and containing 400 sittings, to which Col. Cathcart has added a gallery for the accommodation of his miners. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, also the interest of £500 bequeathed by the late Mr. McAdam of Castle-dykes, and the fees average about £15. The poor have the proceeds of various bequests amounting to £800, of which £500 were left by Mr. McAdam. The chief remains of antiquity are cairns, in some of which, on their removal, stones in the form of coffins were found, containing human bones; there are also remains of a Druidical circle. The late Dr. Jackson, professor of natural philosophy in the university of St. Andrew's, was a native of the place.

CARSTAIRS, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of LANARK; including the village of Ravenstruther, and containing 950 inhabitants, of whom 350 are in the village of Carstairs, 4½ miles (E. by S.) from Lanark. The name is most probably derived from the word *Car*, or *Caer*, signifying "a fort", and *stair*, or *stairs*, "a possession"; descriptive of an estate or possession in a fortified place. The ancient occupation of the district by the Romans is evinced by many remains of antiquity, such as coins, baths, &c., but chiefly by the military station called Castle-dykes, and a Roman camp on the farm of Corbie Hall. Castle-dykes is situated on the right bank of the river Clyde, the southern boundary of the parish; and from it a road ran across Clydesdale, passing the Clyde near Lanark, and running over Stonebyre hill, after which it crossed the Nethan. A road to and from Corbie has been distinctly traced for many miles; and from the concurrent opinions of antiquaries, this station is identified with the ancient *Coria*, a town of the *Damnii*, through which ran the great road from Carlisle to the wall of Antoninus. In the twelfth century, the manor and church belonged to the Bishop of Glasgow, whose right was confirmed by bulls from several popes. After the death of Alexander III., Bishop Wishart, with the consent of Edward I. of England, who had come to the north to settle the dispute between Bruce and Baliol, built a stone castle near the church; and the manor and parish continued the property of the see of Glasgow till the Reformation.

The PARISH, which is of an oblong form, is six miles in length, from north to south, and its average breadth is about three miles. It contains 11,840 acres. The surface is irregular, and is conspicuously marked in some parts by sand-knolls, which rise from fifteen to sixty feet above the general level, and inclose numerous mosses, formed from old woods, vegetable remains carried thither by winds, and the decomposition of plants, with an accumulation of stagnant water. The southern part is picturesque and beautiful, and ornamented by the expansive stream of the Clyde, the banks of which are enriched with fine pasture. On a slope embosomed in forest scenery, and surrounded with plantations, lawns, and shrubberies, stands the magnificent structure of Carstairs House, the approach from which to the village furnishes one of the most interesting prospects in this part of the country. The village itself is remarkable for its neatness, and for the taste exhibited in its little gardens. The river Mouse flows in a western direction through the centre of the parish, amidst dreary tracts of moss, among which it forms many deep pools; trout, pike, and various other kinds of fish are taken by angling.

Near the Clyde the SOIL is an alluvial deposit, bearing very superior crops. Between this and the passage of the Mouse is a continuous bed of sandy earth, chiefly in the form of knolls, on a subsoil of sand and stones; and beyond the Mouse, the soil in the western district is clayey, and in the eastern chiefly a flat moss. The number of acres cultivated, or occasionally in tillage, is 9936; in waste or pasture, 1509; and in wood and plantation, 400: of those which are waste, 500 are supposed to be capable of profitable cultivation. The produce consists of oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, and hay; the cattle are of the Ayrshire kind: all the modern improvements in agriculture have been adopted, and the growth of turnips has been particularly attended to. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6465. The prevailing rock is grey sandstone; there are considerable quantities of whinstone, and some limestone, and in the north-west is a bed of fine clay, near which a tile-work has been erected, where drain-tiles are made. The road from Lanark to Edinburgh, by Carnwath, and also that by Wilsontown, and the road from Glasgow to Peebles, all run through the parish; as also does the Caledonian railway, which affords great facility of intercourse. Carstairs is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lanark

and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, Henry Monteith, Esq. The minister's stipend is about £234, and there is a manse, a well-built structure, with a glebe of the annual value of £35. The church, which was built in 1794, is situated in the centre of the village, on an eminence; it has a handsome spire, and contains 430 sittings. There is a parochial school, in which the classics, practical mathematics, and all the usual branches of education are taught; the master has the maximum salary, with a house and garden, a bequest of £1. 10. a year, and £27. 13. fees.

CARTLAND, a village, in the parish of LANARK, Upper ward of the county of LANARK, 2 miles (N. W.) from Lanark; containing 112 inhabitants. It is situated in the north-western part of the parish, and to the west of the high road between Lanark and Carluke. In the village is a small school, to the master of which the heritors allow £5 per annum, with a house and garden; his fees are about £15. The romantic rocks called Cartland Crags are in this vicinity; they form a deep chasm, supposed to be the effect of an earthquake, and through which the Mouse water finds its way to the Clyde. A bridge of three arches is thrown across the chasm, which is of considerable height; and below is an old narrow bridge with a semicircular arch, said to be of Roman structure. The scenery of the place is finely described in Miss Porter's well-known story of the *Scottish Chiefs*.

CARTSDYKE, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the EAST parish of GREENOCK, burgh of GREENOCK, Lower ward of the county of RENFREW; containing 3651 inhabitants. This place is situated on the Firth of Clyde, and adjoins the town of Greenock, of which it has become a suburb, on the east side. It is also called Crawfurdsdyke, from the erection of a small quay by its proprietor, Thomas Crawfurd, Esq., who obtained from Charles I. a charter erecting his lands here into a burgh of barony. There is a good roadstead, in which ships ride at anchor, and the place has two or three small quays: it was of considerable importance for shipping, before the town of Greenock existed. A mechanics' library here contains nearly 1500 volumes. The parish was separated from Greenock in 1839, for ecclesiastical purposes, and was in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The church, originally in connexion with the Secession Synod, was rebuilt on the same site in 1828, at a cost, including a school-house, of £1052, defrayed by private subscription; it passed from the Established Church to the Free Church, at the time of the Disruption, and contains 906 sittings. Besides the school attached to the church, there are several other schools, affording instruction to a considerable number of children.—See GREENOCK.

CASTLE, a village, in the parish of NEW CUMNOCK, district of KYLE, county of AYR; containing 155 inhabitants.

CASTLECARY, a village, in the parish of FALKIRK, county of STIRLING, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from Falkirk. This hamlet, which is situated at the western extremity of the parish, and on the bank of the Forth and Clyde canal, takes its name from an ancient castle on the line of the Roman road, of which the tower, now inhabited by the Earl of Zetland's forester, is the only remaining portion. On the bank of the canal is a small landing-place for goods and passengers; and in the immediate vicinity are some saw-mills driven by water, in which about sixteen persons are employed, and some freestone quarries which are extensively wrought. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Caledonian, and the Scottish-Central railways.—See FALKIRK.

CASTLE-DOUGLAS, a market-town and burgh of barony, in the parish of KELTON, stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Kirkcudbright, and 89 (S. S. W.) from Edinburgh; containing 1848 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on a gentle acclivity rising from the margin of Loch Carlinwark, originally consisted only of a few cottages called "Causeway End", and subsequently "Carlinwark". It derives its present name from the ancient castle of Threave, formerly the baronial seat of the Douglases, and the last of the numerous fortresses which held out for that family, about the middle of the fifteenth century. The rapid increase of the present town, and its former manufacturing importance, arose from the introduction of the cotton manufacture by its proprietor, Sir William Douglas. This source of employment continued for a time, and added greatly to its population; but the subsequent introduction of the power-loom rendered it impracticable to carry on the works with advantage, in a locality destitute of an adequate supply either of coal or of water, and the manufacture was consequently abandoned. The place, notwithstanding, from its situation in the centre of the county, and its facilities of intercourse, continued to acquire an increasing degree of agricultural and commercial importance; and became, in a very short time, the principal mart of the surrounding districts.

Burgh Seal.

The TOWN is situated on the great road from Carlisle to Portpatrick, and consists of several spacious streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and forming handsome squares, the internal areas of which are laid out in gardens. The houses are well built; and there are several villas in the immediate vicinity, which abounds with pleasing scenery. Gas was introduced into the town by a company in February 1844. A public library is supported, containing about 1200 volumes; and there is also a circulating library. The shops are remarkably elegant, and are well stored with various kinds of merchandise; the post-office is one of the most important in the south of Scotland, and has fourteen branch offices under its control, all of which have a daily delivery. There are three branch banks in the town, namely, of the British Linen Company, the National Bank, and the Bank of Scotland. A savings' bank was opened in 1841, and has now deposits to a considerable amount. The market is on Monday, and is abundantly supplied with grain of all kinds, and other agricultural produce; large numbers of black-cattle, sheep, and pigs are constantly exposed to sale. Fairs are held on the 11th of February if on Monday, otherwise on the Monday following, for horses; on the 23rd of March, for horses and for hiring servants; the first Monday in April, for hogs; the Monday before the second Friday in August, for lambs; the

23rd of September, for horses and for hiring servants; and the Monday after the 13th of November (O. S.), for horses. The fairs were formerly held at Kelton Hill, from which place they were all removed to the town, with the exception of one still held there, in June.

In 1790 the town was erected into a burgh of barony by a royal charter, which was confirmed and extended by a charter dated 1829, and under which the government was vested in a provost, two bailies, and seven councillors, who are elected triennially, on the first Wednesday in September. The magistrates, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole of the burgh, hold courts for the adjudication of civil causes to any amount every Tuesday, and for cases of petty delinquency, and matters connected with the police, as occasion may require; they are assisted by the town-clerk, who acts as assessor. The number of burgesses is about ninety, and their qualification is by a perpetual feu right, or by having a lease, for a hundred years, of a piece of ground within the burgh on which a house has been built. The town-house is a modern building, with a tower and a clock, and was presented to the burgh by the late Sir William Douglas. There is a place of worship for Reformed Presbyterians; and the recent seceders from the Establishment have erected a Free church here.—See KELTON.

CASTLETON, a parish, in the district of MELROSE, county of ROXBURGH; containing 2135 inhabitants, of whom 1030 are in the village of New Castleton, 9 miles (E. by N.) from Langholm. This place derived its name from an ancient castle here, which stood on the east bank of the Liddel, upon a perpendicular precipice upwards of 100 feet in height, and was defended on the west and south by two strong ramparts, and a deep fosse, which are still entire. The parish was anciently denominated Liddesdale, from the river, which runs through it from the north-east to the south. Camps, forts, cairns, and castles remain in various places; and on account of its situation directly along the English border, it was formerly the scene of violent contentions. Hermitage Castle, a building about 100 feet square, protected by a strong rampart and ditch, and standing on the bank of a river of the same name, is said to have been built by Sir Ranulph de Soules, warden of the Border in the reign of David I. One of his descendants, Lord Soules, and also governor of the castle, according to the current tradition, was burnt near the site of a Druidical temple, on a hill here, called Nine-Stone Ridge; and in 1342, Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie was starved to death in the castle by Sir William Douglas, lord of Liddesdale. The castle was visited in 1561 by Mary, Queen of Scots, who travelled from, and returned to, Jedburgh in the same day, over mountains, and through marshes almost impassable. Near it stood the chapel of Hermitage, now a ruin, in the middle of a burying-ground, which is still in use, and in the wall of which is fixed the ancient font. The lands of Liddesdale were annexed to the crown in 1540, by act of parliament, and in 1648 were granted to Francis, Earl of Buccleuch, whose descendant, in 1747, upon the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, was allowed £600 as a compensation for the regality. In January 1649 Castleton kirk sustained considerable injury from the adherents of Cromwell.

The PARISH is the largest and most southern in the county, measuring about eighteen miles long and twelve broad, and containing 65,200 acres. It is bounded on the east by Northumberland, and on the south-east by Cumberland: the southern extremity is nearly of triangular form. The surface is diversified in a high degree; the lower part of the parish is hilly, and in the upper part the country is entirely mountainous, rising abruptly in many instances to a great elevation, and affording excellent pasture for numerous flocks of sheep. The principal mountains are Greatmoor, Millenwood Fell, Tudhope, Windhead, and Tinnis Hill, which last is seen as a landmark from the Solway Firth and Irish Sea: some of these rise as much as 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and give a wild and romantic appearance to parts of the parish. The part inhabited consists of two valleys, one of which, bordering on the river Hermitage, is about ten miles long, from the source of that stream until it loses itself in the Liddel; the banks of the water are clothed with natural wood, which, with the scenery generally, enlivened by the beautiful current, exhibits a rural picture of the most attractive kind. The other valley is that lying along the sides of the Liddel, which river, as well as the Tyne, rises near the head of the parish, on the north-east. The Liddel runs directly west for a few miles, after which it turns to the south; the Tyne takes its course to the east, slowly winding through Northumberland. The country through which the former passes is wild, bleak, and mountainous, and for ten miles the banks are entirely naked; where it is joined by the Hermitage, however, they are covered with trees, and flourishing plantations there constitute prominent features in the improving and beautiful landscape. In addition to these streams are the Tinnis, Blackburn, Tweeden, Kershope (which divides the two kingdoms), and several others, all famed for their supply of trout. There are numerous mineral springs, and several beautiful cascades and waterfalls on the various streams.

The SOIL varies considerably, that in the neighbourhood of the rivers being soft and rich, while the higher grounds exhibit a poorer mould; in some parts it is of a mossy character. Most of the arable land lies on the banks of the rivers; wheat of average quality has been produced, but the ordinary crops are barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips. The mossy ground is esteemed for pasturing black-cattle and sheep; the cattle are chiefly of the Galloway, Dutch, and Highland kinds, many of which last are brought by the farmers from the Falkirk and Doune markets, and supported during the winter upon coarse hay and other fodder, then fattened on the pastures, and sold towards the end of summer. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,126. Several plantations have been made of Scotch fir, spruce, larch, oak, ash, and beech, which are for the most part in a flourishing condition; and the natural wood consists of some of the same species, with a considerable quantity of alder. There is a large supply of limestone of various qualities, which is wrought to a great extent on the estates of Lariston and Thorlieshope: coal is obtained on the estate of Liddelbank; and there are quarries of freestone in every direction, except at the head of Hermitage, where is nothing but blue whinstone.

The village, the building of which was commenced in 1793, by the Duke of Buccleuch, consists principally of two streets, named the Liddel and the Hermitage. Several other streets cross these at right angles, and in the centre is a market-place called Douglas-square, the

buildings round which consist of two stories. There are also smaller squares near each extremity of the main street. Fairs for the sale of sheep are held twice a year, and three for hiring servants in April, May, and November, respectively; and the Eskdale and Liddesdale Farmers' Association meet once in every three years at Castleton. Sheriff circuit small-debt courts, for the recovery of sums not exceeding £8. 6. 8., are holden in the village on the first Tuesday of April, of August, and November. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Langholm, synod of Dumfries, and the patronage is exercised by the Duke of Buccleuch; the minister's stipend is £250, with a good manse, and a glebe of twenty-five acres. Castleton church, built in 1808, accommodates between 600 and 700 persons, and occupies a convenient situation, at the junction of the Liddel and the Hermitage. The United Presbyterian Synod have a place of worship. There is one principal parochial school, with three auxiliaries: the salaries of the masters amount to £51, of which the head master receives £30, leaving the remaining sum to be equally divided among the other teachers; the fees of the four schools are about £70. A good subscription library has also been established in the village. Dr. Armstrong, author of the *Art of Preserving Health*, was a native of Castleton.

CASTLETOWN, a village, in the parish of CRATHIE and BRAEMAR, district of KINCARDINE O'NEIL, county of ABERDEEN, 57 miles (W.) from Aberdeen; containing 124 inhabitants. This village is situated on the southern bank of the Dee, and on the great military road leading from Blairgowrie to Fort George and Aberdeen. It is usually termed Castletown of Braemar. The ancient castle of Braemar, from which the village has its name, standing on a gentle acclivity below the village, in a pass between two hills, was formerly the seat of the Earls of Mar, who possessed the neighbouring lands, and was converted after the Revolution into a garrison for the intimidation of the Highland chieftains. It was leased to government in 1748, for ninety-nine years, for barracks, and was afterwards occasionally occupied by soldiers. The spot is shewn here where, in 1715, the Earl of Mar raised the standard of the Pretender; and about a mile and a half down the valley is a steep rock called "Charters' Chests", so named from a cave in it, of difficult access, where the charters which pertained to the Invercauld property were deposited during the rebellion of the earl. There is a post-office, with a daily post to and from Aberdeen; and three fairs are held annually, two of them chiefly for cattle, and the other for cattle and sheep. An ordained missionary, supported by the Royal Bounty, regularly officiates in this district; there is also a chapel for Roman Catholics. Near the village are the ruins of an old castle said to have been built as a hunting-seat for King Malcolm Canmore, who erected a bridge here over the Cluny water, which stream falls into the Dee at a short distance to the north.

CASTLETOWN, a village, in the parish of OLRICK, county of CAITHNESS, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Thurso; containing 477 inhabitants. This is a remarkably neat and thriving village, situated near the south coast of Dunnet bay. It owes its advancing prosperity to its proximity to the valuable quarries of Castlehill, of which the stone is known by the name of Caithness pavement. A church has been built at the east end of the village, in which, also, is the parochial school; and a female school has been partially endowed.

CATHCART, a parish, partly in the Lower ward of the county of LANARK, but chiefly in the Upper ward of the county of RENFREW; including the villages of New and Old Cathcart, Clarkston, Crosshill, Crossmyloof, Hanginshaw, Langside, Millbridge, and Netherlee; and containing 2349 inhabitants, of whom 174 are in Old Cathcart, 3 miles (S.) from Glasgow. This place, which is supposed to have derived its name, of Celtic origin, from the situation of its castle on the river Cart, is of remote antiquity. It appears at an early period to have formed part of the possessions of Walter, lord high steward of Scotland, who in 1160 granted the church, together with all its dependencies, to the abbey of Paisley, which he had founded. The remainder of the lands became the property of the ancient family of Cathcart, of whom Sir Alan, in 1447, was raised to the peerage by James II. under the title of Lord Cathcart; the estates were alienated by Alan, the third lord, in 1546, and then belonged to the Semples for several generations. Of the Cathcart family, who have again become owners of the castle, three was killed in the battle of Flodden Field in 1513, and another in the battle of Pinkie in 1547; the fourth Lord Cathcart distinguished himself at the battle of Langside, and the eighth lord, as colonel of the Scots Greys, contributed to the victory obtained over the rebel army at Sheriffmuir. William, the tenth lord, who commanded the British forces at the taking of Copenhagen in 1807, was on that occasion created Viscount Cathcart, and in 1814 Earl Cathcart: he died in 1843.

The PARISH, which is about five miles in length, and from one and a half to two miles in breadth, is bounded on the north and east by the county of Lanark. Its surface is beautifully diversified with gentle undulations, and detached hills of greater elevation, cultivated to their summits; and the lands are intersected with the windings of the river Cart, in some parts flowing with gentle course through verdant meadows, and in others forcing its way between rugged and precipitous banks thickly wooded. The number of acres is 2950, of which, with the exception of about 90 in woodland and plantations, and about 60 in lawns and pleasure-grounds, the whole is arable and in cultivation. In general the soil is fertile: the system of agriculture has been greatly improved; the rotation plan of husbandry is prevalent, and the lands have been rendered more productive by furrow-draining. The chief crops are oats, potatoes, wheat, and hay, in regular succession, for which ready sale is found in the markets of Glasgow and other towns. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8925. The substratum is part of the coal basin which extends from the hills of Campsie, on the north, to those of Cathkin, on the south; there are several coal-mines in the parish, but none at present in operation. Limestone and freestone are also abundant, and a large quarry of the latter, at Crosshill, is extensively wrought. In the channel of the Cart are numerous minerals, of which a valuable collection was presented by Lord Greenock, now Earl Cathcart, to the Hunterian museum of Glasgow. Cartside Cottage, the residence of Earl Cathcart, is a handsome seat, near the remains of the ancient castle, which, from its strength, has resisted all attempts to remove it, and still forms an interesting ruin, defended on two sides by the precipitous banks of the river. Aikenhead

is also a handsome and spacious mansion, consisting of a centre and two wings, finely situated, and surrounded by a large demesne tastefully embellished with wood and plantations. The principal manufacture is hand-loom weaving, in which about one hundred families are employed at their own dwellings for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley. On the river Cart is an extensive paper-mill, originally established by a French refugee in 1685, and on the same stream is a mill for the manufacture of snuff. There are also extensive corn-mills; and on the river, just before it enters the parish of Eastwood, is a bleachfield, at Newlands, but the persons employed in it mostly belong to Pollockshaws.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Glasgow, synod of Glasgow and Ayr: the minister's stipend is £276, with a manse, built in 1818, and a glebe valued at £16. 10. per annum; patron, John Gordon, Esq. Cathcart old church, which contained only 150 sittings, and was greatly dilapidated, was taken down, and the present church erected, in the year 1832, at an expense of £2500, by the heritors; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains 1000 sittings. The parochial school was built in 1830, at a cost of £500; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £15. The Cathcart Club, which holds its annual meetings in Glasgow, generally distributes about £25 per annum among such of the needy families in the parish as do not apply for parochial aid. On the hill of Langside are some remains of what is supposed to have been a Roman camp, and which, from its having been occupied by Mary, Queen of Scots, while an anxious spectator of the battle of Langside, is called by the people Queen Mary's camp. A Roman vase of elegant workmanship was discovered about the commencement of the present century, by the late minister of the parish, when digging for the foundation of a house at Wood-End, and is now in the Hunterian museum. On the farm of Overlee, on the north bank of the Cart, numerous subterranean buildings have been found; the sides were from four to five feet in length, faced with undressed stone, and in the floors, which were paved with thin flags, were excavations as if for fire-places, in which ashes were found. The Rev. Principal Carstairs was a native of the parish, of which his father was minister.—See CLARKSTON, LANGSIDE, &c.

CATHCART, NEW, a village, in the parish of CATHCART, county of RENFREW, ½ a mile (W.) from Old Cathcart; containing 280 inhabitants. This village is of very modern date, and is indebted for its origin to the opening of a new line of road into the county of Ayr, which is carried over the river Cart, near this place, by a neat bridge, erected in 1800. The inhabitants were greatly increased in number by the opening of a coal-mine in the immediate vicinity, in which the greater portion of them were employed; but this work has been suspended in its operation.

CATRINE, a manufacturing village, and formerly a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of SORN, district of KYLE, county of AYR, 2½ miles (E. by S.) from Mauchline; containing 2659 inhabitants. This place, which, prior to the year 1786, contained only the two families of the miller and the blacksmith of the parish, is indebted both for its origin and progress to the establishment of the cotton manufacture, at that time, by the late Claud Alexander, Esq., of Ballochmyle, and David Dale, Esq., a merchant of Glasgow. The works, after being carried on for a few years, were purchased from the original proprietors by Messrs. Finlay and Company, of Glasgow, who enlarged the concern, and brought it to its present flourishing condition. The buildings are spacious, and replete with machinery of every kind. Two water-wheels, each fifty feet in diameter, estimated at 200-horse power, have been erected for giving motion to the machinery; and two steam-engines, of sixty-horse power each, have been added, to secure the continuance of the work under any failure of water. In the bleaching-works, also, the requisite machinery is propelled by a water-wheel of thirty-two feet diameter, and by a steam-engine of twenty-eight horse power. Every process of the cotton manufacture is carried on, with the utmost regularity; the raw material sent from Glasgow is spun, woven, bleached, and finished, either for home consumption, or for exportation to foreign markets. In the bleaching-works, which were established in 1824, in addition to the goods produced in the cotton factory of this place, all the cloth manufactured at the other works of the company are bleached; the process is carried on within the walls, at all seasons of the year, and from 150 to 200 acres of land, which would be requisite for the exclusive purpose of a bleachfield, are thus appropriated to agricultural uses. The number of persons employed in both the works is 960.

The village, which alone constituted the parish, is pleasantly situated in an extensive and picturesque vale, through which the river Ayr pursues its winding course, and is neatly built on the north bank of the river, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is lighted with gas, from a work belonging to the inhabitants, which is considered by competent judges the best constructed of any in Ayrshire, both in regard to the quality of the gas manufactured, and the economy of its production. There are two public libraries, containing each a collection of from 600 to 700 volumes, and supported by subscribers; a philosophical library; and a library in connexion with a Sunday school. Many of the inhabitants are employed in hand-loom weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley, and several in the various trades requisite for the supply of the population; a sub-post has been established, and there is an excellent market on Saturday for provisions of all kinds. The ecclesiastical parish was in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. A chapel of ease was built by Mr. Alexander, in 1792, at an expense of £1000; and was purchased sixteen years ago by the feuars of the village, who are bound by their feu disposition to erect a church, and inclose a piece of land for a burying-ground. It is a substantial edifice, and, by the addition of galleries about twelve years since, is adapted for a congregation of 1160 persons. A convenient place of worship has been built for members of the Free Church, which is calculated to contain 978 persons; and there is also a neat church belonging to the United Presbyterian Synod, affording accommodation for 650. Here are three public schools, and a school for the young persons employed at the works is supported by the proprietors. A friendly society was established in 1829; it has a fund of £300, and has proved very beneficial in obviating necessity for parochial aid. In 1834 a female society was established, under the act of George IV. and William IV.; this possesses a fund of

£120, and has been of great benefit to many families. The late Dugald Stewart, the eminent professor of moral philosophy at Edinburgh, had a summer residence here, which still remains in the possession of the family, but is let to a tenant, his son Colonel Stewart having built an elegant mansion about a mile distant from the village, where he resides.

CATTERLINE, a village, in the parish of KINNEFF and CATTERLINE, county of KINCARDINE, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Stonehaven; containing 79 inhabitants. This village is situated on the eastern coast, and chiefly inhabited by fishers, who have two boats, and take cod, ling, skate, haddock, and various kinds of shell-fish. A small harbour has been formed by the erection of a pier, at the expense of Viscount Arbuthnott, which affords facilities for the landing of coal, lime, and other necessary supplies; and from the natural advantages of the situation, there is great probability of its further extension. A coast-guard station has also been established here.

CAULDHAME, a hamlet, in the parish of KIPPEN, county of PERTH; containing 70 inhabitants.

CAUSEWAYHEAD, a village, in the parish of LOGIE, counties of CLACKMANNAN and STIRLING, 1 mile (N. by E.) from Stirling. It takes its name from its situation, being the head of the long causeway of Stirling. In the neighbourhood is a sandstone quarry, the material of which is used for ordinary purposes.

CAUSEYSIDE, a village, in the parish of OLD MONKLAND, Middle ward of the county of LANARK; containing 367 inhabitants.

CAVA, a small islet, in the parish of ORPHIR, county of ORKNEY; containing 23 inhabitants. It is situated about two miles south from Pomona, and is about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. There is a ruinous chapel here, and around it a churchyard.

CAVERS, a parish, in the district of HAWICK, county of ROXBURGH, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Hawick; containing, with the village of Denholm, 1709 inhabitants. The name of this place is supposed to be derived from a compound British word signifying "a short field" or "inclosure," applied originally to a part of the parish. There are several camps of Roman and Saxon origin, and also a defence-ditch, about seven miles long, constructed by the Picts, all indicating the character of those who in remote antiquity occupied or visited the locality; but no information remains as to any transactions of so distant a period. The lands were granted in 1398 with the sheriffdom of Roxburghshire to George, Earl of Angus, and in 1402 came to Isabel, Countess of Mar, who, without consent of the king, transferred them to the Earl of Douglas, then a prisoner in England. This neglect of the royal consent appears to have vitiated the assignment, and the property consequently escheated to the king, Robert III., who in 1405 gave it to Sir David Fleming, of Biggar, as a reward for his loyalty and eminent services. Sir David, a short time afterwards, was assassinated by James, son of Archibald, Earl of Douglas; after which, the lands, with the sheriffdom of Roxburghshire, remained in the family of Douglas till the abolition of heritable jurisdictions. The town of Cavers was taken and laid waste by the English in 1596, and appears not to have been rebuilt. The advowson of the church once belonged to Melrose Abbey, having been granted to that establishment by William, first Earl of Douglas, who was interred at Melrose in 1384.

The PARISH is about twenty-four miles long, and from two to eight miles in breadth, containing about 76,000 acres. Its outline, like its surface, is altogether irregular, intersecting, and being intersected by, several other parishes. The scenery comprises hill and dale, pasture and arable land, wood and water, all uniting to produce an agreeable landscape. The lower part of the district consists of a series of continuous undulations, well cultivated, inclosed with neatly-trained hedge-rows, and occasionally ornamented with choice plantations; the upper division is of a different character, being altogether pastoral, and diversified chiefly with verdant hills and woody brakes, which relieve the uniformity of its wild and spreading tracts of grazing land. The numerous hills, the peculiar features of which are their graceful and well-rounded summits, are covered in summer with a rich verdure, and embrace some very fine views. The loftiest mountain is the Wisp, which rises 1830 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a prospect, eastward, of the sea at Berwick-upon-Tweed; and to the south and west, of the Solway Firth, and, in a clear day, the Isle of Man. There are several other mountains of nearly the same elevation, which exhibit almost every diversity of position, form, and surface, and combine to produce a powerful impression on the admirer of this description of scenery. The principal river is the Teviot, which rises in the parish, and forms its north-western boundary; the Slitrige also rises in the parish, and after winding through a great variety of interesting scenery, is lost in the Teviot at Hawick. All the streams in these parts abound in trout, and are annually visited, in the principal spawning season, about Martinmas, by salmon from the sea.

The SOIL is very various; rich and fertile near the confluence of the Teviot and Rule; in the lower division, generally a good productive mould; but in the more elevated lands, of inferior character, and occasionally bare and rocky. The higher grounds are employed chiefly for the pasturage of sheep, the total number of which is about 11,500, all of the pure Cheviot breed: the cattle are chiefly the Teeswater. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,493. The principal mansions are, Cavers House, the seat of the Douglas family; and Stobs Castle, the property of Sir William F. Eliott, Bart.: Lord Heathfield, the gallant defender of Gibraltar, was sprung from the family of Stobs, where he was born in 1718. There are several good turnpike-roads, of which that between Edinburgh and Carlisle passes through the upper part of the parish; another runs through the lower part to Jedburgh, Kelso, and other places, and a third, along the Slitrige, communicates with the English border counties.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Jedburgh, synod of Merse and Teviotdale; patron, James Douglas, Esq. The stipend of the minister is £250, with a manse, built in 1813. Cavers church is an elegant and substantial edifice, situated in the lower division of the parish; it was built in 1821, with sittings for about 400 persons, and is in very good repair. There is also a chapel at Caerlanrig, in the upper part of the parish, erected by the inhabitants about forty or fifty years ago, and supposed to have succeeded several others, which stood on the same site: the Duke of

Buccleuch, who supplied the ground, and materials for the building, allows £25 per annum to the minister, who receives several other contributions, making up a sum of about £50 as a salary, and also has a manse. There are three parochial schools, situated at Denholm, Stobs, and Caerlanrig; the master at Denholm has a salary of £30, with about £25 fees, and the other masters each receive from £12 to £15 salary, and about £20 fees. Some time ago, a large stock of gold coins was found at Priest-haugh, supposed to have been hidden by the attendants of Queen Mary, when she visited Bothwell at Hermitage Castle, in Liddesdale, in 1561. At Caerlanrig, the celebrated border robber, Johnnie Armstrong of Gilknockie, with several of his companions, was executed by order of King James V.

CAVERTON, a village, in the parish of Eckford, district of Kelso, county of Roxburgh, 4½ miles (S. by E.) from Kelso; containing 50 inhabitants. It is in the vicinity of an extensive common, on which is a race-course, where the Kelso races are held.

CAWDOR, a parish, partly in the county of Inverness, but chiefly in that of Nairn; containing 1150 inhabitants, of whom 146 are in the village of Cawdor, 5½ miles (S. S. W.) from Nairn. This place was anciently called Barewan, or Barivan, partly from the situation of the original church, of which there are some remains in the braes or hilly parts of the parish; and partly from its patron saint, Ewan. It has for several centuries, however, been distinguished by the appellation of Calder, or Cawdor, the name of a tributary stream flowing through it into the river Nairn, and the banks of which, richly wooded, and crowned with a stately baronial castle, have long been celebrated for their romantic beauty. Connected with the fortress, for the erection of which a royal license was obtained in 1393, are some highly interesting historical allusions. The murder of Duncan, King of Scotland, has been traditionally referred to this place, and the room is still shewn in which it is said to have occurred; but the date of the building sufficiently contradicts this opinion, which may have been erroneously derived from the circumstance of Macbeth's inferior title being Thane of Cawdor. During the rebellion in 1745, Lord Lovat, who had taken an active part in that transaction, found refuge from his pursuers in a retired apartment of this castle, in which he lay concealed for a considerable time.

The parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Nairn, is about four miles in length, and of very irregular form, varying from one mile to five miles in breadth, with a narrow strip extending southward for nearly sixteen miles, and crossing the river Findhorn. It comprises 35,313 acres, of which more than 3000 are arable, upwards of 5000 acres woodland and plantations, and the remainder pasture and moor. The surface, for nearly a mile from the bank of the Nairn, is a continued plane, rising towards the south into hills of considerable elevation, of which the acclivities near the base are in excellent cultivation, the higher portions richly planted, and the summits covered with heath. In the plains the soil is a loam of moderate fertility, resting on sand and gravel, and the hills afford tolerable pasture for cattle; the lower hills are composed chiefly of old red sandstone, and in the higher are beds of gneiss, interspersed with veins of granite. The system of agriculture has been greatly improved, under the auspices of the Nairnshire Farming Society, who hold annual meetings here, at which they award premiums for the best specimens of stock; the crops consist of grain of every kind, potatoes, and turnips, and the rotation plan of husbandry is predominant. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2370. Timber attains a luxuriant growth; oak, ash, fir, alder, and birch are indigenous to the soil, and the plantations consist mostly of beech, larch, lime, sycamore, and elm. The prevailing character of the scenery is beautifully picturesque.

Cawdor Castle, the seat of Earl Cawdor, and his occasional residence, is a stately structure in good preservation, and of much strength; the walls, which are of great thickness, and crowned with battlements, are defended by a lofty tower, which is the most ancient portion of the building, and the whole presents a fine specimen of baronial grandeur. The village, which is neatly built, obtained a charter of incorporation in the reign of Charles I.; but it never exercised any of the privileges conferred upon it, or rose into any importance. The only manufacture carried on is that of whisky, in the well-known Brackla distillery; a sub-post has been established under the office at Nairn, and the roads are kept in good repair. This parish, which has been augmented with portions of those of Nairn and Auldearn, is ecclesiastically within the bounds of the presbytery of Nairn and synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is £156, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £7; patron, Earl Cawdor. The church, built in 1619, and repaired and improved in 1830, is a neat structure containing 681 sittings; the service is performed alternately in the English and Gaelic languages. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, and the fees average about £10. A school, lately established, is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, who also support a school for females; and another female school is endowed by the Countess Cawdor.

CERES, a parish, in the district of Cupar, county of Fife; containing, with the villages of Ceres, Chance-Inn, and Craigrothie, 2944 inhabitants, of whom 1079 are in the village of Ceres, 2¼ miles (S. E.) from Cupar. This place, the name of which is of very uncertain derivation, appears to have consisted originally of several distinct baronies, belonging to various families of importance. It is about eight miles in length, and of extremely irregular form, ranging from about half a mile to four miles in breadth. The surface is pleasingly diversified with hills and level plains, and intersected by different streams, of which the principal is the Eden, winding along the north-western limit of the parish for nearly a mile and a half. This beautiful river formerly abounded with trout of excellent quality, but since the erection of some manufactories on its banks, they have greatly diminished in number. Two rivulets, flowing respectively from the south and west, unite their streams in approaching the village of Ceres, and form the small river of that name, which, after passing through the village, falls into the Eden; it is subject to violent inundations, which have destroyed one stone bridge of great strength, and occasionally do much damage to the lands. The general scenery is varied; and the ruins of several ancient baronial mansions, occupying commanding situations, and retaining much of their original

grandeur, give an air of romantic interest to the landscape.

The soil is various: along the banks of the Eden, it is of a light sandy quality; in other parts, a fine loose mould, interspersed with clay; and in others, consists of moss and moorlands, which, by the recent improvements that have taken place in agriculture, have been rendered fertile. The number of acres in the parish is estimated at about 8000, of which 3200 are arable, about 4000 in pasture, and 800 in plantations and moor. The system of husbandry is in a very advanced state. Great numbers of cattle of various breeds are fed for the neighbouring markets, and large quantities of pork are sent hence to the London and other markets. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,562. The plantations are well managed and flourishing, and on the lands belonging to several of the proprietors is some stately timber. The substrata are chiefly freestone, whinstone, and limestone, with portions of columnar basalt; and coal is found in some parts of the parish. The freestone and whinstone are extensively quarried for building and other purposes, and large quantities of the latter are employed in the construction of drains and fences; the limestone is very abundant, of various qualities, and also wrought to a great extent. The coal, which is likewise of various quality, has been extensively wrought, but the workings have been discontinued some years; the seams of coal are found in a direction parallel with the limestone, from which it is separated by masses of trap. Edenwood, the property of Sir George Campbell, is a splendid modern mansion, beautifully situated in grounds tastefully laid out. Teasses is also a handsome mansion, commanding a fine view of the Firth of Forth.

A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in the spinning of flax, tow, and yarn, the raw materials being brought from Dundee, to which town, and also to the manufacturers of Fife, the yarn is sent. Two mills for these purposes were erected in 1827, on the lands of Pitscottie Easter; they are usually propelled by water, but in dry seasons, when the supply of water is insufficient, are driven by steam, and they afford employment to a considerable number of persons. There is likewise a spinning-mill at Tarvet, which was erected in 1799, and is driven partly by water and partly by steam: it also comprises machinery for sawing timber. A bleaching establishment was opened at Duraden in 1825, which, from a well in the vicinity of the works, is called the St. Ann's Bleaching Company; and which affords employment to about forty persons. The articles woven in the parish were formerly confined to brown Silesias, but since the erection of the mills, and the establishment of the bleachfield, sheetings and dowlas have been chiefly manufactured; about 900 persons are thus employed, and the average value of their produce amounts to £60,000 per annum. The village is pleasantly situated, and surrounded by scenery containing many highly interesting features; the river Ceres flows through the centre of it, and a good bridge of stone has been erected. The houses are chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in weaving and in the various manufactures carried on in the parish; it has been considerably extended by the erection of numerous houses beyond the bridge, and the church, which was formerly at one extremity of it, is now, by that addition, almost in its centre. Fairs are held on the 24th June and 20th October, for the sale of wool, grain of all kinds, cattle, and horses, and are numerously attended.

The church formerly belonged to the religious establishment of Kirkheugh, at St. Andrew's, and was afterwards under the direction of the presbytery of St. Andrew's; the parish is now in the presbytery of Cupar, synod of Fife. The stipend of the incumbent is about £230; the manse was built in 1788, and the glebe comprises about seven acres: patron, the Earl of Glasgow. Ceres church, erected in 1806, near the site of the former, is a neat and substantial edifice, adapted for a congregation of 1100 persons. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, and Associated Antiburghers. The parochial school affords a liberal course of instruction, including the classics and mathematics; the master has a salary of £34, and £38 fees, with a house. In the old church was an aisle belonging to the family at Craighall, which, previously to the Reformation, was a chapel dedicated to St. Ninian. There are some interesting remains of the seat of Craighall, about half a mile from the village of Ceres; they are situated on the bank of a deep, sequestered, and richly-wooded dell, and still present a striking memorial of ancient grandeur. The remains of Struthers, the seat of the Earls of Crawfurd, situated in a park of 200 acres inclosed with a stone wall, have been reduced to a mere ruin; the venerable and stately timber on the lands has either perished or been cut down, and of the once splendid castle, with its lofty embattled towers, one solitary tower alone is left. There is also in the parish a tower about twenty-five feet square and sixty feet high, built of hewn freestone, and situated on an eminence commanding an extensive prospect over the surrounding country: about two centuries ago it was the residence of the Scotstarvet family. Lindsay of Pitscottie, author of a History of Scotland, was a native of this parish; and Thomas Haliburton, professor of divinity in the university of St. Andrew's, was minister of Ceres in the beginning of the last century.

CESSFORD, a village, in the parish of ECKFORD, district of KELSO, county of ROXBURGH, 6 miles (N. E.) from the town of Jedburgh; containing 150 inhabitants. It is situated in Teviotdale, and near the Teviot stream, which here runs on the west, and immediately afterwards takes a south-western direction. Near the village are the remains of the ancient castle of Cessford, which gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Roxburghe.—See ECKFORD.

CHANCE-INN, a village, in the parish of CERES, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Cupar; containing 132 inhabitants. It is in the western part of the parish, and on the borders of the parish of Cults.

CHANCE-INN, FORFAR.—See INVERKEILLOR.

CHANNELKIRK, a parish, in the county of BERWICK, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Lauder, and on the road between Edinburgh and Kelso; containing 780 inhabitants. The name is said to have been originally *Childerkirk*, signifying "the children's kirk", some supposing the place to have been so called from the dedication of its church to the Innocents. It has also been written *Childin-kirk*, meaning, according to others, "the church at the fort", on account of the church and village standing within the area of a Roman camp. The numerous

Pictish encampments, traces of which yet remain in the parish, shew it to have been in ancient times the scene of military commotion, of the particulars of which no information is recorded. The monks of Melrose Abbey were accustomed to pass along a road running through this district, in their way to and from Edinburgh, and rested and refreshed themselves at a house a few miles west from the church, called the "Resh Law" or "Restlaw Haw", which was about half way between Melrose and Edinburgh, and the ruins of which still remain.

The PARISH is of circular figure, measuring about six miles in diameter, and containing upwards of 17,000 acres. Its surface is marked by hills and valleys, having but a small portion of level ground. Towards the north and west, the lofty hills, which all form part of the Lammermoor range, separate the counties of East and Mid Lothian from the shire of Berwick, and are for the most part bleak, and covered with heath: the highest is Soutra, which attains an elevation of 1000 feet above the sea. The vale of the Leader commences here, stretching out to the east, and having the Lammermoor hills for its northern boundary; on the south is a moory ridge which separates it from the valley of Gala. There are numerous springs of good water, descending from the hills: and the Leader, after receiving several mountain streamlets in the principal valley through which it glides, flows onwards for about seventeen miles, and falls into the Tweed below Melrose.

The soil, near the banks of the river, is a light dry earth, resting upon a deep subsoil of sandy gravel: a deep layer of peat is found on the hills wherever the surface is level to any extent, and frequently there are, under this, considerable quantities of fine sand and gravel. About one-half of the land is under a regular rotation of crops; the other half is permanent hill pasture. There is no natural wood; but about 100 acres are occupied by plantations, consisting principally of larch and Scotch fir, with some elm and ash, which are for the most part in a thriving condition. A very small quantity only of wheat is produced, the soil and climate being uncongenial to its growth; the system of husbandry is the five years' rotation, which is usually applied to light soils suited to the growth of turnips. On the hills the sheep are generally of the old Scotch black-faced breed; but in the lower grounds, the Cheviots, and sometimes the Leicesters, are preferred. The annual value of the parish is £6053. The rocks on the hills are all of the trap formation, and in the bottom of the river Leader are beds of red sandstone, which is used for building; some whinstone quarries in the parish supply materials of the best quality, and in great abundance, for building and road-making. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lauder, synod of Merse and Teviotdale; patron, Sir Hugh Campbell, Bart. The minister's stipend is £190, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum. The church is situated in the hamlet of Channelkirk, nearly in the middle of the parish, but somewhat inconveniently, being too distant for the bulk of the population, and seated on a hill about 800 feet above the level of the sea. It was built in 1817, in the Elizabethan style, and accommodates 300 persons. There is a parochial school, the master of which has a salary of £30, about £40 fees, and a house and garden. There is also a good parochial library, established about fifty or sixty years since.

CHAPEL, a village, in the parish of ABBOTSHALL, district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE, 2 miles (N. W.) from Kirkcaldy; containing 159 inhabitants. It lies in the northern part of the parish, and nearly on the borders of the parish of Dysart.

CHAPEL OF GARIOCH.—See GARIOCH.

CHAPELHALL, a village, in the late quoad sacra parish of HOLYTOWN, parish of BOTHWELL, Middle ward of county LANARK; containing 1431 inhabitants. This village is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the collieries and mines of the immediate vicinity, and in the extensive iron and steel works of the Monkland Company, which have been long established in the neighbourhood. There is a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod; and schools for the instruction of children are supported by the proprietors of the several works.—See HOLYTOWN.

CHAPELHILL, a hamlet, in the parish of MONZIE, county of PERTH; containing 77 inhabitants.

CHAPELTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BORGUE, stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 1 mile (S. W.) from Borgue; containing 31 inhabitants.

CHAPELTON, a village, in the parish of CAMBUSLANG, Middle ward of the county of LANARK; containing 367 inhabitants, almost exclusively employed in weaving.

CHAPELTON, a village, in the parish of GLASFORD, Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Strathaven; containing 602 inhabitants. This village derived its name from the occasional performance of divine service here, previously to the erection of the present church. It is pleasantly situated, and the inhabitants are generally employed in agriculture. There are three friendly societies, consisting in the aggregate of about 200 members; and a temperance society of forty members. Two endowed schools have been established, both of which are branches of the parochial school, and so situated as to be easily accessible to children from all parts of the parish. There is also a Sabbath school, supported by subscription.

CHAPELTON OF BOYSACK, a hamlet, in the parish of INVERKEILLOR, county of FORFAR, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Arbroath; containing 52 inhabitants. It is situated to the south of the Lunan water, and on the road from Brechin to Arbroath. Here is a school, endowed with a small bequest, and the master of which has a house and garden.

CHARLESTON, a village and small sea-port, in the parish and district of DUNFERMLINE, county of FIFE, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Dunfermline; containing 772 inhabitants. This village, which is situated on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, was founded for the accommodation of the persons employed in the extensive collieries and lime-works of the Earl of Elgin, in the immediate neighbourhood. It is well built, and has a neat and pleasing appearance; the surrounding scenery is enlivened by the well-planted demesne of Broomhall, the seat of the earl. The inhabitants are generally in easy circumstances. The manufacture of various articles of cast-iron and brass, for which a foundry has been established, is carried on to a moderate extent; and there are some extensive limekilns, in which the limestone obtained from the quarries is burnt. The

produce of the Elgin collieries, and the limestone from the quarries, are conveyed by tramways from the mines, to the harbour here, for exportation; the quantity of coal shipped annually is estimated at 120,000 tons, of limestone 15,000 tons, and of shell-lime about 400,000 bushels. Charleston harbour is spacious, and has been deepened and greatly improved within the last few years. A school is supported by the Earl of Elgin.

CHARLESTON, a village, in the parish of GLAMMIS, county of FORFAR, 1½ mile (S.) from Glammis; containing 348 inhabitants. This is a new village, fast increasing in extent and population.

CHARLESTOWN, a village, in the united parish of ABOYNE and GLENTANNER, district of KINCARDINE O'NEIL, county of ABERDEEN, 5 miles distant (W.) from Kincardine O'Neil; containing 260 inhabitants. This thriving place, formerly called Bunty, is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the burn of Coull, near Aboyne Castle, and is a burgh of barony, of which the Marquess of Huntly is superior. The tollbooth was destroyed towards the close of the last century, and the traces of the pot and gallows are now scarcely visible. There are an excellent inn, several good shops, and some flour, barley, and malt mills; and numerous persons are employed in various handicraft trades: a post-office has been established, and the mail-coach to and from Aberdeen passes through daily. A weekly market is held, and there are five fairs annually. Here is the parochial school, and not far distant stands the church.

CHARLESTOWN, a village, in the parish of ABERLOUR, county of BANFF, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Dufftown; containing 328 inhabitants. This village was founded in the year 1812 by Charles Grant, Esq., who erected it into a burgh of barony, by the name of Charlestown of Aberlour; it is about half a mile in extent, comprising nearly all the holm lands of the district, and is neatly built. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits; there is a good inn, and fairs are held on the first Thursday in April, the Thursday before the 21st of May, and the second Thursdays in July and November. The female school for the parish is situated in the village, and affords instruction chiefly in sewing and English reading.

CHARLESTOWN, a hamlet, in the parish of KNOCKBAIN, county of Ross and CROMARTY; containing 87 inhabitants.

CHERRY-BANK, a village, in the EAST parish of the city of PERTH, county of PERTH; containing 157 inhabitants.

CHESTERHILL, with SAUCHENSIDE, a village, in the parish of CRANSTON, county of EDINBURGH, 1 mile (S. W.) from Cranston; containing 284 inhabitants.

CHESTERS, a village, in the parish of SOUTHDEAN, district of JEDBURGH, county of ROXBURGH, 6 miles (S.) from Jedburgh; containing 82 inhabitants. The village is seated between the Rule and Jedburgh waters, from which it is equidistant; and on account of its central situation it contains the church. On the adjacent heights are the ruins of some strong fortifications or camps; their form is circular, and in general they are quite distinct. Each is apparently within view of Southdean Law, which, according to tradition, was a place of observation, where fires were lighted on the approach of an enemy.

CHIRNSIDE, a parish and a burgh of barony, in the county of BERWICK, 4½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Ayton; containing 1203 inhabitants. The name of this place is interpreted "the sepulchral tumulus on the side of the hill". The parish is about three miles in length, and the same in breadth, containing upwards of 5000 acres. Its surface is flat, with the exception of Chirnside hill in the northern part, from which some beautiful prospects are obtained. The Whitadder river runs along the southern boundary of the parish, and is here a fine expansive stream, being but a small distance from its junction with the Tweed near Berwick. There is no waste land; the soil is good, and in a high state of cultivation. About 370 acres are occupied by plantations, which are in a thriving state, especially those on the banks of the Whitadder at Ninewells; about one-half of the rest of the land is in tillage, and the other in grass. All kinds of grasses and of grain are produced, of good quality, but oats form the most considerable crop; potatoes and turnips are also raised, and the latter are very fine and plentiful. About 2500 sheep are usually kept; they are the large Leicesters, and the cattle are of the short-horned breed. Draining has been practised to a great extent, and large sums have lately been expended in embankments on the river Whitadder. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8891. The rocks consist of freestone, which is abundant, and of which several quarries are wrought.

The village is in the south-western part of the parish; it has a fair on the last Thursday in November, for the sale of sackcloth, linen-yarn, and pottery-ware. The road from Dunse to Ayton runs through the centre of it, and the western boundary of the parish is skirted by the Dunse branch of the North-British railway. The principal mansions are Whitehall, Ninewells, and Mains. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Chirnside, synod of Merse and Teviotdale; patron, Mitchell Innes, Esq. The minister's stipend is £247, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £29 per annum. Chirnside church is very ancient; the western door is Saxon, and on one of the walls, evidently of later erection, is a tablet dated 1572, with the inscription *Helpe the Pur:* the edifice was enlarged some years ago, and now affords accommodation for 500 persons. The United Presbyterian Synod have a place of worship, as have also the Reformed Presbyterians. There is a parochial school, in which the classics, mathematics, and French are taught, with all the usual branches of education; the master's salary is £34, with about £30 fees, and a house and garden. The celebrated historian, David Hume, was brought up from his infancy at Ninewells House; and the Rev. Henry Erskine, father of the Rev. Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine, leaders of the Secession, was the first minister here after the Revolution: a handsome monument has lately been erected to his memory in the churchyard.

CHRYSTON, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of CADDER, Lower ward of the county of LANARK; including the villages of Mollensburn, Moodiesburn, Muirhead, and Auchinloch, and containing 2670 inhabitants, of which number 555 are in the village of Chryston, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Glasgow. The district was formed of the eastern half of the parish of Cadder, and comprised about eleven square miles, its greatest length being four and a half, and its greatest breadth three and a quarter miles. The face of the

country is level, and the soil is generally thin, on a subsoil of hard, blue till, which would be very unproductive, if it were not for the liberal application of manure, which is readily procured from the city of Glasgow. It is remarkable that the district is intersected by no fewer than three railways, namely, the Monkland and Kirkintilloch, the Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow. On these lines many public works have been erected. Limestone is wrought in twelve different places, by which the numerous iron-works in the neighbouring parish of Old Monkland are almost wholly supplied with this material. Two different works for the manufacture of articles from fire-clay have been raised, one of which is on a scale that is said not to be surpassed by any similar work in the kingdom: a work has also been established for making house-tiles, common bricks, and draining-tiles. Many attempts have been made by boring, sinking, &c., to discover coal in the district; but none has yet been found that can pay the expense of working. The village is handsomely built and pleasantly situated; and but for the want of water, which is obtained only from the well of Bedlay, nearly a quarter of a mile distant, and difficult of access, it might become a more populous and flourishing place. A fair, chiefly for the sale of fat-cattle, was formerly held here at Martinmas; but it has been some time discontinued. Chryston is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Glasgow, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The church is a handsome structure, built by subscription of the inhabitants; the stone for its erection was quarried by the labourers, and hauled, together with the lime and other materials, by the farmers without any charge. It will accommodate 564 persons, and the stipend of the minister is £90, derived from seat-rents, with a manse and garden, valued at £10 per annum. A piece of land has been purchased, and is now appropriated to interment. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. One of the parochial schools is situated here; a female school has been built, and a library has been established. The ancient tomb of the family of Gray, former proprietors, from whom the place takes its name (originally Graystone), is here crossed by the line of road leading to Cumbernauld.

CLACHAN, a village, chiefly in the parish of Campsie, and partly in that of Fintry, county of Stirling, 2 miles (W.) from Lennoxtown; containing 191 inhabitants. This village, called the Clachan of Campsie, is romantically situated in the vicinity of copse woods and secluded valleys, which are much resorted to in summer. The hills above it bend in the form of an amphitheatre, and numerous streams pour down the winding glens into the Glassert, a rivulet which rises in Campsie fells, and falls into the Kelvin above Kirkintilloch. A bleachfield, for the preparation of various kinds of muslin, was established here in 1819. The village formerly contained the parochial church.

CLACHAN, ST. JOHN'S, a village, in the parish of Dalry, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 15 miles (N. N. W.) from Castle-Douglas; containing 574 inhabitants. This village, which is situated on the banks of the river Ken, was built upon lands leased for the purpose by the Earl of Galloway. The houses, to each of which is attached a portion of land for a garden, are neatly built; the village is spacious, and has a pleasingly rural aspect. A branch post-office, under the office of Castle-Douglas, has been established; and a pleasure-fair, called the Clachan Race, is held annually. Coaches pass through daily, between Ayr and Kirkcudbright. An ancient stone named St. John's Chair, formerly in the old church, dedicated to St. John, is still preserved here; and also a stone with the inscription "P. G. VII"., supposed to have been the foundation stone of a chapel erected in the time of Pope Gregory VII.

CLACHNAHARRY, a village, in the parish and county of Inverness, 1 mile (W.) from Inverness; containing 260 inhabitants. This place is situated on the shore of Beauly loch, a continuation of the Moray Firth. It takes its name from a rocky eminence now called the Watchman's Stone: on this eminence sentinels were anciently placed, to give intelligence of the approach of any hostile forces of the neighbouring clans; and in commemoration of one of the numerous conflicts that occurred here, a lofty column was erected on the spot by the late H. R. Duff, Esq., of Muirtown. The village forms a suburb to the burgh of Inverness, and is much resorted to for the wildly romantic scenery, and the numerous interesting features, in its immediate vicinity. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing, and in the building of boats, for which its situation near the union of the Caledonian canal with the Firth renders it peculiarly appropriate. A small pier has been constructed near the sea-lock of the canal, greatly to the benefit of the place and neighbourhood.

CLACKMANNAN, the county town, and a parish, in the county of Clackmannan, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Alloa; containing 5145 inhabitants, of whom 1077 are in the town. This place, the name of which, in the Gaelic language, signifies "the church town of Annan", anciently belonged to the Annandale family, of whom the last heiress, Agnes, conveyed it by marriage to the ancestor of the royal family of Bruce, on his first settling in Scotland, in the twelfth century. The Tower of Clackmannan is said to have been built by King Robert Bruce, on the site of the baronial residence of the family, soon after his accession to the throne; and it appears to have been the residence of several of his successors, kings of Scotland, till 1330, when it was granted by David II. to his kinsman, Robert Bruce, first lord of Clackmannan. The lordship continued in the possession of the descendants of that family, till the male line became extinct by the death of Henry Bruce, the last lord, in 1772, after which, on the decease of his lady, the lands became divided among various proprietors.

The town is beautifully situated on an eminence rising gently from the Forth to a height of 190 feet, and chiefly consists of one street. In the centre are the remains of the ancient tollbooth, of which only the steeple is standing; the gaol and court-house formerly attached are now in ruins, and a county-hall has lately been erected to the north of the town, though the courts are held, and the public business transacted, at Alloa. The houses are irregularly built, and of very mean appearance; in addition to those in the principal street are several rows of cottages, mostly inhabited by persons employed in the collieries. There are two public subscription libraries. Several of the inhabitants are engaged in various handicraft trades, and there are numerous shops for different wares; but from the proximity of Alloa, very little business is transacted. Two markets are held yearly, and

there is a post-office subordinate to that of Alloa: facility of intercourse is afforded by good roads, by the Stirling and Dunfermline railway, and by the steamers that ply between Granton Pier and Stirling, which call at Alloa, and at Kincardine in the parish of Tulliallan.

The PARISH is bounded on the south-west by the river Forth for about two miles and a half, and thence stretches towards the river Devon, by which it is bounded on the north. It is nearly six miles in length, and comprises an area of about 8000 acres, of which 6000 are arable and pasture, 1700 woodland and plantations, and the remainder waste. For more than a mile from the bank of the Forth the surface is level carse land, beyond which it rises in gentle undulations to the vale through which the Black Devon flows, and thence, more precipitously, to the vale of the Devon. The Black Devon has its source in the hills of the parish of Saline, on the east, and, after sweeping round the western base of the hill on which the Tower of Clackmannan is situated, flows into the Forth about two miles from the town. The Forth is about one mile in breadth opposite the parish, having been considerably contracted by an embankment, by which a considerable portion of land has been gained from it. Though various, and resting chiefly on a cold tilly subsoil, the soil is not unfertile; the chief crops are oats, barley, wheat, turnips, and potatoes. The system of husbandry has been improved under the auspices of the Clackmannanshire Agricultural Society; the lands have been well drained and partly inclosed, and the farm-houses and offices are generally substantial and commodious. The cattle are mostly of a mixed description, but there are also several of the Teeswater, and many of the Ayrshire breed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £13,704. The plantations are principally oak, larch, and Scotch and spruce firs; they are well managed, and in a thriving state.

The SUBSTRATA are ironstone and coal, which are very abundant, and sandstone, of which there are several quarries. The coal-field contains eleven workable seams, varying from two to nine feet in thickness, and the lowest of which is found at a depth of 110 fathoms; the most important collieries are those of the Clackmannan, the Devon, and the Alloa Companies. The seams principally wrought are, the upper and under five feet, the nine feet, and the three-and-a-half feet seams, which are all of the best quality; and the upper two feet seam, which is found only in the northern part of the parish. The upper five, the nine, and two feet seams are wrought by the Devon Company, chiefly for their smelting-works; and the others, by the Clackmannan and Alloa Companies. In the aggregate the quantity raised daily is about 500 tons, of which 200 are consumed in the parish, and the remainder conveyed by tramroads from the mines, to be shipped to various parts of Scotland, for which purpose facility is afforded by the harbour of Kennetpans, and the construction of extensively-projecting piers, at the mouth of the Black Devon. The collieries give employment to about 700 men. The Devon Company's iron-works in the parish are situated on the banks of the river Devon, and employ three furnaces, for the making of pig-iron, of which about 6000 tons are annually produced; and connected with the works is an extensive foundry, in which large quantities of cast-iron goods are made. At Kilbagie is a distillery, which has been long established, but at present no operations are carried on. The buildings occupy an area of nearly seven acres, inclosed with a high wall, and for their supply with grain 850 acres of land were formerly expressly cultivated. The works were carried on upon a very extensive scale, and 700 cattle were fed upon the premises; the whisky was chiefly for the London market. There is also a distillery near the town, upon a smaller scale, chiefly for the home market. A large brick and tile work has been established, and there are three saw-mills, the machinery of which is propelled by water.

The principal mansions in the parish are, Schaw Park, a spacious ancient house, containing many handsome apartments, and finely situated in grounds tastefully embellished; Kennet House, situated on rising grounds overlooking the Forth; Aberdona, in a beautifully secluded spot; Brucefield; Kennetpans, commanding a fine view of the Forth; and Kilbagie, pleasantly situated about a mile from the river. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Stirling, synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £284, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £16 per annum; patron, the Earl of Zetland. Clackmannan church, erected about the year 1820, is a handsome structure, with a tower of lofty elevation, and contains 1300 sittings. An additional church has been erected in the north-west district of the parish, which contains 620 sittings. There is a place of worship in the town for the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, in addition to the fees. The ancient Tower of Clackmannan is still tolerably entire; it is eighty feet high, containing several apartments, and from the summit, to which is an ascent by a spiral staircase, a truly interesting prospect is obtained. On the banks of the Devon are the remains of Sauchie Tower, formerly the seat of the Cathcart family, and now the property of the Earl of Mansfield; this tower is in a still better state of preservation than that of Clackmannan.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, a small county in the interior of Scotland, bounded on the north and north-west by Perthshire, from which it is separated by the Ochil Hills; on the east, by the county of Fife; and on the south and south-west, by the river Forth. It lies between 56° 5′ and 56° 14′ (N. Lat.), and 3° 33′ and 3° 56′ (W. Long.), and is about ten miles in length, and eight miles in extreme breadth; comprising an area of fifty-two square miles, or 33,280 acres; 3517 dwelling-houses, of which 3406 are inhabited; and a population of 19,155, of whom 9386 are males, and 9769 females. This county is in the synod of Perth and Stirling, and comprises four entire parishes, with part of another. For civil purposes it is associated with the county of Kinross, under one sheriff, who appoints a sheriff-substitute for each county. It contains the towns of Clackmannan and Alloa, in the latter of which the sheriff-substitute resides, and holds his courts, though the quarter-sessions are occasionally held at Clackmannan. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., the county, jointly with that of Kinross, returns a member to parliament.

For a considerable breadth from the shore of the Forth the surface is level, but towards the north rises rapidly, forming part of the Ochil range of hills, of which Bencleugh, the highest, has an elevation of 2000 feet above the sea. The principal rivers are, the Forth; the Devon, which, after a western course through a beauti-

fully romantic district, falls into the Forth to the west of Alloa; and the Black Devon, which, after traversing the county in a direction nearly parallel with the Devon, flows into the Forth not far from Clackmannan. There are some small lakes, and an artificial sheet of water called Gartmorn Dam, which is 160 acres in extent. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder hill pasture; the soil in the lower districts is exceedingly rich and fertile, producing crops of grain of every kind, and the higher lands afford good pasturage for sheep and cattle. The system of agriculture is in a highly improved state. The annual value of real property in the county is £52,923, of which £35,249 are returned for lands, £7608 for houses, £9699 for mines, and the remainder for other kinds of real property. The chief minerals are ironstone and coal, both of which are extensively wrought; of the former, more than 200,000 tons are annually raised: silver-ore has been also found in some places. Among the manufactures are those of flint and crown glass, steam-engines and all kinds of machinery, the woollen manufacture, which has been latterly much extended; large potteries, and brick and tile works, various distilleries, breweries, and tanneries. Ship-building, and the making of ropes and sails, are likewise carried on. The Stirling and Dunfermline railway intersects the county. There are several remains of antiquity, among which are the Towers of Alloa and Clackmannan, the latter of which was the residence of Robert Bruce; Roman coins have been found, and some sepulchral urns, and various other relics.

CLAIRTOWN, ST., a village, in the parish of Dysart, county of Fife, ½ a mile (N. N. E.) from Kirkcaldy; containing 1511 inhabitants. This village is part of that of Pathhead, of which it forms the more modern portion, being separated only by the great road to Dundee. It is built upon the estate of St. Clair, or Sinclair, the property of the Earl of Rosslyn, extending in one continued line for about a mile northwards. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway.—See Pathhead.

CLAREBRAND, a hamlet, in the parish of Crossmichael, stewartry of Kirkcudbright; containing 54 inhabitants.

CLARENCEFIELD, a village, in the parish of Ruthwell, county of Dumfries, 6½ miles (W. by N.) from Annan; containing 86 inhabitants. It is situated near the road between Dumfries and Cummertrees, and a short distance west of Ruthwell church. On each side of the village is a stream which discharges itself, at the distance of about a mile, into the Solway Firth.

CLARKSTON, late a quoad sacra parish, formed of the south-eastern portion of the parish of New Monkland, and the north-western portion of that of Bertram-Shotts, in the Middle ward of the county of Lanark, 1¼ mile (E.) from the town of Airdrie; containing, according to the last census, 4526 inhabitants, a number which has since considerably increased. The parish measured about seven miles in length from east to west, and three miles in breadth, presenting no lofty hills, yet running along the south side of a pretty high dorse. In general the soil of the district is a cold clay: there is deep moss in some parts, and on the lands of Auchingray, Arden, Browneside, and Moffat are considerable plantations, Auchingray alone containing upwards of 300 acres under plantation. Agricultural improvement has in this quarter been much neglected, owing, in some measure, to the distance from which lime can be obtained, but chiefly to the attention of the proprietors having been turned to successful searches after minerals, by which large fortunes have been realized. Within the last few years, however, more than 100 acres have been furrow-drained on the Arden estate, and in several other parts the example has been followed to a considerable extent. The district abounds in blackband ironstone, which, after being taken out of the pit, is calcined, and conveyed by railway to the furnaces around Coatbridge, a distance of from three to four miles, where it is smelted into foundry-iron. Numerous iron-mines are now in operation, and the whole district abounds with coal. It contains the villages of Clarkston, Ballochney, Gartness, Hillend, Blackstone, three others of considerable size, and many of smaller extent of more recent erection, for the accommodation of miners and other work-people. Contiguous to the first-mentioned village are the Clarkston cotton-mills and Moffat paper-mills, and at the village of Gartness is an iron-rolling mill. The Carlisle and Stirling road runs along the west boundary of the district, or late parish; and on the north, the Ballochney, Whiterigg, and Slamannan railway passes for about five miles: it is also intersected by the road from Edinburgh by Bathgate and Airdrie to Glasgow, which is crossed by a branch of the Ballochney railway at the village of Clarkston. At the east corner of the district is the great reservoir for supplying the Forth and Clyde canal; and in various places are handsome seats and modern residences. Ecclesiastically the district is within the bounds of the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The church, which stands at the east entrance of the village, is of plain rubble workmanship; it was erected in 1836-7, at a cost of about £1480, will accommodate 730 persons, and is surrounded by a neat burying-ground. The stipend of the minister by bond is £70, which is made up from the rent of sittings and collections, and after paying other expenses, the surplus is receivable by the minister, who is appointed by the male communicants. There are four schools, built by masters of public works, and for the support of the teachers every miner, whether married or not, pays twopence a week.

CLARKSTON, a village, in the parish of Cathcart, Upper ward of the county of Renfrew, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Cathcart; containing 180 inhabitants. It lies on the south-western confines of the parish, and on the road from Eaglesham to Cathcart. In the village is a good school, chiefly frequented, from its contiguity to Busby, in the parish of Mearns, by the children of that place; the master has an endowment of £10 per annum, from the proprietors of the public works at Busby.

CLASHNESSIE, a village, in the late quoad sacra parish of Stoer, parish of Assynt, county Sutherland, 13 miles (N. W. by W.) from Assynt; containing 194 inhabitants. This place is seated at the head of a small bay bearing its own name, and on a promontory in which are several lakes, and numerous indentations round the coast. On the north-east are Oldernay bay and island.

CLATHY, a village, in the parish of Findogask, county of Perth, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Auchterarder; containing 120 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Dunning to Balgowan, and is the only village in the parish.

CLATT, a parish, in the district of ALFORD, county of ABERDEEN, 10 miles (S.) from Huntly; containing 524 inhabitants. The Gaelic word Cleith, or Cleit, signifying "concealed", appears to have given the name to this place, in consequence of its secluded situation, it being hidden from view on all sides. The parish lies in the western extremity of the Garioch district, and measures about four miles in length, and from two to three in breadth, comprising 5130 acres, of which 2800 are under cultivation, 250 pasture, 200 wood, and the remainder waste and undivided common. It consists of an uninterrupted plain, with the exception of a portion of hilly ground on the north-west, and some rising grounds on the declivity of the Suie and Coreen hills, which bound it on the south, and belong to a mountain range extending from east to west for more than twenty miles. The Water of Bogie separates the parish on the north from that of Rhynie; and it is also indebted, for a considerable relief to its generally uninteresting aspect, to the meandering course of the Gady stream, which receives numerous mountain rivulets. This stream turns twelve threshing-mills and a meal-mill, within the distance of two miles, and after traversing a well-cultivated country falls into the Urie. The land which has been longest in cultivation consists of a rich, deep, loamy soil, lying on a bed of sand or rock; and the basis of most of the remaining portion of the best land is clay, appearing under various modifications, according to the manures that have been applied. The other parts comprise alluvial matter, with sand and clay, especially on the lands recovered by draining; light earth on sand or rock, in the higher grounds; and heath, moor, and peat-moss. A serious obstacle is presented to the farmer by the deficiency of shelter, the parish having an elevation of 600 feet, and being in the vicinity of a mountain 1300 feet high. Agriculture is carried on, however, with all the modern improvements, and the quality of the soil generally is favourable to the production of rich and heavy crops. Great and successful efforts have been made to advance the husbandry to a high state of excellence, and within the last twenty years more than 300 acres of moss and moor have been reclaimed by extensive drainage. Larch and Scotch fir have lately been planted on the hills along the southern boundary, and there are some on the lower grounds that present an agreeable appearance. The breed of cattle, which has been greatly improved, is a cross between the native and the short-horned. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2940. Granite, whinstone, and serpentine are the principal rocks, and in many parts they are so near the surface as to render the expense of quarrying unnecessary: there is also a mine of rock composed of hornblende, quartz, and felspar. The mansion-house of Knockespoch is the residence of the principal heritor.

The village of Clatt, beautifully ornamented with many old ash and plane trees, is a decayed burgh of barony, containing only a few houses. It received its erection from James IV., in 1501, with power to appoint bailies and other officers, and to hold fairs every year, and a weekly market, which latter has long since fallen into disuse, though some of the inhabitants remember the ancient cross. There are fairs still held at Whitsuntide and Martinmas, the former for the sale of sheep and black-cattle, and the hiring of servants, and the latter for grain, and as a feeing-market. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Alford, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £158. 11. 4., of which about a seventh part is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £9 per annum. Clatt church, which is a very ancient edifice, was thoroughly repaired and re-seated in 1828, and contains sittings for 290 persons. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin, book-keeping, mathematics, and all the usual branches; the master has a salary of £25. 13. 4., with a house, an allowance from Dick's bequest, and the fees. This parish was the scene of a fray in 1572 between the rival clans of Forbes and Gordon, in which the latter slew Arthur Forbes, son of Lord Forbes, and commonly called Black Arthur from his dark complexion, and carried the pursuit to the gates of Castle-Forbes, now Druminnor, the family seat of the clan Forbes. Near the village is an eminence called "Gallows Knoll", the ancient place of execution.

CLAYBARNS, a village, in the parish of NEWTON, county of EDINBURGH, ¼ of a mile (E. by S.) from Newton; containing 187 inhabitants. It lies east of the high road from Dalkeith to Edinburgh.

CLAYHOUSE, a village, in the parish of BORTHWICK, county of EDINBURGH, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Carrington; containing 84 inhabitants. It is in the northern part of the parish, a short distance east of the high road from Middleton to Cockpen, and derives its name from an ancient inn, built of clay, which stood by the way-side, and of which a part still remains, though materially altered. The village borders on a detached portion of Temple parish, and several cottages have lately been erected in the neighbourhood.

CLAYSLAP, a village, in the BARONY parish, and within the jurisdiction of the city of GLASGOW, in the county of LANARK. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the several works in the immediate vicinity.

CLEISH, a parish, in the county of KINROSS, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Kinross; containing, with the villages of Kelty and Maryburgh, 681 inhabitants. This place, the name of which is of uncertain derivation, is distinguished by its having formed part of the route taken by Mary, Queen of Scots, on her flight from the castle of Loch-leven, which circumstance is commemorated by the insertion of a stone in a bridge at the eastern extremity of the parish, recording that event, and marking out the road. The parish is about six miles and a half in length, and one mile and a half in average breadth. Its surface is diversified with hills, which form a continuous range between this parish and Dunfermline, and the highest of which is Dumglow, rising 1215 feet above the sea; the summit is flat, commanding an extensive view over the surrounding country, from almost every part of which it is a conspicuous object, The next in height are the hills called the Ingans, all of them more than 1000 feet in elevation. The largest stream is the Gairney, which, after forming the boundary of the parish for nearly five miles, falls into Loch Leven; it abounds with trout of a small size, and there are some smaller streams issuing from the lakes, and numerous springs of excellent water, affording an abundant supply. Of the several lakes, Loch Glow is two miles and a half or three miles in circumference, and the others of very inferior extent; the fish found in them are pike, perch, eels, and a few trout. The scenery has been much improved by recent plantations, and there are some fine specimens of stately timber,

some of them of extraordinary growth; the slopes of several of the hills, and the summits of others, are finely planted. Blair-Adam, the seat of Sir Charles Adam, is a handsome residence, pleasantly situated: here Sir Walter Scott composed many of his works.

The soil is varied; in the lower grounds, clay and deep alluvial soil, with portions of deep moss, which, when brought into cultivation, is extremely rich. The chief crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips, with various grasses, which grow luxuriantly in many parts; and the hills afford good pasture for sheep and cattle. Very important improvements have been made, by which a large extent of unprofitable land has been brought into cultivation; draining has been carried on with great spirit, and the system of husbandry is in a very forward state. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of stock: the sheep pastured on the hills are generally of the black-faced breed, and those on the lower lands of the Leicestershire breed; the cattle are the Kinross-shire, Angus, and Fife-shire. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5535. Among the substrata are whinstone, greywacke, and sandstone, of which the hills are mostly composed; limestone is quarried to a great extent, and coal is found in seams upwards of thirty feet thick. Whinstone is wrought for mending the roads, and there are extensive quarries of freestone; from one of the quarries, about 14,000 cubic feet are raised annually. At Blair-Adam is a post-office, a branch of that of Kinross; and facility of communication with the neighbouring towns is maintained by good roads, of which the turnpike-roads from Queensferry and from Dunfermline to Kinross pass through the parish. Cleish is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Dunfermline, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of Harry Young, Esq.: the minister's stipend is £156. 15. 4., of which about a half is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £14 per annum. The late church, erected in 1744, was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1832, and the present church erected in its place; it is a handsome edifice, adapted for a congregation of 500 persons. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with £26 fees, and a house and garden. Two other schools in the parish are also well attended.

CLETT ISLE, in the parish of ASSYNT, county of SUTHERLAND. It is situated on the western coast of the county. Clett is a high rock, considerably above the greatest tide and surge, and, except in one or two places, is of difficult access. Its form is somewhat round, and on its summit is excellent herbage.

CLEUGHBRAE, a hamlet, in the parish of MOUSEWALD, county of DUMFRIES, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Dumfries, on the road to Annan; containing 53 inhabitants.

CLIFTON, a village, in the late quoad sacra parish of STRATHFILLAN, parish of KILLIN, county of PERTH; containing 159 inhabitants. It stands in the north-western portion of the parish, near Tyndrum, and is a small place, formerly occupied by miners employed in working a lead-mine in the vicinity.

CLIMPY, a small hamlet, in the parish of CARNWATH, county of LANARK, 7 miles (N.) from Carnwath. This place, situated in a coal district, in the northern part of the parish, is inhabited by persons employed in the collieries. There was formerly a chapel, which is fallen into decay, and the cottages are in a ruinous state.

CLOSEBURN, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES; containing 1530 inhabitants, of whom 123 are in the village, 2½ miles (S. S. E.) from Thornhill. This place was anciently called *Kill-Osburn*, from *Cella Osburni*. It was formerly remarkable for its very ancient castle, which for many centuries, together with the greater part of the parish, belonged to the family of Kirkpatrick. The parish of Closeburn was annexed to the abbey of Holyrood, and the parish of Dalgarno, now included within the limits of Closeburn, to the abbey of Kelso; but the family of Kirkpatrick possessed the patronage of both churches, as well as the larger part of the lands. In the year 1606, these churches were united by the General Assembly held at Linlithgow, in which union they continued till 1648; they were then disjoined, and so remained until 1697, when Dalgarno was again annexed to Closeburn. The PARISH is ten miles in extreme length, and seven and a half in extreme breadth, containing 30,189 acres. One of its principal features is the valley of Closeburn, situated in the mountain range, composed chiefly of transition rock, which runs across the island from the German to the Atlantic Ocean. The surface of the parish gradually rises from the western extremity, till it attains its highest elevation at the north-eastern boundary, at which part is Queensberry hill, one of the loftiest heights in the south of Scotland, and sometimes called the Queen of Hills, rising 2140 feet above the level of the sea. The land in the western and midland districts is chiefly in tillage; there are considerable plantations towards the east and north, and in this direction the high grounds consist of extensive moors, unfit for the plough, but affording good pasture for sheep. The river Nith runs along the south-western and western, and the Cample along the north-western and western, boundaries of the parish. Among the numerous smaller streams the most distinguished is the Crickup, which, falling over a precipice ninety feet high, forms the celebrated cascade known by the name of "Grey mare's tail". The course of this stream is beautified by much bold and romantic scenery; and at Crickup Linn, a second fall, the stream runs through old worn massive rocks, and is shrouded from the eye in its passage by rich and varied foliage, presenting a singularly interesting scene, which the author of *Waverley* has compared to the retreat of Balfour of Burleigh, in Lanarkshire.

Along the river Nith the soil is a fine rich loam: higher up, it is a sandy gravel to the depth of twenty feet, well adapted for barley and turnips; and as the ground further rises, it is of the same nature, but strong and deep, with a mixture of clay, which feature it retains till the high land is reached. About 5683 acres are under tillage, and 23,006 in pasture; the natural woods and the plantations cover about 1500 acres. All kinds of grain are produced, with the usual green crops: the cattle are of the Galloway and Ayrshire breeds, and great attention is paid to them; the sheep are of the short black-faced breed. A limestone rock of great extent was discovered many years ago, of which advantage was taken by the proprietor of the parish, who burnt and applied the contents of it so plentifully that large tracts of sterile ground, much of which was moor, were brought into cultivation. From this period the inhabitants date the rise of their present flourishing system of husbandry. A plantation of ninety acres, consisting of Scotch fir sixty years old, was lately cut down, and disposed of for £10,000;

the soil upon which it grew was poor and sandy, and not worth sixpence per acre when the trees were planted. The annual value of real property in the parish is £11,873. The rocks consist of greywacke, limestone, and old red sandstone. The limestone-quarry above referred to consists of two distinct beds of different qualities, separated from each other by about eighteen feet of impure limestone; the upper bed is of too caustic a nature for the soil, but the under bed is wrought, and supplies an immense quantity of lime. Closeburn Hall, the seat of Sir Charles Stuart Menteath, Bart., is a spacious structure in the Grecian style, situated in one of the most beautiful valleys in the south of Scotland. There are two turnpike-roads, one of which connects Annandale with Nithsdale; the other forms a part of the great road from Glasgow to Dumfries and Carlisle, and, at a distance of four miles northward, has a branch to Edinburgh. Great facility of intercourse is also afforded by the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Penpont and synod of Dumfries; patron, Sir Charles Menteath. The minister's stipend averages £240, and there is a substantial and commodious manse, with a glebe of eleven acres, valued at £19 per annum. Closeburn church was built in 1741, and has within these few years been thoroughly repaired; it is a handsome building, conveniently situated, and will accommodate 650 persons with sittings. The principal school, which is of some eminence, is a free school, conducted by a rector and two assistants. It was endowed in 1723, by John Wallace, Esq., a native of the parish, and a wealthy Glasgow merchant, who left £1600, part of which was to be appropriated to the erection of premises, and the remainder to be invested in land for the master's salary, which at the present time amounts to £500 a year. In this institution the children of the parish are taught gratuitously all the branches that constitute a polite education. The chief relic of antiquity is the castle, a vaulted quadrilateral tower about fifty feet high, thirty-three long, and forty-five broad; the walls of the ground-floor are twelve feet thick, and from the general style of the building it is conjectured that it must be eight centuries old. There are several large cairns in the parish.

CLOVA, county of FORFAR.—See CORTACHY.

CLUNIE, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Blairgowrie, and 15 (N. by E.) from Perth; containing 763 inhabitants. This place, which is of remote antiquity, is said to have been the scene of the famous battle between the Caledonians and the Romans under Agricola. In a field near the Hill of Gourdie are still remaining several mounds, in a parallel direction, separated by trenches of equal length, called the "Steeds Stalls"; and here the advanced guard of the Caledonian army is supposed to have been posted to watch the movements of the Roman army, said to have been encamped on the plains of Inchtuthill, about two miles to the south. There are also in several places numerous cairns and tumuli, which are generally supposed to have been raised over the bodies of those who fell in the engagement. On the summit of an eminence to the west of the loch of Clunie, called the Castle Hill, are some vestiges of a very ancient structure, said to have been a summer palace of Kenneth Mc Alpine, King of the Scots. He conquered the Picts, and united the two kingdoms, the respective boundaries of which are pointed out by two immense heaps of stones, one in the north-west, and the other in the north-east of the parish. The barony anciently belonged to the see of Dunkeld; and in the year 1500, an episcopal palace was erected upon the ruins of a monastery on an island in the loch of Clunie, formerly called St. Katherine's island, by Bishop Brown, who died in 1514. This palace, together with the barony, now the property of the Earl of Airlie, was granted by Bishop Crichton about the time of the Reformation to his brother, Sir Robert Crichton, of Elliock Castle, in the county of Dumfries, whose son, the Admirable Crichton, is supposed to have been born here.

The PARISH, which is intersected by an intervening portion of that of Caputh, is about nine miles in length and four in extreme breadth, and is supposed to contain about 8000 acres, of which nearly 3000 are arable, and the remainder moss, heath, and mountain pasture. Its surface is mountainous, interspersed with considerable tracts of low ground, watered by numerous small streams. The highest of the mountains is Benachally, which in a clear state of the atmosphere commands extensive and beautifully varied prospects; on its north side are the remains of the forest of Clunie, said to have been a royal forest, and at its base is the loch of Benachally, about a mile in length and half a mile broad. Higher up among the hills is the small lake of Lochnachat, which, like the former, abounds with excellent trout; and about four miles to the south is the beautiful loch of Clunie, about two miles and a half in circumference, and eighty-four feet in extreme depth. In this lake are found trout from two to ten pounds in weight, pike from twelve to twenty-four pounds, and perch and eels of large size and excellent quality. Near its western shore is the island whereon the ancient palace was built, the walls of which are nine feet in thickness; it is in good preservation, and occasionally the residence of the Earl of Airlie. The island is a fine verdant plain, embellished with plantations, among which are some ash, plane, and walnut trees of venerable growth. It is mostly artificial; and in addition to the palace, now Clunie Castle, are some slight remains of an ancient chapel on the isle.

The SOIL is various, and, though light and gravelly in many parts, produces abundant crops of oats, barley, and wheat, with peas and potatoes of excellent quality; the system of agriculture is improved, and the annual value of real property in the parish is £5706. The plantations have been greatly increased in extent, and are generally thriving; they consist chiefly of larch, spruce, and Scotch firs, and many of the lands previously covered with heath and furze are now embellished with well-grown trees. Limestone is found on the lands of Gourdie, and is wrought for agricultural purposes; there are also some quarries of freestone and slate. Forneth, a seat in the parish, on the north-west side of the loch of Clunie, is beautifully situated on an eminence, at the base of which the Lunan flows into the lake. Gourdie is a spacious mansion on high ground a little to the south of the lake, commanding a rich prospect over the surrounding country. Williamsburgh is the only village of any importance; the inhabitants are partly employed in hand-loom weaving during the winter.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunkeld, synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £173, with a manse, and a glebe

valued at £6 per annum; patrons, the Duke of Atholl and the Earl of Airlie, alternately. Clunie church, erected in 1840, at the expense of the heritors, is a handsome structure in the later English style, with an embattled tower crowned by turrets at the angles, and contains 600 sittings. A place of worship has been erected in connexion with the Free Church. The parochial school is attended by about forty children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house, and an allowance in lieu of garden. There is a parochial library, supported by subscription. On the eastern acclivity of the mountain of Benachally is a large cavern called the Drop, from the roof of which water is perpetually dropping; and at the base of the mountain is a sepulchral cairn, to the south of which are numerous smaller cairns. To the north of a hill named Stanley Know is a rising ground called Gallow Drum; and near the glebe land is another, styled Gibbet Know: both are supposed to have been places of execution during the feudal times.

CLUNY, a parish, in the district of KINCARDINE O'NEIL, county of ABERDEEN, 15 miles distant (W. by N.) from Aberdeen; containing 959 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying in Gaelic "meadows interspersed with rising grounds", is descriptive of the appearance of the locality. The parish is about ten miles in length from east to west, and about two in breadth; the soil is mostly warm and dry, and the lands are intersected by several rivulets, some of them of considerable size, descending from the surrounding hills in different directions, and sometimes overflowing the adjacent low grounds. In the western part is a mountain called the Forest of Corranie, forming the boundary of the parish in that direction, and which, though now destitute of wood, was formerly, it is said, remarkable for a profusion of it. The rent of land averages thirteen shillings per acre; agricultural improvements have been for a considerable time steadily advancing, and the generally level surface is favourable to the operations of husbandry. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4425. The gentlemen's seats comprise the Castle of Cluny, erected in the beginning of the fifteenth century, and lately rebuilt in a superior style; Castle-Fraser, erected also in the beginning of the fifteenth century; and the lately built mansion-house of Linton. The produce of the parish is usually sent to Aberdeen, the Skene and Alford turnpike-road passing through, and affording facility for its transit. Many of the inhabitants were formerly employed in the knitting of stockings. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, synod of Aberdeen; and the Crown, the proprietor of Cluny, and the proprietor of Castle-Fraser, are patrons in turn, the first exercising patronage on account of half the old parish of Kinnerny having been annexed to Cluny in 1743. The minister's stipend is £173. 16. 7., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. The church is a plain substantial edifice, erected in lieu of the former building, which had become ruinous, in 1789. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial school affords instruction in the ordinary branches: the master has a salary of £25. 13. 4., with an allowance for a garden, and £14 fees; he also shares in the Dick bequest, and receives the interest of £200, left by Mr. Robertson, for teaching eight poor children.

CLYDESDALE.—See LANARKSHIRE.

CLYNE, a parish, in the county of SUTHERLAND, 6 miles (N. E.) from Golspie; containing, with the village of Brora, 1765 inhabitants. This parish is about twenty-four miles in length, from north-west to south-east, and from six to eight miles in breadth, comprising 65,000 acres. It is bounded on the south-east by the German Ocean. In the well-cultivated district along the coast the surface is tame, but in other parts greatly diversified, presenting the most prominent and characteristic features of Highland scenery. The glens and lakes, adorned with natural wood and plantations, as seen from the vicinity of Killean, which also commands a prospect of the abrupt precipices overhanging Loch Brora, and the lofty mountains of Ben-Clibrig, Ben-Ormin, and Ben-Horn, are among the finest portions of this secluded district. Beyond Strath-Brora, however, about nine miles from the coast, the general aspect of the scenery becomes bleak and heathy, with extensive tracts of moor and moss, intersected by numerous rivulets, and lofty ranges of hills. In general the coast is low and sandy, and marked by a ridge of sand hills, covered in the more abrupt parts with bent, and in the others with tolerably good pasture. The river Brora, the principal stream, is celebrated for salmon of a superior size and flavour; it has its source in the forest of Ben-Clibrig, and after a winding course of thirty miles within the parish, discharges itself into the sea at Brora. The largest sheet of water is Loch Brora, which is about four miles long, and varies from a quarter to half a mile in breadth: its banks are clothed with several clumps of natural wood, and extensive plantations of fir; and the bold and precipitous Carrol rock, with the mansion-house of Kilcalmkill, contributes to its interesting and beautiful scenery.

The principal part of the parish consists of high and irreclaimable hill-pasture, and is laid out in extensive sheep-walks; the sheep are pure Cheviots, to the breed of which great attention is paid, and the total number kept is nearly 11,000. The land in tillage is supposed to comprehend no more than about 1400 acres, of which 300 acres are of a sandy loam, forming an excellent turnip soil, and 1100 acres a poor sharp gravel, and unfit for the production of wheat. Between 200 and 300 acres are under plantation. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2910. The rocks consist chiefly of sandstone, two quarries of which are wrought to a considerable extent; the material found in one of these is remarkably hard, compact and durable, and contains numerous petrifactions of trees, fishes, and shells, which attract the notice of scientific tourists. Coal was wrought near the mouth of the river Brora so far back as 1573, and at several subsequent periods, but the works were discontinued many years ago. The late Duke of Sutherland sank a new pit, and erected the necessary buildings, at a cost of £16,000, and the coal was conveyed to the harbour on a tramroad 800 yards long. Four large salt-pans were also erected, from which salt of a very superior quality was obtained. On the Brora is a salmon-fishery, rented at £300 per annum; and there are several boats regularly employed in the season in the herring-fishery, which supply the neighbourhood with all the ordinary kinds of fish at a very cheap rate.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and

Caithness; patron, the Duke of Sutherland, who is proprietor of the whole parish. The stipend is £144. 15. 7.; and there is a handsome and commodious manse, with a glebe valued at £12 per annum. Clyne church, a plain structure, was built about the year 1770; it was repaired and enlarged about 1827, and will accommodate nearly 1000 persons with sittings. A place of worship has been erected in connexion with the Free Church. There is a parochial school, where the ordinary branches of education are taught; the master has the maximum salary, a house and garden, and a small sum from fees. There is an Assembly's school in the village of Brora: two-thirds of the teacher's salary are paid by the Duke of Sutherland. The chief relic of antiquity is the celebrated Pictish tower called "Castle Cole", which is the most entire specimen of this kind of tower in the country, excepting that of Dornadilla, in the parish of Durness. It is protected on three sides by the river, and has on the other side a precipice of seventy feet; the structure is oblong in form, with walls eleven feet thick, without lime or mortar, and appears to have been a place of great strength.

COALHILL, a village, in the parish of CAMPBELLTOWN, district of CANTYRE, county of ARGYLL, 3 miles (W.) from Campbelltown. The village is situated in the western part of the parish, and is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in coal-mines, from which a canal has been constructed, for conveying the produce to the town. A school is supported by the inhabitants.

COALSNAUGHTON, a village, in the parish of TILLICOULTRY, county of CLACKMANNAN, 3 miles (N.E.) from Alloa; containing 691 inhabitants. It lies on the road to Stirling, not far from the river Devon, and is inhabited chiefly by colliers.

COALTON, a village, in the parish of KETTLE, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 1 mile (S.E.) from Balmalcolm; containing 84 inhabitants. This village is situated in the hilly part of the parish, and appears to have derived its name from the coal-works which are still carried on here, though not to so great an extent as formerly. The present seam in operation is a kind of blind coal, which is solely used for burning lime; the produce, amounting in value to no more than about £70 per annum, is chiefly sent to the lime-works at Pitlessie. A quarry of freestone has also been opened, and is worked to a limited extent, being used for building purposes, and for the inclosures of several farms in the parish.

COALTOWN OF BALGONIE, in the parish of MARKINCH, district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE, 1 mile (S.) from Markinch; containing 415 inhabitants. This village, which is situated to the west of Balgonie, consists chiefly of cottages, inhabited by persons employed in the collieries from which it takes its name, and in the spinning-mills, bleachfields, and other works in the vicinity. The Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway passes by.

COALTOWN, EAST, a village, in the parish of WEMYSS, district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE, 4 miles (N.E.) from Kirkcaldy; containing 165 inhabitants. This village is in the mining district of the parish. It is neatly built, and principally inhabited by persons engaged in collieries, which are extensively worked, and afford an abundant supply of fuel for the neighbourhood.

COALTOWN, WEST, a village, in the parish of WEMYSS, district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE; adjacent to East Coaltown, and containing 372 inhabitants. It is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the extensive coal-works on the estate of Captain Wemyss, and for whose accommodation it has been built.

COALYLAND, a village, in the parish of ALLOA, county of CLACKMANNAN, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Alloa; containing 234 inhabitants. It is situated a little south of the road between Aberdonie and Menstry, and derives its name from being the seat of an extensive colliery. The river Devon flows on the north of the village.

COATBRIDGE, a village, in the late quoad sacra parish of GARTSHERRIE, parish of OLD MONKLAND, Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Airdrie; containing 1599 inhabitants. This is a very thriving place, which has more than doubled in extent and population within the last twenty years, owing to the extension of the iron trade in the district, and to its being in the vicinity of valuable coal-mines. The Dundyvan and Summerlee iron-works in the neighbourhood are conducted on a large scale, and afford employment to a great part of the population. The village is on the road from Airdrie to Glasgow, and the Monkland canal also affords facilities of conveyance. The Garnkirk and Coatbridge extension of the Garnkirk and Glasgow railway was formed under an act passed in 1844, and was opened to the public the following year: it is rather more than a mile long. Ready intercourse is likewise afforded by the Caledonian, the Kirkintilloch, the Ballochney, and the Wishaw and Coltness lines. A post-office is established here, and there is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. A most elegant institution has been erected for educational purposes by W. Baird, Esq., of Gartsherrie: it has about 300 scholars, under the care of three teachers, two of them male teachers for reading, writing, and arithmetic, geography, Latin, Greek, and French, and one a female teacher to instruct in needlework plain and ornamental.

COATDYKE, a village, in the late quoad sacra parish of GARTSHERRIE, parish of OLD MONKLAND, Middle ward of county LANARK; containing 459 inhabitants. This place participates largely in raising the mineral products of the district, iron and coal; and in the neighbourhood are several quarries, including one of white freestone, the thickness of which is in some parts seventy feet.

COATS or COTES, EAST and WEST, villages, in the parish of CAMBUSLANG, Middle ward of the county of LANARK; one containing 140 and the other 146 inhabitants, chiefly weavers and colliers. They are seated in the north-western part of the parish, a short distance from the village of Cambuslang.

COCKBURNSPATH, with OLD CAMBUS, a parish, in the county of BERWICK, 8 miles (S.E.) from Dunbar; containing 1149 inhabitants, of whom about 230 are in the village. This place was anciently called *Colbrandspath*, from Colbrand, a Danish chieftain who is said to have established himself in this part of the country, and subsequently *Cockburnspath*, from its having at a very early period been the baronial seat of the family of Cockburn. It comprises the united parishes whose names it bears, and of which the latter, Old Cambus, was annexed to the former at a period not distinctly known. The castle, whether founded by Colbrand or by Cockburn, appears to have formed part of the possessions of Patrick Dunbar, afterwards Earl of Dunbar

and March, who, when this district was infested by a daring band of robbers, mustered his retainers, and, attacking them in a body, killed 600 of their number. For this service, the king created him Earl of March, and conferred upon him the lands of Colbrandspath, together with the castle, which, and that of Dunbar, were the most important fortresses in this part of the kingdom. The lands appear to have subsequently been included in the demesnes of many successive kings, and to have been given as part of the dowry of several of their daughters. They afterwards became the property of the Earl of Home, from whom, about 200 years since, they passed to the Halls. Little more of historical importance is recorded in connexion with the place than the passage through the parish of the English army, under the Earl of Hertford, on his invasion of Scotland in the year 1544, and of that under the Earl of Somerset, in the year 1548.

The PARISH is bounded on the north-east by the German Ocean, and on the north-west by the county of Haddington, and comprises 9800 acres, of which 5200 are arable, 600 in woods and plantations, and the remainder hilly pasture and waste. Its surface is greatly diversified with hill and dale, and, in many parts, with narrow deep glens through which small rivulets flow in rugged channels into the sea; the hills are generally of spherical form, and the highest of them are not more than from 500 to 600 feet above the sea. The scenery is in some parts highly romantic; the glens are distinguished by a great variety of features, combining rocks and woods, and streams which, frequently obstructed in their progress, form some beautiful cascades. On the precipitous ridge that incloses the Tower glen, are the remains of the ancient castle. The coast is bold and precipitous, and is indented with several small bays, of which the most important and the most picturesque is that named the Cove; it is completely inclosed, except at the entrance, by precipitous rocks rising to the height of 100 feet, and, by the recent construction of a breakwater, has been formed into a very commodious harbour for fishing-boats. Numerous excavations formed by nature in the rocky shores of the bay, have been appropriated as warehouses; and one of them has been wrought into a tunnel, sixty yards in length, serving as a means of communication with the shore, and affording a facility for landing goods on the quay.

The SOIL is various; extremely rich in the immediate vicinity of the sea, and becoming lighter at a greater distance from the coast, till it degenerates into hilly pasture. The chief crops are grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips; the system of agriculture is in an advanced state, and the rotation plan of husbandry generally practised. Considerable attention is paid to the management of live stock: the sheep are, nearly in equal numbers, of the Leicestershire and Cheviot breeds, the former on the lower lands, and the latter on the higher; some are of a cross between the two. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8648. The woods and plantations are mostly of oak, for which the soil appears to be peculiarly favourable, beech, Spanish chesnut, ash, Scotch fir, larch, and sycamore. The substrata are greywacke, greywacke-slate, and sandstone, the last of which is quarried; it is of a coarse quality, and of the old red formation, being chiefly valuable for its property of withstanding the action of heat.

The VILLAGE, which had fallen into a state of neglect, was some time ago greatly improved under the patronage of Lady Helen Hall; it is partly inhabited by persons employed in the fishery, and contains a subscription library of considerable size. Great facility of communication is afforded by the road from Edinburgh to London, and by the North-British railway, which both pass through the parish. There are several handsome and picturesque bridges over the deep ravines. The Pease bridge, of four arches, about a mile and a half from the village, is strikingly romantic in its appearance; it is 300 feet in length, and nearly 130 feet above the bottom of the ravine. Another bridge, over the Dunglass glen, of modern construction and of great beauty, has one spacious arch, spanning the ravine at an elevation of ninety feet above the stream that flows beneath it: from the battlements of the bridge is obtained a prospect almost unrivalled for extent and beauty. A few hundred feet further down the glen, another bridge, of great elegance, having one magnificent arch, with five land arches, and exceeding the Pease bridge in height, carries the line of the North-British railway over the ravine. A fair, chiefly for toys, is held on the second Tuesday in August. A considerable fishery is carried on at Cove, the fish taken being cod, haddocks, whiting, ling, skate, halibut, and turbot. Lobsters and crabs are taken in abundance in the season, and are sent, by shipping from the port of Dunbar, to London. Herrings, also, were formerly caught in profusion, but of late years few have appeared on this part of the coast. A convenient harbour was constructed in 1831, for the accommodation of the fishing-boats, and capable also of affording shelter to vessels of larger burthen, several of which, laden with coal, and bone-dust for manure, frequently put in here, and deliver their cargoes. The expense of completing the harbour, which was very considerable, was defrayed partly by government, and partly by Sir John Hall, Bart.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Dunbar, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of the Crown; the minister's stipend is £245. 13. 3., with a manse, offices, and garden, and the glebe is valued at £27 per annum. The church, a very ancient structure with a round tower, and apparently built in the twelfth century, was fully repaired in 1807, and reseated in 1826. There is a place of worship in the parish for the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school affords instruction to about ninety scholars; the master has a salary of £30, with £45 fees, and a house and garden. Here are several vestiges of ancient fortifications, the chief of which are on Ervieside hill, and on the ridge of Dunglass Den. Many urns also, of Roman pottery, have been at various times discovered by the plough. In the centre of the parish are the ruins of the castle of Cockburnspath, apparently erected to defend the pass of the ravine at the entrance of which it is situated; and in the Old Cambus district are the ruins of an ancient church formerly connected with the priory of Coldingham, seated on a lofty precipice overlooking the sea. It was dedicated to St. Helen, and is said to have been erected, in gratitude for their preservation, by three Northumbrian princesses, who, fleeing into Scotland for refuge, were wrecked on this part of the coast.

COCKENZIE, late a quoad sacra parish, including the villages of Meadowmill and Portseaton in the parish of TRANENT, and part of the parish of PRESTONPANS,

in the county of HADDINGTON; the whole containing 1061 inhabitants, of whom 570 are in the village of Cockenzie, 1 mile (N. E.) from Prestonpans. This village, which is situated on the shore of the Firth of Forth, is almost wholly inhabited by fishermen, who during the winter are chiefly employed in procuring supplies for the markets of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and in the spring engage in the whale-fisheries of Greenland. The fish taken here are cod, whitings, flounders, and oysters, of which last there are beds of excellent quality; and in summer those who have not engaged themselves in the whale-fishery go to Caithness for herrings, which they take in large quantities, and sell to the curers. In autumn, they are employed in dredging oysters, and catching such herrings and other fish as appear in the Firth. The number of boats belonging to the fishery is thirty, of which ten are of sixteen tons' and twenty-one of seven tons' burthen; they are all without decks, but well and strongly built, and capable of enduring a very heavy sea. A considerable foreign and coasting trade is also carried on, in which two vessels, of 100 and 120 tons respectively, belonging to this place, are regularly employed; the number of other ships annually entering and leaving the harbour averages from 250 to 300, of the aggregate burthen of 20,000 tons. The harbour was constructed in 1835, by Messrs. Cadell, at an expense of £6000; it is easily accessible at all times of the tide, and affords great security to numerous vessels driven in by stress of weather. It has sixteen feet depth of water at spring, and ten feet at neap, tides; and though formed more especially for shipping the produce of the collieries, from which an iron tramway has been laid down to the port by the proprietors, it has been of great benefit to the fishery of the place. In 1846 an act of parliament was passed authorising the construction of a branch of nearly a mile and a quarter, to Cockenzie harbour, of the North-British railway. A mill for grinding bones and rape-cakes, chiefly brought from Germany, for manure, is driven by steam, and employs a small number of the inhabitants not engaged in the fisheries; there are also some salt-works in the district. A fair, formerly of some importance, but now chiefly for toys, is held in November. The church was erected in 1838, by subscription, chiefly through the instrumentality of H. F. Cadell, Esq., aided by grants from the General Assembly's and East-Lothian Church-Extension Societies, and a contribution of £150 raised by the Rev. A. Forman, of Innerwick. It is a neat edifice, built at an expense of about £600, adapted for a congregation of 450 persons, and capable of being enlarged by the erection of galleries. A school is supported by subscription.

COCKPEN, a parish, in the county of EDINBURGH, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Dalkeith; containing, with the villages of Bonnyrigg, Dalhousie, Gowkshill, Hillhead, Hunterfield, Polton-Street, Prestonholme, Skiltiemuir, Stobhill-Engine, and Westmill, 2345 inhabitants, of whom 709 are in the rural districts. This place, which is on the river South Esk, is supposed to have derived its name from the situation of the church upon an eminence, and the prevailing colour of the soil. It comprises chiefly the barony of Dalhousie, the property of the ancient family of Ramsay, of whom William, Lord Ramsay, was created Earl of Dalhousie by Charles I. in 1633. There are still some remains of the ancient baronial residence of Dalhousie, which was a quadrangular structure with angular towers, and one of the strongest fortresses in this part of the country; and though altered into a slightly castellated mansion as a family residence, it still retains some vestiges of its ancient character. The PARISH is about three miles and a half in length, and two and a half in extreme breadth. Its surface is pleasingly undulated, and the prevailing scenery abounds with interesting features. The banks of the South Esk, which intersects the southern part of the parish, are crowned with ancient wood; and the various other streamlets that flow through the lands, add greatly to the beauty of the landscape. The soil is generally a strong clay, well adapted to the growth of grain, and, under good cultivation, yielding crops of wheat, barley, oats, and peas, with a few potatoes and turnips. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8801. The plantations, which are extensive, abound with every variety of trees and ornamental shrubs, and are in a highly flourishing condition. In this parish the substrata are chiefly coal, which is very abundant, and limestone and freestone of excellent quality, which are extensively quarried: copperas, also, has been obtained.

The ancient castle of Dalhousie is beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the river Esk; it was modernised by the late earl, and the pleasure-grounds have been tastefully laid out in walks, and embellished with shrubs and plantations. On the opposite bank of the river was the ancient mansion-house of Cockpen, purchased, within the last few years, by the earl, from Mr. Baron Cockburn, by whom the adjacent lands had been greatly improved; only some of the walls are now standing, which give a truly romantic character to the scenery. The village of Cockpen lies upon the western bank of the South Esk, over which is a handsome bridge of stone, affording facility of communication; and the Edinburgh and Hawick railway skirts the eastern boundary of the parish. In the several villages are various works. Eccclesiastically, Cockpen is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £157, of which £24 are paid from the exchequer; with a manse and a glebe valued at £21 per annum: patron, the Marquess of Dalhousie. The church, erected in 1820, is a neat plain structure, containing 625 sittings. There is a place of worship for the Free Church. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £28.

COLDINGHAM, a parish, in the county of BERWICK; including the late quoad sacra district of Houndwood; and containing about 2830 inhabitants, of whom a considerable portion reside in the village of Coldingham, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Reston, which is on the London and Edinburgh road and the North-British railway. This place, the name of which is of doubtful derivation, has a claim to remote antiquity, and seems to have originally acquired distinction from the erection of a nunnery, in the seventh century, by Ebba, daughter of Ethelfrith, King of Northumbria. To escape from the solicitations of Penda, King of Mercia, who sought to obtain her in marriage, she resolved to leave her father's kingdom, and, embarking for that purpose, was driven by a storm on the promontory of this coast, which from her derived its name of St. Abb's Head.

The convent that she founded here, appears to have subsisted till the year 837, when it was plundered and burnt by the Danes, who inhumanly massacred the whole sisterhood. Some slender remains of its chapel existed till about the middle of the last century; but, the cemetery surrounding it being again appropriated as a burying-place, they were soon afterwards destroyed.

The MONASTERY of Coldingham is said to have been founded by Edgar, King of Scotland, about the year 1100, though other writers refer its foundation to a period anterior to that of the nunnery of St. Ebba, in the destruction of which by the Danes they say it participated, and that it was only rebuilt by Edgar. That monarch, being driven from his throne, fled to England, where he obtained from William Rufus an army of 30,000 men, for the recovery of his dominions, and from the abbot of Durham the consecrated banner of St. Cuthbert, to aid him in reducing his rebellious subjects to obedience. Having succeeded in re-establishing his kingdom, Edgar founded or refounded the monastery, which he dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and made a cell to the abbey of Durham, from which establishment he placed in it a prior and brethren of the order of St. Benedict. The priory continued to flourish in uninterrupted prosperity from this time, with the munificent patronage of Edgar's successors, till the reign of Robert III., under whose weak government, and during the regency of the Duke of Albany, the monks placed themselves beneath the protection of the family of Douglas, of whom the laird of Home became its sub-prior. Not long afterwards, James III. obtained the concurrence of the parliament for the suppression of the priory, the revenues of which he wished to appropriate to the endowment of the chapel royal of Stirling, which he had founded; but their proceedings excited an insurrection of the Homes, which terminated in the defeat and death of that monarch, who was killed in battle, near Stirling, in 1488. The priory, in 1509, was separated from Durham by a decree of the pope, and annexed to the abbey of Dunfermline, whose abbot, Alexander Stuart, a natural son of James IV., and also archbishop of St. Andrew's, who fell fighting by his father's side at the battle of Flodden-Field, became prior. After the death of Alexander Stuart, David, brother of Lord Home, was made prior of Coldingham. In 1544 the priory was seized by the English, who fortified and retained possession of it, against all the efforts of the Earl of Arran, regent of Scotland, for its recovery; and in the following year it was plundered and burnt by the Earl of Hertford, after which calamity it never regained its ancient wealth and importance. During the usurpation of Cromwell, it was defended against the assaults of his troops, by a party of royalists who had intrenched themselves within the walls, and who vigorously repulsed the first detachment sent against them. Cromwell, however, bringing up in person a stronger force, with several pieces of cannon, shook it to its foundation, and compelled the royalists to capitulate; and to prevent it from again becoming an obstacle to his success, he blew up the church with gunpowder, leaving only one of the walls standing.

The PARISH, which is about twelve miles in extreme length, and nine in breadth, is bounded on the north and north-east by the sea and the Firth of Forth. Its surface is diversified with hills and valleys: a portion of the range of the Lammermoor hills traverses it, in a direction from east to west, and the highest elevation, Wardlaw Bank, is 640 feet above the sea. The valleys are watered by various streams, the most important being the river Eye, which, after flowing with a gentle current through the whole extent of the parish, falls into the ocean at Eyemouth. The only lake is that of Coldingham, about a mile west of St. Abb's Head, a fine expanse of water covering thirty acres of ground, within 300 yards of the coast, and having an elevation of 100 yards above the sea; it is circumscribed by sloping banks of barren rocky aspect, incapable of plantation, and abounds with perch, the only kind of fish it contains. The coast, near St. Abb's Head, is rocky and precipitous, and indented with numerous caves excavated in the rock, some of them of large extent, and with natural fissures, inaccessible from the land, and only to be entered from the sea at low water, and in calm weather.

The SOIL is various, and, in some parts of the parish, fertile; but there are large tracts of barren land, incapable of being brought into cultivation. The whole number of acres is estimated at about 57,000, of which 6000 are moor and waste, about 500 in woods and plantations, and the remainder, in nearly equal portions, arable and pasture. The chief crops are grain of various kinds, potatoes, and turnips, and the system of agriculture is improved; many cattle are fattened here, and driven south, and great numbers of sheep are reared. The annual value of real property in the parish is £19,770. The natural woods consist mostly of oak, elm, and birch; and the plantations of the various kinds of fir, intermixed with the usual forest-trees. Throughout the parish the rocks are of the transition formation, and the principal substrata are greywacke and greywacke-slate; the promontory of St. Abb's Head is one mass of trap rock, composed mainly of trap tuffa, amygdaloid, and porphyritic felspar. A lucrative fishery is carried on, for which purpose a small harbour was constructed in 1833 at Northfield, about a mile from the village, at an expense of £1200, of which sum about one-fourth was raised by subscription, and the remainder was granted by government. The fish taken off the coast are cod, haddock, turbot, and lobsters; and about seven boats are regularly employed, affording support to thirty-six families, of which number twenty-nine live in the hamlet of Northfield. The cod is pickled, the haddocks smoked, and the turbot and lobsters sent alive to the London market. The village of Coldingham is pleasantly situated, and contains many neatly-built houses; a library is supported by subscription, forming a collection of more than 400 volumes of standard works. The weaving of cotton affords employment to above thirty persons. At Reston, in the parish, the Dunse branch of the North-British railway quits the main line.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Chirnside, synod of Merse and Teviotdale; patron, the Crown. The stipend of the incumbent is £267; the manse was built in 1801, and enlarged in 1828, and the glebe is valued at £25 per annum. Coldingham church, which is a portion of the ancient monastery, was repaired in 1662, and is well adapted for a congregation of 827 persons. There is a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod. Two parochial schools are held; the masters have each a salary of £25, with a house and garden, and fees.

The remains of the priory, though dreadfully mutilated, still display some memorials of original magnificence; they contain fragments of the richest details in the Norman style, from its earliest period to its transition into the early English. The north wall of the church was formerly covered with series of intersecting arches, springing from corbels enriched with canopies; but the shafts of the intercolumniations have been cut away, and the whole wretchedly disfigured. The triforium, however, of five elegantly-designed windows, separated by alternate ranges of plain and clustered columns, supporting richly-moulded arches of graceful form, is still tolerably entire; and various other portions, of elaborate design, may still be traced. Upon a peninsular rock projecting into the sea, about two miles to the west of St. Abb's Head, are the ruins of Fast Castle, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, which, for greater security, was cut away, and in its place a drawbridge substituted. By whom it was originally founded is not clearly ascertained: it belonged to the family of Logan of Restalrigg, one of whom, proprietor at the time of Gowrie's conspiracy, was, several years after his death, tried and condemned for the part he took in that transaction, and his estates were forfeited to the crown, and subsequently conferred upon the Earl of Dunbar. It is visited chiefly for the grand prospect it embraces over the German Ocean. There were numerous other strongholds in the parish, of which the names of Langton Tower, Heughead, Renton, and Houndwood (the hunting-seat of the prior of Coldingham) only are recorded. On the hill to the west of St. Abb's Head are vestiges of a Roman camp, and on another the remains of a British camp, defended on three sides by lofty ramparts; and on the summit of Wardlaw Bank are traces both of a Roman and a British camp, now nearly obliterated by the plough.

COLDSTREAM, a burgh of barony, a market-town, and parish, in the county of Berwick, 14 miles (S. W.) from Berwick; containing 2857 inhabitants, of whom 1913 are in the town, and 150 in the village of New Coldstream. The parish was originally called Leinhal, or Lennel, a name of Saxon etymology, signifying "a great hall", and supposed to have been derived from the foundation of a Cistercian nunnery by Cospatrick, Earl of March, in the early part of the twelfth century. The small village of Lennel, which soon afterwards arose round the priory, being exposed from its situation to hostile incursions during the wars of the Border, suffered continual depredations, and was ultimately destroyed by the English; not a vestige of it is left, nor can even the site be distinctly pointed out. The monastery flourished till the general dissolution, when its revenues amounted to £201 in money, three chalders, eleven bolls, two firlots, three and a half pecks of wheat, the same quantity of bear, and also of meal. It was beautifully situated near the confluence of the river Leet with the Tweed, and was of considerable importance, but only one solitary vault is now remaining. During the interregnum, General Monk, who had fixed his head-quarters at this place, raised a regiment of infantry here, which accompanied him on his return to England for the restoration of the exiled monarch, and which is still distinguished as the Coldstream regiment of guards. After the decay of the village of Lennel, a new church was erected, in 1716, at Coldstream, in the more populous district of the parish; and to this circumstance may be attributed the increase of the town.

The town is pleasantly situated on the river Tweed, over which is a handsome stone bridge of five arches, that connects it with England; and affording an approach to it on the west, is a bridge of one arch over the river Leet. It is neatly built; the streets are lighted and cleansed, and the inhabitants are supplied with water, under the regulations of the Police act. A public library is supported by subscription, containing a good collection of works on general literature; and there are two other subscription libraries, for the use of mechanics and the working classes. No manufactures are carried on in the town: the principal trade of the place consists in furnishing coal and various other articles for the neighbourhood. The market, which is well supplied with grain, is on Thursday; and there is also a monthly market, for the sale of cattle and sheep, which is numerously attended. A salmon-fishery on the Tweed here was formerly extensive; but the fish have within the last few years very much diminished, and the whole rental at present is scarcely £100 per annum. The town is governed by a baron-bailie, appointed by the superiors of the two baronies of Coldstream and Hirsel, in which it is situated. His jurisdiction extends to civil and criminal cases, for the determination of which he holds courts at stated periods: the average annual number of civil causes determined is about thirty, and of criminal cases, about six; but the latter are chiefly offences against the police of the town, to which the bailie confines himself, referring important matters to the procurator-fiscal for the county. There is a small prison for the confinement of persons previously to their committal.

The parish, which is situated nearly at an equal distance between the Cheviot and the Lammermoor hills, is from seven to eight miles in length, and rather more than four in average breadth. Its surface is generally level, diversified only by some gentle elevations; the scenery is pleasingly varied, and richly embellished with woods and plantations. The only streams that have their source here, are the Gradenburn and Shiellsburn, which, after traversing the parish, fall into the river Tweed, its southern boundary; the only lake is one of artificial construction, in the pleasure-grounds of Hirsel. In this parish the soil is mostly rich, especially near the rivers, in proportion to the distance from which is its tendency to clay. The number of acres in tillage is 8000, and the chief crops are, grain of all kinds, for which the soil is well adapted; potatoes; and turnips, which last are extensively cultivated. The system of agriculture is in a highly advanced state; bone-dust is applied as manure, and all the more recent improvements in husbandry are in use. Great attention is paid to live stock; the cattle, with the exception of a few of the Highland breed, are all the Teeswater or short-horned, and the sheep are of the Cheviot and Leicestershire breeds. The annual value of real property in the parish is £15,317. The woods are chiefly of oak, birch, beech, ash, and elm; and the plantations, Scotch and spruce firs, intermixed with the usual forest-trees: larch is not found to thrive in the soil, and consequently very few trees of that sort are planted; but all the other kinds seem well adapted to the land, and are in a prosperous state. The substrata are white sandstone, clay-marl, reddish sandstone, limestone, and gypsum. Of these, the white sandstone

or freestone is of very excellent quality for building, and is extensively quarried in several parts of the parish. The red sandstone is also quarried, but not to any great extent; the limestone is of inferior quality, and, though quarried in some places for the roads, is not burnt into lime. The gypsum is found chiefly on the banks of the Leet, where it occurs in nodules of a reddish hue, and at Milne-Graden, where, in boring for coal some years since, it was discovered in thin veins of a whitish colour. Among the minerals are crystals of quartz, calcareous spar, phrenite, and sulphate of lime; and the strata of the district contain various fossil remains. Of the seats in the parish are, Lennel House, the property of the Earl of Haddington, lord of the barony of Coldstream, a handsome mansion of modern character; and Hirsel, the seat of the Earl of Home, lord of the barony of Hirsel, an elegant mansion of white stone, erected with materials from a quarry in the parish. In the grounds of the latter is a lake of considerable dimensions; and at the base of an acclivity rising from the bank of the Leet, and richly wooded, a monument was erected by a late Lord Home to the memory of his eldest son, who died in America, of his wounds in the battle of Camden; the design is a reduced imitation of the obelisk of Mattheus at Rome. The seats of the Lees, Milne-Graden, and Castlelaw are also mansions of white freestone.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Chirnside, synod of Merse and Teviotdale; patron, the Earl of Haddington. The stipend of the incumbent is £233; the manse is a comfortable residence, erected in 1830, and the glebe comprises eleven acres of land, valued at £40 per annum. The church, erected in the year 1795, is a substantial edifice, adapted for a congregation of 1100 persons. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school affords instruction to about 120 children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £75 per annum. The late John Bell, Esq., bequeathed £500 for the instruction of poor children of the town, and also £300 for supplying them with clothing on their leaving school. Stone coffins have been found, and quantities of human bones, in the grounds of Hirsel, and near the junction of the Leet and Tweed, where the ancient abbey was situated. The bones thus found are supposed to be the remains of warriors slain in the battle of Flodden-Field, the most illustrious of whom were conveyed to Coldstream by order of the abbess, and interred in the abbey cemetery. Several ancient coins also, of the reigns of the Jameses, have been discovered in the grounds of Milne-Graden. Patrick Brydone, Esq., author of a *Tour in Sicily and Malta*, and for many years resident in the old mansion of Lennel House, was buried in the ancient church of Lennel, of which there are still some vestiges.

COLINSBURGH, a market-town, in the parish of KILCONQUHAR, district of ST. ANDREW'S, county of FIFE, 10 miles (S. by E.) from Cupar, and 28½ (N. E. by N.) from Edinburgh; containing 482 inhabitants. This place is pleasantly situated in the south of the parish, and on the great road from the eastern to the western part of the county along the southern coast. It is neatly built, and inhabited chiefly by persons employed in trade for the supply of the parish with various articles of merchandise, and in weaving for the manufacturers of Dundee, Kirkcaldy, and other towns. The currying trade is also carried on, by a company who are proprietors of the tannery at Kilconquhar, and who manufacture leather to the amount of £15,000 per annum, and afford employment to about twenty-four persons. The market, which is a large mart for grain, is held on Wednesday, and is numerously attended by farmers and dealers from the neighbourhood; the corn is sold by sample, and considerable quantities are forwarded to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other ports, for exportation. Fairs are held in June and October, for cattle; and in March, when the East Fife Agricultural Society hold their meeting in the town, there is a public market at which great numbers of cattle are exposed for sale. Colinsburgh is a burgh of barony under the family of Lindsay, Earls of Balcarres, from whose ancestor, Colin, third earl, the place derived its name. In the immediate vicinity is the elegant residence of Balcarres House; and overhanging it, appears the Crag of Balcarres, which confers the title, and is a rock of considerable altitude. The present earl is the acknowledged chief of the very ancient house of Lindsay, many of the members of which have been interred in the old chapel near the mansion. A school has been established.

COLINTON, a parish, in the county of EDINBURGH, including the villages of Hailes-Quarry, Juniper-Green, Longstone, Slateford, and Swanston; and containing 2195 inhabitants, of whom 120 are in the village of Colinton, 4 miles (S. W.) from Edinburgh. The name of this place, sometimes written Colington, was formerly Hailes, a word signifying "mounds" or "hillocks", and accurately descriptive of the appearance of the surface of the parish. About the close of the 17th century the designation Colinton chiefly prevailed, having for some time previously been used in honour of a family of that name, who had come into possession of the greater part of the parish. The district appears to have been in remote times the scene of important military operations; there were remains of a large encampment lately existing on the lands of Comiston, and in the same vicinity were until lately some extensive cairns, whence fragments of old implements of war had been taken. The *Kel Stane*, "the stone of the battle", which is a large upright stone, from time immemorial also called *Camus Stone*, renders it probable that this spot was originally the encampment of some Danish forces. In the barony of Redhall formerly stood a strong castle, which, in 1572, was garrisoned by the regent Mar, and the king's party. In 1650, it was defended vigorously against Cromwell and his army, by the laird and his veteran band, and upon the castle being taken, the laird was commended by Cromwell for his bravery, and set at liberty. The ecclesiastical memorials of the parish reach back to the 11th or 12th century; the lands were then granted to the monks of Dunfermline by Ethelred, son of Malcolm Canmore, and confirmed to them by his brother David I., and in 1234 by Pope Gregory. The vicarage, however, was taken from the monks, and given first to the canons of Holyrood, and afterwards to the canons of St. Anthony at Leith, by Kennedy, Bishop of St. Andrew's, in the 15th century. The superiority of the lands of Wester Hailes remained with the canons till the Reformation, and that of Easter Hailes continued with the monks of Dunfermline till the same period.

The PARISH is of an irregular form, about three and a half miles in length from north to south, and about

three miles in breadth from east to west, and containing 5070 acres. The surface and scenery are richly diversified, presenting on the south-eastern boundary the northern range of the Pentland hills, rising 1600 feet above the sea, and from the skirts of which the ground slopes gradually to the level of the Water of Leith, which flows through the lower part of the parish. Colinton dell, on the banks of the Leith, is remarkable for its beauties. In the direction of the north-east, the elevations of the Fir hill and Craig-Lockhart hill form an interruption to the general declivity, and supply romantic features in the landscape, which is enriched by elegant mansions surrounded by gardens and plantations. The distant views from the higher lands embrace the capital with its numerous spires and romantic castle, the Firth of Forth and the coast of Fife, the Ochils, and the celebrated Grampians, which last bound the prospect in the north-west. The Water of Leith, which is the principal stream, though subject to repeated sinkings and swellings, is used to a great extent for the purposes of commerce and domestic convenience, turning no less than sixteen mills, and having a considerable bleachfield on its banks. There is also a variety of copious and excellent springs, from which, for a very long period, water was conducted in a regular and uniform manner for the supply of Edinburgh.

About 3436 acres are either in tillage or fit for tillage; 1356 are hilly grounds under pasture, and 278 are in plantations. The arable lands lie from 250 to 600 feet above the level of the sea, and produce good crops of all kinds of grain, potatoes, turnips, beans, peas, &c. Few sheep are kept, except on the Pentland hills and on Craig-Lockhart, consisting chiefly of Cheviots, with a few Leicesters; the number of cattle reared is likewise small. Very considerable improvements in husbandry have been made of late years, chiefly by deep draining, and a proper system of cropping. As, however, a large proportion of the ground rests upon a subsoil of stiff clay, the furrow drain and deep plough are still requisite, to facilitate the productive powers of the land. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,314. The great abundance and variety of the subterraneous contents of the parish give it altogether an interesting geological character. The Pentland hills consist of claystone, porphyry, and felspar-porphyry; the crags of Caerketan are clayey felspar, strongly mixed with black oxide of iron. Among the Pentlands are also found boulders of granite, gneiss, &c., with jaspers and malactite. Craig-Lockhart hill is basaltic rock, and the bed of the Leith Water abounds with highly interesting mineral productions, among which are fossil remains of fishes and vegetables. There are two freestone-quarries, large quantities of the contents of which have at different times been conveyed to Edinburgh for building materials; the value of one of the quarries to the lessor, some years ago, was £9000 a year, but at present it is not more than £1500.

Several beautiful mansions adorn the parish. Colinton House was built in the beginning of the present century, and is agreeably situated, commanding extensive prospects to the north and east. Dreghorn Castle, built about the same time, stands encompassed by plantations, and is also adorned with some ancient beech-trees, conferring a venerable and majestic appearance. Comiston House and Craig-Lockhart House were both built but a few years ago, and are pleasantly situated, especially the latter, having for its site a wooded bank gently declining to the margin of the Leith Water. In a hollow which commands the pass through the Pentland hills stands a Peel tower, in the midst of beautifully romantic scenery: it was built by Lord Cockburn as an addition to the small house at Bonally, and forms a very interesting feature. The villages of Colinton and Slateford have each a post-office. Facility of communication is afforded by the road from Edinburgh to Lanark; by the Caledonian railway, which has a station at Slateford; and by the Union canal. Of the mills ten are meal-mills, one is for sawing wood, another for beating hemp and lint, one for grinding magnesia, and the others are employed in the paper manufacture, which has existed in Colinton for upwards of a century. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patrons, the whole communicants in the parish who belong to the Established Church. The minister's stipend is about £221, with a manse, and a glebe let at £27 per annum. The church, which is very ancient, is beautifully situated in the vicinity of Colinton House; it was rebuilt in 1771, in 1817 was new-roofed, and in the year 1837 was enlarged and re-seated. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church near Juniper-Green, and at Slateford is a meeting-house for the United Presbyterian Synod. A parochial school is supported, in which the ordinary branches of education are taught, and classical and mathematical instruction, with French, may be obtained; the master's salary is £34, exclusively of fees, &c., and a house and garden. There are two libraries; and a gardeners' society awards small premiums for the superior cultivation of vegetables, fruits, and flowers.

COLL ISLE, ARGYLLSHIRE.—See TIREE.

COLLACE, a parish, in the county of PERTH; including the villages of Kinrossie and Saucher, and containing 702 inhabitants, of whom 191 are in the village of Collace, 7 miles (N. E.) from Perth. Collace is chiefly celebrated as having been the residence of the well-known Macbeth, Thane of Glammis, who had a castle in the parish, on the hill of Dunsinnan, a lofty and insulated eminence rising 1024½ feet above the level of the sea, and the oval summit of which is 169 yards in length, and eighty-nine in mean breadth. Here this usurper of the Scottish crown held his court; but on the approach of Malcolm (whose father Duncan he had murdered), with the English army commanded by Siwald, Earl of Northumberland, he fled northward, and was overtaken and slain at Lumphanan, in Aberdeenshire. His castle was immediately razed, and the remains of it destroyed by fire. The parish lies in the vale of Strathmore, on the north side of the Sidlaw ridge of hills; it is about two miles long, of nearly the same breadth, and contains about 3000 acres. The surface in general is flat, except towards the hills, where it is too steep for the plough. From Dunsinnan hill fine prospects are commanded of the surrounding country in every direction, and the long-stretched-out and lofty Grampians are seen to rear their heads in apparently endless succession. The soil mostly consists of a light dark-coloured loam, mixed in some places with clay, and resting upon a heavy red sand. The number of acres under tillage is 1747; 100 are in pasture, and 560 are under wood, consisting chiefly of Scotch fir and larch. Potatoes and oats are the chief produce,

but all kinds of grain and green crops are cultivated, of good quality, improvements in husbandry having been commenced at a very early period, and carried on with great success. Much attention has been given to the breed of cattle and horses, many of which are kept, and the farm-houses and buildings vie with those of the best parishes. The prevailing rock is sandstone, from two quarries of which an abundant supply is obtained for the whole parish. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2751.

The chief mansion is Dunsinnan House, which has lately been much enlarged and improved: it formerly belonged to Lord Dunsinnan, a senator of the college of justice and member of the high court of justiciary, who died in 1812. The manufacture of yarn into cloth is carried on to a considerable extent, upwards of a hundred looms being in full operation: the raw material is obtained from Dundee by persons whose business it is to purchase it in large quantities; and when worked up into webs, it is returned to the same place, where it meets with a ready market. The Perth turnpike-road traverses the parish for about two miles. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Perth, synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Crown. The stipend, of which £87 are received from the exchequer, is about £150: the manse and offices are commodious, and there is a glebe worth about £12 per annum. The church, built in 1813, is a handsome Gothic structure, with a square tower, surmounted by minarets, and contains 400 sittings; it is surrounded with venerable trees, and is much admired for its commanding locality. A place of worship and a school have been erected in connexion with the Free Church. There is a parochial school, in which every branch of instruction may be obtained; the master has excellent accommodations, with the maximum salary, and £27 fees. A parochial library has also been established.

COLLEGE OF ROSEISLE, a hamlet, in the parish of Duffus, county of Elgin; containing 53 inhabitants. It is situated on the east side of Burgh-Head bay, about a mile and a half west of Duffus, and south of the road from Burgh-Head to Elgin.

COLLESSIE, a parish, in the district of Cupar, county of Fife; including the villages of Edenton, Giffordton, Kinloch, Ladybank, and Monkston; and containing 1346 inhabitants, of whom 210 are in the village of Collessie, 5½ miles (W.) from Cupar. This place, which is situated on the road from Cupar to Auchtermuchty, is supposed to have derived its name from the position of its village at the bottom of a glen; of which, in the Gaelic language, the term Collessie is significant. The parish is about eight miles in extreme length, and four in average breadth, and is bounded on the south by the river Eden. It comprises about 16,540 acres, whereof 5000 are arable, 10,000 in pasture, about 1200 woodland, and nearly 300 marsh and uncultivated waste, the whole of which might without difficulty be reclaimed and rendered fertile. The surface is varied; in some parts rising into hills of moderate height, whose sloping sides are richly cultivated, and in others spreading into open vales intersected by the river Eden and various other streams, the principal of which is the Keilour, separating the eastern portion of the parish from the parish of Monimail. The scenery throughout is pleasingly diversified, and embellished with natural wood and flourishing plantations. A tract of common comprising nearly 1000 acres has been divided and inclosed within the last fifty or sixty years, and is now covered with plantations, chiefly of fir; and the hills in general are crowned with ornamental timber.

The soil is various; in the north and north-western portions, extremely fertile; in others, light and sandy, and in some parts a sterile marsh. Extensive improvements have been made by draining. The Rossie loch, which covered nearly 300 acres, was partly drained towards the close of the last century, but remained little better than a morass till 1806, when Captain Cheape completed the undertaking. This gentleman, at an expense of £3000, reclaimed 250 acres, which now produce excellent grain; and left only about fifty acres in the centre, which, though affording good crops of hay, are still marshy. The lands have been also benefited by an embankment of the river Eden, and by deepening the bed of the Keilour. The system of agriculture has been greatly improved under the auspices of an agricultural society, supported by most of the landed proprietors in the district, and which holds annual meetings for the distribution of prizes. The principal crops are barley, oats, wheat, potatoes, and turnips; and the species of barley called Chevalier, and Italian rye grass, have been introduced by the members of the society. Here the pastures are very extensive, and many of them luxuriantly rich; the cattle are of the black Fifeshire breed, crossed occasionally with the Teeswater and the Angus breeds. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8032. The substratum is chiefly whinstone, which is quarried for building purposes, and is much esteemed; sandstone is also found in some parts, but it is not worked to any great extent. The mansion-houses, with their well-planted and tastefully laid-out demesnes, add greatly to the beauty of the scenery. In the house of Kinloch are preserved some of the earlier pictures painted by Wilkie, one of which is "Pitlessie Fair", containing an admirable group of more than 150 figures, chiefly portraits, and which he presented to the late Mr. Kinnear out of gratitude for the kindness he had experienced at Kinloch. Great facilities of communication are afforded by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway.

For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; patron, William Johnstone, Esq. The stipend of the incumbent is £223. 4. 9.; the manse is a comfortable residence, having been enlarged and nearly rebuilt within the last twenty years, and the glebe is valued at £15 per annum. The former church, an ancient edifice, being ill adapted for public worship, and too small for the parish, another was lately erected, a handsome building with a low square tower, and capable of seating 550 persons. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. Collessie parochial school is attended by nearly seventy scholars; the master, who, in addition to the ordinary branches, teaches Latin and the mathematics, has a salary of £35. 12., with £25 fees, and a house and garden. There is also a parochial library.

A little to the south of the village, is a cairn called the Gask Hill, consisting of loose stones overgrown with turf, about twelve feet in height. Near this spot, an ancient sword about eighteen inches in length, and several fragments of human bones, covered with a few flat stones, were dug up some years since. On the lands of

Melville, and near the site of Hall Hill, the ancient mansion of the Melville family, is an upright block of whinstone, about six feet in circumference and nine in height. In the hamlet of Trafalgar are two spots, supposed to have been the sites of military stations erected to secure the pass from Newburgh to the interior of the county of Fife, from which circumstance a small lake between this place and Newburgh is called Lindores, from the Gaelic *Linne-Doris*, "the loch of the pass". The eastern fort, called Agabatha, was seated on an eminence surrounded with a moat; and relics of antiquity have been discovered near the spot, among which were a quern or hand-mill of mica-slate, and a number of coins of the date of Edward I. Maiden Castle, the western fort, is said to have derived that name from the daughter of the governor, who, concealing the death of her father during a siege, continued to give, herself, the necessary orders for its defence, till the assailants were compelled to abandon the attempt. The site of this fort is pointed out by some trees planted there by the late proprietor of the land. In the interval between the forts numerous coffins, urns, and human bones have been discovered; the urns, one of which is still preserved at Kinloch, were of Celtic origin, about eighteen inches in height, fifteen inches in diameter at the base, and extremely conical in form. Among the eminent persons connected with the parish, was Sir James Melville, proprietor of the lands of Hall Hill in the time of Mary, Queen of Scots; there are no remains of the mansion, and even the site of it has disappeared since the inclosure of the lands. Dr. Hugh Blair was incumbent of this parish, to which he was ordained in 1742.

COLLIESTON, a village, in the parish of SLAINS, district of ELLON, county of ABERDEEN, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Ellon; containing 357 inhabitants. This is a maritime village, situated on the eastern coast, and inhabited chiefly by fishermen, who obtain a comfortable livelihood by taking various kinds of white-fish, but especially haddock and cod, which are cured and sent in large quantities to Leith, Glasgow, and London.—See SLAINS.

COLLIN, or COLLYN, a village, in the parish of TORTHORWALD, county of DUMFRIES, 2½ miles (E. by S.) from Dumfries; containing 283 inhabitants. It is on the western borders of the parish, and on the high road from Dumfries to Annan. From Collyn House, the elevated residence of the late Mrs. Janet Coulthart, are obtained picturesque views of the country around, especially in the northern and southern directions. There is a school, the master of which has a salary of £20, for teaching the ordinary branches of education, and derives as much more from fees.

COLLISTONMILL, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. VIGEAN'S, county of FORFAR; containing 61 inhabitants.

COLLOCHBURN, or CULLOCHBURN, a village, in the parish of CAMBUSLANG, Middle ward of the county of LANARK; containing 166 inhabitants. The greater part of the population is employed in the manufactures of the district.

COLMONELL, a parish, in the district of CARRICK, county of AYR, 5 miles (N. E.) from Ballantrae; containing 2801 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which is of very uncertain derivation, is about nineteen miles and a half in length, and seven miles in extreme breadth. It is bounded on the north by the Firth of Clyde, and comprises 56,800 acres, of which 4000 are arable, 2000 fine meadow land, 800 in woods and plantations, and the remainder moor and rough pasture. The surface is beautifully varied with hills of gentle elevation, inclosing fertile valleys, and with gradually-rising grounds and level meadows. The chief river is the Stinchar, which has its source in the parish of Barr, and, in its winding course of nearly nine miles through this parish, receives the waters of the Dhuisk, or Blackwater, a river of almost equal breadth, over which are three bridges of stone, and several of wood. The banks of the Stinchar and the Dhuisk are clothed with wood, chiefly oak, ash, elm, birch, alder, and larch. There are also several lakes; the principal are Loch Dornal and Loch Mabiery, which both abound in romantic scenery. The higher grounds command prospects of the surrounding districts, but none of the hills have an elevation of more than 700 feet above the sea, and the views, though interesting, are not very extensive: the finest prospect is that from the hill of Knockdolian, embracing the whole extent of the vale of the Stinchar, from Penmore to Knockdolian.

On the banks of the Stinchar the soil is extremely fertile; the higher lands are chiefly a stiff clay resting upon gravel, and a considerable portion is poor moorland affording scanty pasturage. The chief crops are oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, and turnips; the system of agriculture is in a very advanced state, and all the most recent improvements are in general practice. Great attention is paid to the management of the dairy, and about 4000 stone of cheese are annually produced for the neighbouring markets; the Cunninghame breed of cows is yearly increasing, and many of that kind are pastured on the several dairy-farms. The cattle reared for sale are chiefly of the Galloway breed, and some hundreds of them are annually sold to the cattle-dealers from the south. About 9000 sheep of the black-faced breed, and 200 of the Cheviot and Leicestershire breeds, are on the average pastured. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,425. Limestone is extensively quarried, and there are five kilns, at which about 20,000 bolls of lime are burnt for manure every year. A fishery on the coast is carried on with success; the chief fish found here are cod, whitings, haddocks, turbot, skate, and herrings, and lobsters are taken in abundance, and sent by steam to Dublin, where they are in great demand. Salmon is also found, in the river Stinchar; and there are several salmon pools, the rents of which in the aggregate amount to £30 per annum. The chief seats of the parish are, Penmore and Dalgerrock, which are of some antiquity; and Knockdolian, Dhuisk Lodge, Corwar, Ballochmorie, and Drumlamford, of recent erection. Colmonell village, formerly consisting only of a few thatched cottages, has been almost entirely rebuilt in a regular style; and, since the passing of the Reform act, has been a polling-place for the election of a member for the county. A post-office is established. Fairs are held on the first Monday in February, May, August, and November (O. S.); and three cattle-markets at Barhill, a small hamlet of recent origin, on the river Dhuisk, on the fourth Friday in April, September, and October (O. S.).

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer, synod of Galloway, and in the patronage of the Duchess de Coigny. The minister's stipend is £256.

18. 9., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum. Colmonell church, erected in 1772, and repaired in 1832, is a neat substantial edifice, adapted for a congregation of 500 persons. A chapel of ease has been erected, in which the incumbent officiates every fourth Sunday during ten months of the year; and there are places of worship for Reformed Presbyterians, Original Seceders, and members of the Free Church. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34, with £26 fees, a house and garden, and the half of £21. 15., the rent of the farm of Little Dungart, bequeathed by Dr. Kennedy, for the gratuitous instruction of six poor scholars. There are some remains of the ancient castles of Knockdaw, Carleton, Craigneil, Kirkhill, Penwherry, and Knockdolian. The most interesting of these are the ruins of Craigneil, supposed to have been erected in the thirteenth century, and to have been frequently visited by Robert Bruce; they are situated on a rock, and the castle was anciently a prison, and a place of execution for criminals.

COLONSAY and ORONSAY, two islands, in the parish of JURA, district of ISLAY, county of ARGYLL, 15 miles (N. N. W.) from Portaskaig; containing about 840 inhabitants. These islands, which are situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about twenty miles to the west of the isle of Jura, are supposed to have derived their names from St. Columba and St. Oran, respectively. The former saint is said to have founded a monastery for Culdees, prior to his settlement at Iona; and a priory of canons regular was founded by one of the Lords of the Isles, as a cell to the abbey of Holyrood. The islands are separated from each other only by a firth, in some parts scarcely a hundred yards wide, and which, being dry at the reflux of the tide, gives them the appearance of one continuous island. Together they are about twelve miles in length, varying from one mile to nearly four miles in breadth, and comprising about 11,300 acres, of which one-third is arable and meadow, and the remainder hill pasture, moorland, and moss. The soil is various, and has been much improved by the proprietor, who has also reclaimed considerable tracts of unprofitable heath and moor, and introduced the best system of husbandry. The chief crops are potatoes and barley, of which large quantities are sent to Islay for the distilleries, and to Ireland. Great numbers of black-cattle and sheep are reared on the pastures, and from the attention paid to the improvement of the breed, they obtain a high price in the markets of Doune and Dumbarton, to which they are mostly sent. The plantations consist principally of elm, ash, sycamore, and alder. The house of Killoran, situated in Colonsay, was built in 1722, on the site of the ancient Culdee establishment; it is a spacious mansion, to which two wings have since been added. At Oronsay a handsome residence was built in 1772.

There is no village. Kelp is still manufactured here, affording employment to about 100 persons during the summer, and the produce being sent to Liverpool. There are several fishing-stations on the coast, but they are so exposed to the swell of the Atlantic that comparatively little benefit is derived from them; the fish taken are cod, haddock, ling, skate, turbot, flounders, eels, and lobsters of large size and excellent quality. The harbour of Portnafeamin affords secure shelter, and a substantial quay has been erected by the proprietor, near which is a good inn. There is a church, built by the heritors in 1802, a neat structure containing 400 sittings. The minister, who is appointed by the incumbent of Jura, has a stipend of £50, and a house and garden, with some land given by the proprietor of Colonsay. A parochial school for teaching English and Gaelic exists here; the master has a salary of £11. 2., with £1. 10. fees. There is also a school upon the establishment of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge; the teacher receives a salary of £15, and £3 fees, with accommodation from the proprietor. Some portions remain of the ancient priory of Oronsay, situated close to the mansion-house, and forming a venerable feature in a scene of wild beauty. The ruins are by far the most interesting in the West Highlands, with the exception only of those of Iona; they consist chiefly of the church, in which are still preserved the tombs of the ancient Lords, with a portion of the cloisters and conventual buildings, and an ancient cross with an inscription, of which the words *Hæc est Crux Colini Prior. Orisoi* are still legible. There are also the ruins of a castle on an island in a lake near Colonsay House, which is supposed to have been a stronghold, or place of retreat in times of danger. Sir John M'Neill, G. C. B., late envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Persia; and Duncan M'Neill, Esq., late lord-advocate for Scotland, were born in Colonsay, sons of John M'Neill, Esq., proprietor of the two islands.

COLONSAY, LITTLE, an isle, in the parish of KILNINIAN, county of ARGYLL. It lies between the islands of Staffa and Gometra, and has a very few inhabitants, who feed some sheep on the verdure it affords. In many places are specimens of basaltic pillars, similar to those of Staffa.

COLSAY ISLE, in the parish of DUNROSSNESS, county of SHETLAND. This is a small islet, lying west of the mainland of the parish, about a mile south of the island of St. Ronan's, and nearly double that distance north of Fitfull Head. It is wholly uninhabited.

COLTFIELD, a hamlet, in the parish of ALVES, county of ELGIN, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Elgin; containing 42 inhabitants. It lies near the south-eastern corner of Burgh-Head bay, and on the road between Kinloss and Duffus.

COLVEND and SOUTHWICK, a parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT; containing 1495 inhabitants, of whom 875 are in Colvend, 18 miles (E.) from Dumfries. The former of these places is supposed to have derived its name from John de Culwen, its proprietor in the fifteenth century; and the latter from the position of its ancient church, now in ruins, with reference to a small river that flows through the parish into Solway Firth. After the dilapidation of the church of Southwick, that parish was annexed to Colvend, with which it has been united from the time of the Reformation. In old records Southwick is spelled *Siddick*. The united parish extends about eight miles from north-east to south-west, and is partly bounded on the south-east by the Solway Firth; the breadth of the parish is nearly four miles, and the river Urr forms its south-western limit. The surface is extremely irregular, and is so broken into detached portions by intervening masses of rock and impenetrable copses of furze and briars, as to render it impracticable to ascertain, with any degree of correctness, the probable number of acres under cul-

tivation. In some parts the ground rises into hills of moderate height, and in other parts into mountainous elevation, forming towards the north a chain of heights skirting the lofty and conspicuous mountain of Criffel. For nearly two miles along the eastern coast the surface is tolerably level, and divided into several fields of good arable land. The coast is bold and rocky, and in many places presents lofty and precipitous cliffs, which overhang the Firth, and from which, at low water, the sea retires, leaving a broad tract of level sands: in the crevices of these rocks is found abundance of samphire, and considerable quantities of it are collected with great hazard. The Firth is about nine leagues in breadth at this place; the river Urr is navigable for eight miles from it, for vessels of not more than eighty tons, and the Southwick burn, which is not navigable, joins the Firth on the boundary of the parish. A salmon-fishery is carried on upon a small scale, and during the season smelts are also found; cod is taken with lines during the winter, and in the year 1834 flounders were taken in such numbers that cart-loads were distributed throughout the neighbouring parishes.

In general the SOIL is a thin light loam, and, though warm and fertile, better adapted for pasture than for tillage; the chief crops are oats and barley, with potatoes, turnips, and clover. The system of agriculture is improved, and much of the previously unprofitable waste land has been reclaimed. The cattle are principally of the Galloway breed; the sheep are the black-faced, and about a thousand of that kind are pastured on the hills. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6006. On the estates of Fairgirth and Barnhourie are considerable tracts of ancient wood; and the plantations, of more modern date, are also extensive, and consist chiefly of oak and Scotch fir, both which are in a thriving state. The prevailing rocks are granite, of which there are quarries; stone of good quality for millstones is also raised, and there are evident indications of copper and iron, but no attempt has yet been made to work either of the veins. At the mouth of the river Urr small vessels are built, and there is a landing-place for unloading cargoes of lime and other articles, and for shipping the agricultural produce to Liverpool, Glasgow, and other ports.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £234. 14. 6., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; joint patrons, the Crown and the Duke of Buccleuch. The church is a plain structure, erected in 1771, and inadequate to the population. Parochial schools are supported at Colvend and Southwick, the masters of which have each a salary of £26. 13.; the former receives fees averaging £15, and the latter has a house and garden, with fees amounting to £36. There are numerous caverns on the shore, and in one of them, about 120 yards in length, is a well twenty-two feet deep, into which a piper is supposed to have fallen while attempting to explore the interior of the cavern. Near it is a detached portion of rock, formed naturally into an arch forty feet in height, called the Needle's Eye. In one of the clefts of the rocks is a strong chalybeate spring. At Auchenskeoch, in Southwick, are the remains of a large castellated building of which the history is unknown. In the Colvend portion of the united parish, at the mouth of the river Urr, are vestiges of what appears to have been a place of defence, called the Castle-hill of Barclay, with a ditch round it on the side next the land, and on the other a precipice descending into the sea: and about a mile up the river, at a place called the Moat of the Mark, are the remains of a vitrified fort, where some fine specimens of vitrified granite are sometimes dug up.

COMBS, ST., a village, in the parish of LONMAY, district of DEER, county of ABERDEEN, 5 miles (S. E.) from Fraserburgh; containing 305 inhabitants. It lies on the eastern coast, about two miles to the south-south-east of Cairnbulg point, and is also called St. Colm, a name at different times borne by the parish, from the saint to whom the old church was dedicated. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen, who have about thirteen boats for the herring, and the same number for ordinary white, fishing. On the sea-side near the village, originally stood the church. There is a parochial school here, the master of which has a salary of £28, with £25 from Dick's bequest, and the school fees.

COMELY-BANK, a village, in the parish of MELROSE, forming part of the late quoad sacra parish of LADHOPE, county of ROXBURGH, and containing 157 inhabitants.

COMRIE, a parish, in the county of PERTH; including the villages of Dalginross, St. Fillan's, and Ross, and containing 2471 inhabitants, of whom 803 are in the village of Comrie, 6½ miles (W.) from Crieff. The name of this place is derived from a Gaelic term signifying "confluence", used in reference to the junction of the rivers Earn, Ruchill, and Lednock near the site of the church of Comrie. The present parish consists of the ancient parishes of Dundurn and Tullichetal, with parts of Monivaird, Strowan, and Muthill. Several traces of camps and fortifications, some of which have been recently obliterated by the operations of husbandry, connect the district with the military enterprises of the Romans. One of these relics of antiquity was visible in the last century at Dalginross; and from another which still remains there, and the well-known Roman road that formerly existed in the locality, it is supposed that the battle described by Tacitus as fought between Agricola and Galgacus, took place on the plain of Dalginross.

The PARISH is about thirteen miles long and ten broad, and contains an area of 67,122 acres. It is bounded on three sides by lofty mountains, the principal range of which is the Grampians: the east opens on the valley of Strathearn. The land is throughout diversified with mountains and valleys; the mountain of Benhonzie is 2900 feet above the level of the sea, and Ben-Vorlich, which is seen from Perth, from Edinburgh, and Ayrshire, rises to the height of 3300 feet. Besides the vale of the river Earn, there are Glenartney and Glen-Lednock; they are considerably above the sea level, and open on the village of Comrie. The dryness of the soil, and the protection afforded from the winds by the surrounding mountains, render the climate mild and salubrious; and the scenery is little, if at all, inferior to those parts most distinguished for the union of the picturesque and the romantic with the majestic and sublime. The loch and river of Earn, the banks of which are dressed in luxuriant verdure, and crowned with wood, afford some of the beautiful views in the district.

The fine scenery connected with Loch Earn may be said to commence at the village of Comrie, near the

eastern boundary of the parish. Here, and even lower down, the vale of the Earn is full of natural and acquired beauty; and passing upwards towards the lake, the scenery becomes more interesting at every step. At that part of the valley which adjoins to the lower end of the lake, its character is similar to that of the Trosachs, at the corresponding extremity of Loch Katrine, though less minutely rugged and picturesque. Loch Earn extends nine miles in length, and generally about one mile in breadth; it is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, and though small in its dimensions, compared with some other lakes, yet it possesses a variety of character not found in many of far greater magnitude and extent. The hills that bound it are lofty, bold, and rugged. They terminate in various and rocky outlines, and the surfaces of the declivities are equally bold and striking, being enriched with precipices and masses of protruding rock, with deep hollows and ravines, and with the courses of innumerable torrents which pour from above, and, as they descend, become skirted with trees till they lose themselves in the waters of the lake. Wild woods also ascend along their surface, in all the irregularity of distribution so peculiar to these rocky mountains. At the upper extremity of this beautiful lake are the village and inn of Lochearnhead, in the parish of Balquhidder.

The SOIL is for the most part somewhat gravelly, but well cultivated and fertile; clay is sometimes found mixed with sand, and in several of the glens the soil is loamy. There are 7097 acres cultivated or occasionally in tillage; 55,571 pasture or waste; in wood, 3139 acres; and common or disputed, 1315. No wheat is grown; but oats, barley, and potatoes are produced in very heavy crops, especially if the land has been well manured. The improvements in husbandry are considerable; a whole farm has lately been reclaimed by the proprietor of Dalginross, and yields a profitable return. The chief breed of sheep is the black-faced, which has been greatly improved by crossing it with that of Crawford-Muir in Dumfries-shire: Cheviots and Leicesters are also common. The cattle are partly of the Highland breed, and Ayrshire cows have been generally introduced. There are extensive natural woods of oak, ash, birch, alder, and hazel, for the two first of which the soil is especially adapted; fir and larch have been planted to a considerable extent, and thrive well. The annual value of real property in the parish is £11,700. The predominating rock is mica-slate; in Glen-Lednock granite is found, and in Glenartney a considerable quantity of clay-slate. In the lower grounds, as well as in Glenartney, there is old red sandstone; at Ardvorlich marble has been discovered, and in some places lead has been seen in small veins. Iron-ore is plentiful, and from the numerous remains of furnaces for smelting, it appears to have been wrought to some extent. There are three slate-quarries, and several quarries of whinstone; also a limestone-quarry, from which large supplies are obtained for burning into lime for agricultural purposes. The chief mansions are Dunira, Ardvorlich, Dalhonsie, Aberuchill, and Comrie House.

The village of Comrie is a burgh of barony, under a bailie, and there are several constables, one of whom has the charge of a small lock-up house. The inhabitants are employed to a very considerable extent in manufactures; there is a woollen-mill, and many persons are engaged in weaving cotton for firms in Glasgow and Perth. A distillery for whisky has also been established. Salmon, trout, and other fish are found in the rivers. Five fairs are held annually in March, May, July, November, and December; there is a post-office in the village, and the turnpike-road from Perth to Lochearnhead passes through the parish. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Auchterarder, synod of Perth and Stirling; the patronage is exercised by the Crown, and the minister's stipend is £250, with a manse, and two glebes, valued together at £22 per annum. Comrie church, erected in 1804, principally at the instance of Viscount Melville, is conveniently situated in the village; it is a handsome and commodious edifice with a spire, and contains 1250 sittings. At Dundurn is an ancient chapel, in which the parish minister occasionally, and his assistant regularly, officiates; it was nearly rebuilt in 1834, by subscription, and will contain about 400 persons. The members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Synod have places of worship. There is also a parochial school; the master receives the maximum salary, with about £45 fees, a house and garden, and teaches Greek, French, mathematics, and the usual branches of education. The village contains a parochial library of about 500 volumes; there is a small circulating library, and two friendly societies have been established. Among the remains of antiquity in the parish are the ruins of several Druidical temples; and a highly venerated relic, also supposed to be Druidical, is still preserved, which is said by antiquaries to be one of those stones that were used as the official badge of the Arch-Druids. On the hill by the village is a handsome monument to the memory of the first Lord Melville, who erected the beautiful mansion-house at Dunira, and made it his favourite residence during the parliamentary recess. The late Mr. Drummond, under-secretary, was born in the parish, and was heir to the estate of Comrie, which was sold to Lord Melville during his minority. The estates both of Dunira and Comrie are now the property of Sir David Dundas. Some severe shocks of earthquake have been felt in the parish.

CONANBRIDGE, a village, in the parish of URQUHART and LOGIE WESTER, county of Ross and CROMARTY, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Dingwall; containing 342 inhabitants. This is a prosperous village, situated in the vicinity of a bridge over the river Conan or Conon, and on the road between Inverness and Dingwall. The bridge is of five arches, with 265 feet of water-way, and was erected under the auspices of the parliamentary commissioners, by whom it was approved in Oct. 1809.

CONDORAT, a village, in the parish of CUMBERNAULD, county of DUMBARTON, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Cumbernauld; containing 709 inhabitants. It is situated on the north side of the river Logie, and on the high road from Glasgow to Stirling. Part of the population is employed in weaving and other manufactures of the district. A school is aided by an annual allowance from the heritors.

CONNAGE, a village, in the parish of PETTY, county of INVERNESS, a few miles (N. E.) from Inverness; containing 97 inhabitants. This is a small fishing-place on the east side of the Moray Firth, and on the road from Inverness to Ardersier.

CONTIN, a parish, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY, 8 miles (S. W. by W.) from Dingwall; including part of the quoad sacra districts of Carnoch and Kin-

loch-Luichart, and containing 1770 inhabitants. The origin of the name of this place, which is involved in considerable obscurity, is said to be Gaelic, the word expressing the confluence of two streams of water. The Druids appear to have had a settlement here in ancient times; and from its strong places, the remains of which are still visible, we may conclude Contin to have been in after ages the theatre of several bloody encounters: the spot *Blar' na'n Ceann*, or "the field of heads", derived its name from a sanguinary engagement between the Mackenzies of Seaforth and the Macdonells of Glengarry. The parish is thirty-three miles long, and nearly of the same breadth; the surface is mountainous, and the scenery about the valleys and lakes, especially Loch Achilty, is highly picturesque. The chief streams are, the Conon or Conan, the Meig, and the Rasay, which all unite at Moy, and form one large river that takes the name of Conon, and empties itself into Cromarty Firth not far from the town of Dingwall. The lakes are numerous, the two most interesting being Achilty and Kinellan, the former of which is famed for its trout and char, and the latter for its artificial island, based on piles of oak, and for a distinct echo: the scenery of both is delightful.

The mountainous districts are used only for pasture, but the valleys, in which the soil is rich and productive, are chiefly arable. There are several farms of 150 acres each, all cultivated upon the most improved system of husbandry; a large part of the low land is covered with wood, and a few tracts are planted with larch and fir. The land has considerably increased in value during the last half century; in 1792 the rental scarcely reached £1400, whereas the annual value of real property in the parish now is £6406. The sheep are the black-faced and the Cheviots, and some of them have obtained competition prizes; the cattle are of the black Highland breed. In this parish the strata are formed of gneiss, and sometimes red sandstone is found. The principal mansion is at Coul; it is surrounded by grounds tastefully laid out. Craigdarroch is also an elegant residence, commanding a view of Loch Achilty and the interesting scenery around. The parish abounds with game. There is a fishery in the rivers Conon and Rasay, in which the finest salmon is taken; the profits are estimated at £40 a year. The road to Lochcarron passes through the parish, and there are several other roads for particular districts. Fairs were until lately held here three times in the year, but they have been discontinued. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dingwall, synod of Ross: the patronage is exercised by the Crown; and the stipend of the minister is £265, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £16 per annum. Contin church, the date of which is uncertain, has strong marks of having been built long prior to the Reformation; it underwent considerable repairs some years ago, but is still an inconvenient and uncomfortable building. There is a parochial school, in which the ordinary branches of education are taught, with the classics and mathematics if required; the master's salary is £30 a year, with from £8 to £10 fees. Another school is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and a third by another society. There are the remains of a Druidical temple at the border of Loch Achilty. On the estate of Hilton are several chalybeate springs of strong power.

COPAY ISLE, in the parish of HARRIS, county of INVERNESS, 2 miles (S. W.) from the Isle of Lewis. It lies in the sound of Harris, and is of small extent, and uninhabited.

COPINSHAY, an island, in the parish of DEERNESS, county of ORKNEY; containing 13 inhabitants. It is about three-quarters of a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, lying about three miles directly eastward of the mainland, and comprising some good ground, both arable and pasture. The island is accessible on the west side only. The height of the east side, forming a perpendicular rock, is 300 feet, and about three-quarters of a mile to the north of the island, is a large rock called the Horse of Copinshay, about 200 feet high, and covered on the top with grass, to which a few sheep are sometimes taken to graze. Both of these rocks are resorted to by immense numbers of sea-fowl in the spring and summer months; and at the period when they deposit their eggs and hatch their young, if a gun be fired from a boat below, the birds, alarmed by the report, fly from their nests in such myriads as to darken the air for some extent around. They are principally maws, nories, scarfs, auks, and kittyauks.

CORNCAIRN, a village, and a burgh of barony, in the parish of ORDIQUHILL, county of BANFF, 6 miles (S.) from Portsoy; containing 94 inhabitants. This place is situated in the neighbourhood of Cornhill, a village on the road from Huntly to Banff, where several annual fairs and cattle-markets are held, the latter well known as the "Cornhill markets".

CORRIE, a village, in the parish of KILBRIDE, Isle of ARRAN, county of BUTE; containing 222 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern shore of the island, about three miles and a half north of Brodick bay and castle. There is a small harbour, with a quay, but it is only accessible to vessels at high water. A school has been established in the village.

CORRIE, county of DUMFRIES.—See HUTTON and CORRIE.

CORSOCK, a hamlet, in the parish of PARTON, stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 9 miles (E. by S.) from New Galloway; containing 38 inhabitants. It lies in the eastern confines of the parish, near the Urr water, and south of the high road from New Galloway to Dumfries.

CORSTORPHINE, a parish, in the county of EDINBURGH; including the village of Gogar, and containing 1551 inhabitants, of whom 372 are in the village of Corstorphine, 4 miles (W.) from Edinburgh, on the road to Glasgow. This place, the name of which is of uncertain origin, appears to have been from a very early period the property and residence of families of distinction. David le Mareschall held possession of it in the reign of Alexander II. The estate subsequently became the property, in 1376, of Adam Forrester, ancestor of the Lords Forrester, who in 1373 was provost of Edinburgh, and in 1390 was made keeper of the great seal by Robert III., who employed him in frequent embassies to England. In 1446 the castle of Corstorphine was destroyed, and the lands laid waste, by Chancellor Crichton and his military vassals, in retaliation of a similar outrage on his castle of Brankstoun by Sir John Forrester and Sir William Douglas. In 1572 the castle was garrisoned by the Earl of Mar, regent of the kingdom, with a view to prevent the sending of supplies to

the castle of Edinburgh, at that time held for Mary, Queen of Scots, by William Kirkaldy of Grange. In 1650 General Leslie drew up his forces on the meadows to the east of the village, to check the proceedings of Cromwell, whose army was posted on the Pentland hills. The latter, in order to force him to an engagement, advanced for the purpose of interposing a body of men between him and Linlithgow; but Leslie, marching westward from his former position, intrenched his forces on the field of Gogar, and his opponent, finding it impracticable to dislodge him in consequence of the marshy nature of the ground, retreated, after a sharp skirmish, to Musselburgh. Cromwell, however, afterwards took possession of this place; and his forces, in retaliation of the opposition they had experienced from Lord Forrester, mutilated the tombs and monuments of the Forrester family in the church, the interior of which they nearly destroyed, and utterly laid waste the surrounding lands.

The PARISH, which includes part of the ancient parish of Gogar, with the lands of Ravelston and Saughton, detached from the parish of St. Cuthbert in 1633, contains about 2650 acres, exclusively of plantations, roads, and waste. Its surface, which is generally level, is diversified with a gentle elevation near the village, and, towards the north-east, by the beautiful hill of Corstorphine, which rises to a height of 474 feet above the sea, and is clothed to its very summit with rich plantations. The streams in the parish are the Leith water and Gogar burn; the former flows through the eastern portion of the lands, and the latter into the river Almond. In general the soil is fertile, producing abundant crops, and the meadows and pastures are luxuriant; the system of agriculture is in a highly improved state, and around the village are large tracts of garden-ground, from which great quantities of fruit are sent to Edinburgh. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9964. On Corstorphine Hill are several quarries of fine freestone, from which materials were taken for the erection of the Parliament House, Heriot's Hospital, and various other public buildings in Edinburgh: but they have for many years been abandoned, with the exception of one lately drained. There are also some quarries of blue whinstone in the parish.

Upon the acclivity of Corstorphine Hill is Ravelston House, and around its base are many noble mansions, among which are Beechwood and Belmont. Within the parish are also Saughton House, Clermiston, and Gogar. The village is beautifully situated at the base of the hill, on a slight elevation above the meadows on either side, and is a favourite resort of the citizens of Edinburgh. Near it was till lately a slightly sulphureous spring, which in 1749 was in such high repute that a stage-coach was established for the conveyance of visiters, making nine journeys daily between this place and Edinburgh. A small pump-room was erected over the well, by one of the Dick family; but it was suffered to fall into decay, and by the sinking of a ditch near the spot within the last few years the spring has entirely disappeared. The village of Stanhope-Mills, on the lands of Saughton, contains an ancient house, over the doorway of which are the armorial bearings of Patrick Elphingston, with his initials and the date 1623; and one of the rooms, the roof of which is highly ornamented, has on the wall the royal arms, with the initials C. R. II. The parish is intersected by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and by various roads.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Edinburgh, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister has a stipend of £242, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum; patron, Sir William Hanmer Dick Cunyngham, Bart. The church, which was formerly collegiate, was founded in 1429, under the invocation of St. John the Baptist, by Sir John Forrester, who endowed it for a provost, five prebendaries, and two choristers. It is a venerable cruciform structure in the later English style, with a handsome tower and spire, and, notwithstanding the mutilation it suffered from Cromwell's soldiers, retains much of its original character and beauty. The roof is plainly groined, and is supported by ranges of clustered columns with richly-moulded arches and ornamented capitals; there are numerous monuments of the Forrester family, whose recumbent effigies are finely sculptured, and various other ancient tombs. A small portion of the church of Gogar is still remaining, and has been converted into a sepulchral chapel by the proprietor of the lands. At the east end of Corstorphine church, a lamp was formerly kept burning to guide the traveller, for the maintenance of which an acre of land near Coltsbridge, thence called the Lamp Acre, was allotted: this now forms an endowment for the parish schoolmaster. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial school is attended by about seventy scholars: the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the acre of land before noticed; the fees average about £20. The permanent poor's fund is about £450, arising from bequests. On taking down the remains of Corstorphine Castle, towards the close of the last century, a large number of gold and silver coins were found; and on the erection of Gogar House in 1811, several remains of Roman antiquity were discovered, consisting of a dagger with part of the scabbard, a fibula, and a gold ring of very slender substance. Numerous stone coffins have been found at various times on the lands of Gogar, and the spot is supposed to have been the original place of sepulture of the ancient parish, or not improbably the site of General Leslie's encampment, where bodies of the slain were interred.

CORTACHY and CLOVA, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, 4 miles (N.) from Kirriemuir; containing 867 inhabitants. The former of these ancient parishes, which were united in 1608, is supposed to have derived its name, anciently Quartachie, from a Gaelic term descriptive of the situation of its church and castle in a small valley surrounded with elevated lands. Of the latter parish the name is of very uncertain derivation. The barony of Cortachy belonged at a very early period to the family of Ogilvy, ancestors of the Earls of Airlie, and whose baronial castle here has for many generations been their chief seat, and is still the residence of the present earl. The district of Cortachy is about ten miles in length and nearly four in average breadth, of somewhat triangular form, narrow at the southern extremity, where it is bounded by the confluence of the rivers South Esk and Prosen, and comprising about 23,700 acres. Clova, which is nearly of equal length, and varies from two to almost four miles in breadth, is situated to the north-west of Cortachy, and comprises an

area of 19,000 acres; making a total in the whole parish of nearly 43,000 acres, of which about 3540 are arable, 1000 woodland and plantations, and the remainder mountain pasture and waste.

The surface of the parish is boldly diversified, and embellished with features of picturesque beauty and majestic grandeur in striking contrast. The south-western portion embraces part of one of the Grampian ranges, extending nearly through the entire length of the district, and declining on the south and south-west towards the river Prosen, and on the north and north-east towards the South Esk. Opposite to this mountainous range is another of greater elevation, stretching through the whole of the parish; and between them are the beautiful and richly-cultivated vales of Wateresk and Clova. The latter vale is divided on the north by a lofty mountain into two narrow glens, one of which takes a north-western, and the other a south-western direction. From these glens the adjacent mountains appear in all their towering grandeur, varying in height from 1500 to more than 3000 feet, and presenting a combination of bold and precipitous masses of barren rock, immense heights covered to their very summits with various kinds of grasses, and hills of stupendous elevation, affording excellent pasturage for both cattle and sheep. The river *South Esk* has one of its sources in Loch Esk, and others, of still greater power, in the stream of Falfearnie, &c.; it flows through the parish for nearly twenty miles, receiving in its course numerous tributary streams, among which is the Whitewater. *Loch Esk*, situated among the mountains, six miles north-west of the vale of Clova, is about half a mile in circumference, of comparatively inconsiderable depth, and surrounded with scenery rather of bleak and rugged character. *Loch Wharral*, in the heart of the mountainous district at the north-eastern boundary of the parish, and about 1000 feet above the level of the Esk, is a mile in circumference, and of very considerable depth. About two miles to the north-east of Loch Wharral is *Loch Brany*, on the same side of the mountain range, and nearly at a like elevation; it is about a mile and a half in circumference, and in some parts of great depth. These lakes abound with trout, and many trout are also found in the river, of large size and good flavour, as are sea-trout during the summer. Salmon, too, are found in the Esk, towards the middle of September.

The SOIL is very various. The greater portion of that in the arable lands is sharp and gravelly, inclining in some parts to a fertile loam, and in others to a thin stony sand. In the southern districts of the parish it is much mixed with clay; and along the bases of the hills, partly a fine deep mould, and partly hard and stony, alternated with moss. In the valleys there is a rich deposit of alluvial soil, inclining to sand, with alternations of moss, and in other parts a deep sandy loam. The principal crops are oats, barley, wheat, turnips, and potatoes; the system of agriculture is improved, and the rotation plan of husbandry is generally practised. Great attention is paid to the management of live stock. The cattle chiefly reared are the Angus breed; they are of middling size, and generally disposed of when two or three years old. The mountains afford pasture for great numbers of sheep, mostly of the black-faced and Cheviot breeds; and in addition to those reared in the parish, numbers are bought when young, and fed till three or four years old, when they are sold at high prices. In this parish the woods consist of oak, ash, mountain-ash, elm, plane, beech, chesnut, alder, and birch; and the plantations, of larch, Scotch, spruce, white and black American, and silver firs. Much attention is paid to pruning and thinning at proper times, especially on the lands of the Earl of Airlie, to whose father the gold medal of the Highland Society was adjudged in 1830, for his extensive improvements. The rocks are of red sandstone, pudding-stone, whinstone, serpentine, mica-schist, gneiss, clay-slate, quartz, and granite; limestone is also found, but unless taken from a considerable depth, it is not of very good quality. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3887.

Cortachy Castle, a seat of the Earl of Airlie's, is a spacious and ancient structure with modern additions, beautifully situated in a small valley on the south side of the river Esk: the date of the more ancient part, and the name of the original founder, are both unknown. Of the castle of Clova but little remains; it is said to have been destroyed by Cromwell, during the parliamentary war. Facility of communication with the neighbouring towns is afforded by good roads, of which that to Strathmore passes through the whole length of the parish. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held on the farm of Collow, on the last Friday in April, and fourth Monday in October; the latter is one of the largest sheep-markets in the country, and the number of sheep sold is generally from 8000 to 12,000. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Forfar, synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is about £173, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum; patron, the Earl of Airlie. The present church of Cortachy, situated near the southern extremity of the parish, was erected on the site of the former edifice, in 1829, by the then earl, at an expense of more than £2000; it is a handsome structure, containing 550 sittings, all of them free. Clova church, about ten miles distant from the church of Cortachy, is an ancient structure, repaired and enlarged by the erection of a gallery in 1731, and lately repewed. It contains 250 sittings, all of which are free, except the gallery, which is let for the benefit of the poor. Near it is a good house for a missionary, who officiates alternately in this church and the chapel of Glenprosen, and who has a regular stipend of £30 from Royal Bounty, £30 from the inhabitants of the districts, and £21 from the Earl of Airlie. The parochial school is situated near Cortachy church; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £15. The parochial library has a collection of 200 volumes, chiefly the gift of the Ogilvy family.

COT-TOWN, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. MADOES, county of PERTH; containing 62 inhabitants. It is one of the only two hamlets or villages in the parish.

COTES, county of LANARK.—See COATS.

COTTACK, a village, in the parish of DUNSCORE, county of DUMFRIES, 9 miles (N. W.) from Dumfries; containing 252 inhabitants. This village is built on elevated ground, and is very centrally situated, being nearly equidistant from the two extremes of the parish; the population consists of agricultural labourers and a few artisans and mechanics. The Cairn, a considerable stream, tributary to the Nith, and in which fine trout are obtained, passes to the west of the village. Here is the parish church, and one of the three parochial schools.

COTTON OF LOWNIE, a village, in the parish of DUNNICHEN, county of FORFAR, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Forfar; containing 100 inhabitants. It is seated a little south of the road from Forfar to Dunnichen, and about a mile south-west of the latter village.

COULL, a parish, in the district of KINCARDINE O'NEIL, county of ABERDEEN, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Tarland; containing 744 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have taken its name, which signifies a "corner", from its situation in the south-eastern extremity of the district of Cromar. It measures six miles in average length and three in breadth, comprising about 7620 acres, of which 2300 are arable; 5000 are uncultivated pasture, nearly 100 of these, however, being capable of profitable cultivation; and 320 acres are occupied by wood, chiefly planted within the last twenty or thirty years. The surface is to a considerable extent level, especially in the centre, where is a marshy tract called Bogmore. There are, however, several portions of high land, and between this parish and those of Aboyne and Lumphanan stretches a mountain range containing the peaks called the hill of Gellan, Mortlich, Leadhlich, and the hill of Corse. The soil in the low grounds is generally of good quality, and comprehends a large portion of rich loam, resting on a gravelly subsoil; but on the hills it only affords indifferent pasture. Great improvements in agriculture have been effected during the last thirty years, particularly on the estate of Corse, where almost every thing has been done that could contribute to change its neglected appearance, and increase the value of the property, which is now one of the most beautiful and desirable of its size in the county. Much land in the parish has been brought into cultivation; draining and inclosing have been successfully practised, and the larger part of Bogmore, formerly so prejudicial to the climate of the locality, has been partly converted into pasture, and partly into arable land. In the process of draining the ground, which was an alluvial deposit incumbent on moss, fragments of immense oaks were found embedded. The rocks in the hills are chiefly red and white granite. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2197. The knitting of stockings is carried on, and there is a wool-carding mill, at which blankets and coarse woollen-cloths are manufactured.

This parish was formerly attached to the abbey of Arbroath. It is now in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of Sir John Forbes, Bart., of Craigievar. The minister's stipend is about £161, of which about half is received from the exchequer; with a manse, built in 1832, and a glebe of four acres, valued at £7 per annum. The church is a plain building, erected in 1792; it has a good-toned bell, of considerable size, cast in Holland in the year 1644, and presented to the church by Mr. Ross, of Mill of Coull. A large portion of the parish has long been annexed, for ecclesiastical purposes, to the parish of Leochel and Cushnie. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £26, with about £15 fees, and £40 from the Dick bequest. The ruins of the castle of Corse, erected in 1581 by William Forbes, father of Bishop Patrick Forbes, are still to be seen; and the remains of that of Coull are also visible, on a rocky eminence near the church. This latter structure, the seat of the Durwards, a family of great power, was of quadrangular form, with large hexagonal towers at the angles, the whole surrounded by a fosse; and it appears to have been a fortification of considerable extent and strength. On the summit of a small hill is a Druidical circle, and traces of a chapel called Turry Chapel yet remain on the lands of Corse.

COUPAR-ANGUS, in the county of FORFAR.—See CUPAR-ANGUS.

COVE, a village, in the parish of NIGG, county of KINCARDINE, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Aberdeen; containing 421 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the shore of the German Ocean, derives its name from one of those numerous small bays or coves with which the coast is here indented; and is inhabited by persons employed in the fisheries. The fish taken are chiefly salmon, white-fish of various kinds, and lobsters, crabs, and other shell-fish. The salmon are caught in bag-nets, are packed in ice, and sent to the London market; and during the season, nine boats, varying from ten to fourteen tons' burthen, with crews of six men each, are engaged in the herring-fishery off the north coast. The cove, which forms a small natural harbour, affords sufficient shelter for the boats belonging to the place. The Aberdeen railway passes here. A school has been established for the accommodation of this distant portion of the parish; the master has a house and garden, with £7 from a bequest, in addition to fees averaging £15.

COVINGTON and THANKESTON, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of LANARK, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Biggar; containing 523 inhabitants. Of these ancient parishes, which were united about the beginning of the eighteenth century, the former derives its name, anciently *Colbanstoun*, from its proprietor Colban in the twelfth century; and the latter, from a Flemish settler named Tankard or Thankard, who obtained a grant of lands here during the reign of Malcolm IV. The parish is about four miles in length from south to north, and nearly three in average breadth. It is bounded on the east by the river Clyde, which separates it from the parish of Libberton. The number of acres is about 5500, of which nearly 2000 are arable, eighty acres woodland and plantations, and the remainder sheep-pasture. The surface is varied, and the scenery in many parts of pleasing character. Along the banks of the Clyde, the soil is rich and fertile, and the lands occasionally subject to inundation; in the higher grounds are some portions of barren heath, but they generally afford good pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep. The system of agriculture is in an improved state; the chief crops are oats, barley, peas, potatoes, and turnips. The lands have been much benefited by furrow-draining; considerable progress has been made in inclosing the several farms, and the farm-buildings and offices are in a very superior condition. In this parish the cattle are chiefly of the Angus breed, and the sheep of the black-faced kind. There is but little wood, and much improvement might be made, both in the appearance of the lands and in affording shelter, by a judicious increase of plantation. The Clyde abounds with trout and pike of considerable size. The villages of Covington and Thankeston are pleasantly situated, and at the latter is a bridge over the Clyde, erected by subscription in 1778. There is also a station at Thankeston of the Caledonian railway, affording great facility of intercourse. For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Biggar, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £208.

13. 7., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £17. 10.; patrons alternately, the Lockhart family, of Lee and Carnwath, and Sir Windham Carmichael Anstruther, Bart. The church of Thankeston has been suffered to fall into ruins, and that of Covington has been enlarged for the population of the whole parish. The parochial school is in the village of Covington; the master has a salary of £28, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £16 per annum.

COWCADDENS, a village, in the late ecclesiastical district of St. Stephen's, within the jurisdiction of the city of Glasgow, county of Lanark, ½ a mile (N.) from Glasgow. This is a populous village, and formed, with Port-Dundas and Woodside, one of the divisions that were ecclesiastically separated from Barony parish. It is chiefly occupied by persons employed in hand-loom weaving, and in the various factories in the vicinity of Glasgow. There are five schools, of which one is in connexion with the Roman Catholics, and two are female schools.

COWDEN-BEATH, a village, in the parish of Beath, district of Dunfermline, county of Fife, ½ a mile (S. E.) from Beath; containing 127 inhabitants. It is in the south-eastern part of the parish, a short distance west of the road from Aberdour to Kinross; and has a station on the Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. South of the village is a bleachfield.

COWIE, a village, in the parish of Fetteresso, county of Kincardine, 1 mile (N.) from Stonehaven; containing 174 inhabitants. This village is situated at the mouth of the river Cowie, which falls into a bay of that name, forming a small and commodious harbour; and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, who, during the season, are also engaged in the herring-fisheries on the coast. The principal fish taken here are haddocks, of which great numbers are cured, and sent by the Aberdeen steamers to the London market; cod, ling, and various other fish are likewise found in abundance. Eight boats are employed, each having a crew of five men. On the summit of a rock overlooking the bay are the remains of an ancient castle which, upon very doubtful authority, is supposed by some writers to have been originally built by Malcolm Canmore.

COWPITS, a village, in the parish of Inveresk, county of Edinburgh; containing 116 inhabitants. It is one of a few small villages in the parish chiefly occupied by colliers.

COWSLAND, a village, in the parish of Cranston, county of Edinburgh, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Dalkeith; containing 226 inhabitants. It is a neat village, situated in the northern part of the parish, on the road from Dalkeith to Ormiston. In the neighbourhood are some limestone-quarries; and to the east of the village is Cowsland Park. A school-house is furnished to a teacher by the families in the vicinity.

COYLTON, a parish, in the county of Ayr, 5 miles (S. E.) from Ayr; containing, with the villages of Craighall, Gadgirth-holm and Bankfoot, Joppa, and Knockshaggle-holm, 1484 inhabitants. This place, the name of which is of uncertain derivation, was augmented about the beginning of the eighteenth century by the quoad sacra annexation of a portion of land, lying on the north and east sides of the river Coyl, and then included in the parish of Ochiltree. It measures twelve miles in extreme length, and nearly two in average breadth, and comprises 11,515 acres, of which more than 8000 are cultivated, nearly 800 in wood, consisting chiefly of forest-trees, and the remainder in pasture. The river Ayr flows for nearly four miles along its north-west boundary, separating it from Tarbolton and St. Quivox; and from this stream the surface rises south-eastward, in a series of undulations, to the heights called the Craigs of Coyl, attaining an elevation of 750 feet above the level of the sea. After this, the land advances to a loftier ridge, forming the boundary line in this direction, and commanding, from an elevation of 1100 feet, an extensive and richly diversified prospect on all sides. The scenery is much improved by the lochs of Martnaham, Fergus, and Snipe, which are partly in the parish. Of these, the first-mentioned, partly in the parish of Dalrymple, is a mile and a half long and about a furlong broad, abounding in pike, perch, and eels, and much frequented by wild-ducks, geese, widgeon, teal, and other water-fowl. Loch Fergus, a fine piece of water extending over about twenty-five acres, contains a well-wooded island, said to have been in ancient times the seat of a monastery; and is supposed by some to have taken its name from King Fergus, who defeated Coilus, king of the Britons, in the adjacent fields. There is also a lake called Loch End, covering about three acres; and in most of the lakes fish of the usual kinds are found, as well as in the rivers, which are also well stocked with yellow trout. The river Coyl, which rises in the parish, displays a beautiful cascade in the vicinity of Sundrum Castle, where the river is about twenty-five feet wide; the fall is about thirteen feet in depth, and on the swelling of the stream is greatly increased in its picturesque effect.

The soil in general is a retentive clay, producing chiefly oats, but wheat and barley are also grown, and beans, potatoes, turnips, and the various grasses. The husbandry of the parish is not so much advanced as that of many other parts, but improvements are in progress, especially furrow-draining, and subsoil ploughing is practised to a limited extent. The dairy is much regarded; and what is called Dunlop cheese is made in large quantities, frequently of excellent quality, and, with the butter, milk, and other dairy produce, is relied on for the payment of nearly half the rent. The cattle are mostly of the pure Ayrshire breed, but a few of the West Highland or Galloway are kept on the higher grounds; the sheep were formerly the black-faced, but these, for several years, have been crossed with the Cheviots, and the latter stock now generally prevails. The annual value of real property in Coylton is £8144. The working of the subterraneous contents of the parish occupies a considerable portion of the manual labour of the district. Coal, limestone, ironstone, plumbago, clay-slate, basalt, several varieties of freestone, and fire-clay are all found here; and several of them are wrought to some extent. Three coal-mines, a limestone-quarry, and three quarries of sandstone are in operation; and black-lead obtained from this part supplied an article of traffic for many years, but its quality not allowing a competition with the Cumberland and foreign lead, the mine has been abandoned. Clay-slate, celebrated for sharpening iron instruments, was also once extensively quarried; but the material being found in abundance, and of superior quality, in the adjoining parish of Stair, the works have been discontinued. The value of the mineral produce is averaged at £6000 annually. The plantations are chiefly

in the lower part of the parish, and, being in a thriving condition, especially in the vicinity of the rivers, add greatly to the agreeable character of the scenery; they are mostly of larch and Scotch fir, but oak, beech, ash, elm, birch, and several other kinds are plentiful.

The mansion of Sundrum, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Coyl, and commanding extensive views, is partly ancient and partly modern; the old walls are in some portions twelve feet thick, and have castellated summits. Gadgirth House, another seat, is a plain oblong modern structure, on the bank of the Ayr river; it occupies the site of Gadgirth Castle, once a place of note, and the residence of the family of Chalmers, who, being friendly to the Reformation, warmly patronized the celebrated John Knox, and allowed him to preach in the castle. The great road from Ayr to Dumfries, through Nithsdale, traverses the centre of the parish. Coylton is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Crown; the minister's stipend is £254. 8. 4., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum. The old church, the ruin of which is still partly standing, belonged in ancient times to the bishopric of Glasgow; the present edifice, which is small but handsome, was built in 1836, and is a cruciform structure, with a square tower sixty feet high, containing a good bell. The parochial school affords instruction in the ordinary branches, the classics, and mathematics; the master has a salary of £30, with a house, and £20 fees. A few years since, several silver coins of the reigns of Elizabeth, James VI., and Charles I., were dug up. The Rev. John Black, LL.D., author of the *Life of Tasso*, and who died in the year 1825, was minister of Coylton for fifteen years; he was a native of the parish of Douglas, in the county of Lanark.

CRAGGANESTER and CRAGGANTOUL, hamlets, in the parish of WEEM, county of PERTH, 7 miles (S. W.) from Fortingal; containing respectively 23 and 20 inhabitants. These are neighbouring places, situated in one of the detached portions of the parish, and on the western border of Loch Tay. The road from Fortingal to Killin passes in the vicinity of both hamlets.

CRAICHIE, a village, in the parish of DUNNICHEN, county of FORFAR, 1½ mile (W. S. W.) from Letham; containing 70 inhabitants. It stands on one of the roads between Forfar and Letham, and about a mile south of Dunnichen church. The parochial church is in the village.

CRAIG, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, ½ a mile (S. by W.) from Montrose; containing, with the villages of Ferryden, Usan, and Rossie, 1945 inhabitants. This place was formerly called Inchbrayock, "the island of trout", by which name an island of forty-three acres within the parish is still known. Craig was at that time only the designation of one of the chief estates, and it is supposed that, when the place of worship was transferred from the island to the property of Craig on the continental part of the district, the name of Craig, which is naturally derived from the rocky nature of the shore, was extended to the whole of the parish. The parish comprehends two distinct titularities, viz. Craig and St. Skeoch, which were united in the year 1618, and the latter of which, pronounced St. Skay, is said to have received its name from one of the northern saints. The site of an ancient religious edifice on the coast is still called the chapel of St. Skay; a small burying-place round the spot is occasionally used for interments, and the site of the manse is pointed out in a neighbouring field. Craig appears to have been a feudal barony, a field behind the house being still called Law-field; an adjoining farmsteading is styled Balgovie, that is *Withie*, or prison-house, and a rising ground on the property bears the name of Govan-hill, *the Withie-hill*, or place of execution.

The PARISH is about six miles long, and two miles and a half in extreme breadth, comprising 5138 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches of land. It is partly bounded by a basin about nine miles in circumference, through which the river South Esk flows into the sea, and which is filled with the tide at high water. This basin separates the parish on the north from the town and harbour of Montrose, and on the south-east is the German Ocean. The surface gradually rises from the north and east towards the south-west, where it attains a height of 400 feet above the level of the sea. The coast is rocky, and towards the south quite precipitous; it forms about five miles of the boundary line of the parish, and has Montrose bay and ness on the north, and Lunan bay and Boddin point on the south. The shores abound in all kinds of fish, which are taken in great numbers in the respective seasons. In the middle of the parish the soil is a strong rich loam; towards the eastern quarter it is sandy, and in some places, especially in the western portion, it is damp and moorish. About 3509 acres are cultivated, 331 waste or pasture, 757 undivided common belonging to the parishes of Craig, Marytown, Farnell, and Kinnell, and 291 acres are in wood, comprising almost all the kinds of trees usually grown. Grain of every kind, and the principal green crops, are cultivated in the parish; and as the husbandry adopted comprehends all the most approved usages, the crops, both as to quantity and quality, are in general of a superior character. The cattle are the Angusshire black, without horns, and the sheep are chiefly the black-faced Highland breed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9645.

The rocks consist of the old red sandstone and limestone, intermixed with several varieties of trap, in which very fine specimens of the Scotch pebble are often found embedded. There are some quarries of the trap formation, and the produce is in considerable demand for building, but requires, for facings, the more ornamental material of sandstone. The mansions are, the house of Rossie, built in 1800; the villa of Inchbrayock, built in 1813; the house of Usan, in 1820; and that of Dunninald, in 1825. A few of the inhabitants are employed in manufactures; but the principal attention of the population is divided between agriculture and fishing, the produce of the latter of which amounts in value to about £7000 annually: the salmon taken are mostly packed in ice, and sent to the Edinburgh and London markets. The turnpike-road from Montrose to Arbroath passes through the parish, and during the summer the steamboat from Aberdeen to Leith touches at the village of Usan. There are harbours at Ferryden and Boddin, large enough for the use of small sloops with coal and lime, and piers and warehouses are expected shortly to be built at Ferryden: the dues belong to the town of Montrose. Facility of intercourse is afforded by several bridges, the chief of which is a magnificent suspension-bridge over the South Esk, opening up an immediate communication with Montrose.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Brechin, synod of Angus and Mearns; patrons, the College of St. Mary, in St. Andrew's. The stipend is £257, and there is a good manse, built in 1805, with a glebe valued at £24 per annum. Craig church, which is an elegant structure, with a square tower eighty feet high, was built in 1799 at the expense of the late Mrs. Ross of Rossie, and for many years after its erection was the only church in the county possessed of any architectural beauty: it contains 800 sittings. A place of worship has been erected in connexion with the Free Church. There is a parochial school, in which the classics, mathematics, navigation, and all the usual branches of education are taught; the master has a good house and garden, with a salary of £34, and about £17 fees. The parish also contains three libraries, to which the inhabitants have access gratis; two of these are small, but the third, instituted in 1809, consists of nearly 600 volumes, and has proved of great utility. Among the chief remains of antiquity is the Castle of Craig, situated on the northern side of the parish, and formerly a place of considerable strength; it has a square tower and gateway, apparently of great age, but in good preservation, and a part of it, bearing the date of 1634, is still occupied as a dwelling-house. Near Boddin, on the south coast, are the remains of an old castle called Black Jack, supposed to have been thus named in comparison with Red Castle on the opposite side of the bay. A strong earthen fort, also, with out-works, and accommodation within for men and ammunition, was to be seen a few years ago, at the point where the South Esk falls into the sea; it is said to have been used in Cromwell's time, but it is not known by whom it was built: cannon were placed at it in 1745. The eloquent and pious Archbishop Leighton was descended from a family of some celebrity in former times, who were proprietors of the lands of Usan; and the well-known Andrew Melville was born at Baldovie, in the northern part of the parish.

CRAIG OF MADDERTY, a burgh of barony, in the parish of MADDERTY, county of PERTH; containing, with the village of St. David's, 181 inhabitants. The estate of Craig, on which the village is built, was erected in 1626 into a free burgh of barony, through the instrumentality of Lord John Madderty, by charter conferring power to hold a market every Friday, with four fairs yearly. Courts have been held occasionally within the barony, for settling disputes; but the village has latterly very much declined, and in its place has risen that of St. David's, in which is a school.

CRAIGDALLIE, a hamlet, in the parish of KINNAIRD, county of PERTH; containing 52 inhabitants.

CRAIGEND, a village, in the late quoad sacra parish of CROSSHILL, parish of OLD MONKLAND, Middle ward of the county LANARK, 4½ miles (E. S. E.) from Glasgow; containing 80 inhabitants. It is situated on the bank of the river Clyde, which here makes a considerable bend, and on the road from Glasgow to Bellshill in the parish of Bothwell.

CRAIGEND, a hamlet, in the EAST parish of the city and county of PERTH; containing 47 inhabitants.

CRAIGHALL, a village, in the parish of COYLTON, district of KYLE, county of AYR; containing 100 inhabitants. A coal-mine of some extent has been in operation at this place for a number of years, and is one of three large coal-mines of the parish.

CRAIGHALL and NEW CRAIGHALL, villages, the former wholly in the parish of INVERESK, the latter chiefly in INVERESK parish, and partly in that of LIBBERTON, in the county of EDINBURGH; containing respectively 501 and 336 inhabitants. Craighall is situated about two miles south-south-west of Musselburgh. Coal is abundant, and in the vicinity are extensive coal-mines. Close to the village is Pinkie House, the seat of Sir John Hope, Bart.; it was originally a country seat of the abbots of Dunfermline, and after the Reformation became private property. Although still a large structure, it is evidently only part of a magnificent design.

CRAIGIE and BARNWEILL, a parish, in the district of KYLE, county of AYR, 4 miles (S.) from Kilmarnock; containing 779 inhabitants. Craigie was disjoined from the parish of Riccarton in 1647, and in 1673 it received an increase of boundary by the annexation of the suppressed parish of Barnweill, the larger part of the stipend of which, however, was transferred to the minister of the newly-erected parish of Stair. The parish is about seven miles long, and one and a half broad. Its scenery is pleasingly varied; the hills near the church rise about 500 feet above the level of the sea, and are covered with verdure to the summit, excepting where a craggy rock occasionally protrudes. The views presented from the heights are extensive and beautiful, and the lands are ornamented with several lochs, some of which, however, are partly in adjoining parishes; Loch Brown covers nearly 100 acres, and is about half in this parish, the remaining part being in those of Mauchline and Tarbolton. The parish comprises 6300 acres of land, almost entirely under cultivation. The principal kind of grain raised, and nearly the only kind, is oats; the pastures are extensive; several tracts are under rye-grass and meadow-grass, and the remainder of the green crops consist of beans, potatoes, and a few turnips. In this parish the farms average about ninety acres; and besides a tolerable proportion of sheep, of a mixed breed, between 700 and 800 milch-cows are kept, and upwards of 400 young cows and calves: the milk is chiefly used for cheese, and the stock sold at Kilmarnock. A corn-mill is turned by the waters of one of the lochs. Various improvements have taken place in agriculture, but what has been most beneficial is furrow-draining, which has been carried to a great extent; the farm-houses are substantial and well fitted-up, and about half of them are slated. The plantations cover 170 acres. Three limestone-quarries, and a tile-work lately erected, are in operation; and coal of several kinds was formerly wrought. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8058.

There are three mansions, Cairnhill, Barnweill, and Underwood; the first consists of an ancient tower, still strong, and in very good repair, with a modern portion attached. Barnweill is a neat residence, built towards the latter part of the last century; and Underwood, a commodious house, was erected about the same time. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of James Campbell, Esq., of Craigie; the minister's stipend is £247, with a manse, and a glebe of five acres, valued at £10 per annum. The church, formerly called the Kirk in the Forest, is a neat plain edifice, built in 1776, and will accommodate 600 persons. The paro-

chial school affords instruction in the usual branches, and in the classics, practical mathematics, and book-keeping; the master has a salary of £34, with a house, and £18 fees. The ruins of the church of Barnweill are still standing, and also those of Craigie Castle, a very ancient building, at one time inhabited by the Wallaces of Craigie, a collateral branch of the family of Sir William Wallace, the Scottish patriot. There are several artificial mounds called "law hills," on which culprits are supposed to have been formerly tried.

CRAIGIE, a village, in the parish of DALMENY, county of LINLITHGOW, 2¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Kirkliston; containing 75 inhabitants. It stands in the eastern part of the parish, and in its vicinity is Craigie Hall, formerly the residence and estate of the Craigies, an ancient and considerable family. One of them was a witness to the original charter granted to the first laird of Dundas in the year 1120. In 1387 the heiress of the family married Sir John Stewart, who took the name, and his posterity continued here until 1640, when the estate of Craigie Hall was sold. It subsequently became the seat of the Hope family.—See DALMENY.

CRAIGIE, a hamlet, in the parish of CAPUTH, county of PERTH, 2½ miles (N. N. E.) from Caputh; containing 67 inhabitants. It lies in the eastern part of the parish, and adjoins the village of Cluny on the east side.

CRAIGIE, a village, in the EAST parish of the city of PERTH, county of PERTH; containing 219 inhabitants. It is situated on the west side of the river Tay, and a little south of the city, of which it forms a suburb. Craigie is a pleasant village, and in its vicinity is the site of the old castle of Craigie, which belonged to the Ross family.

CRAIGIELANDS, a hamlet, in the parish of KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA, county of DUMFRIES, 2¼ miles (S. by W.) from Moffat; containing 84 inhabitants. It is about a mile north-west by west from Kirkpatrick, and a short distance south of the Evan water. The hamlet is small and scattered.

CRAIGMILL, a hamlet, in the parish of LOGIE, county of CLACKMANNAN, 2 miles (N. E.) from Stirling; containing 78 inhabitants. It is situated at the southern base of the Abbey Craig, in a detached portion of the county, about a mile south of Logie, and on the north side of the Forth river, which here is very devious in its course. The place was chiefly known, before the duty on spirits was lowered, as an abode of smugglers.

CRAIGNEUK, a village, in the parish of DALZIEL, county of LANARK. Near this village is an excellent quarry of flagstone, which affords employment to several of the inhabitants. The stone is of a very fine grain, and of a reddish colour; it varies from one quarter of an inch to five inches in thickness, and is much used for pavements, and occasionally substituted for slate in the roofing of buildings.

CRAIGNISH, a parish, in the district and county of ARGYLL, 16 miles (N. N. W.) from Lochgilphead; containing 873 inhabitants. This place, though known in modern times only by its present appellation, was anciently called both Craignish and Kilmhorie. The former name, which is a compound Gaelic term signifying a rocky peninsula, is descriptive of the southern portion of the parish; and the latter, meaning a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was applied in reference to an ancient structure, the ruins of which yet remain in the principal burying-ground. The parish is washed by the Atlantic on the west and south; it is bounded on the north by the parish of Kilninver and Kilmelford, and is separated on the east, by Loch Craignish, from the parishes of Kilmartin and Dalavich. Craignish measures a little more than eleven miles in length and about two in average breadth, comprehending, for a Highland district, a considerable portion of land under cultivation. The coast, on account of its numerous indentations, is supposed to form a line of sixteen or seventeen miles in extent; it is exceedingly rocky on the south and west, and also marked in the latter direction by several small bays with fine white sandy shores. Loch Craignish is about three miles wide at a small distance from the entrance; in other parts it varies considerably in breadth, and towards its head narrows itself to less than a mile, the depth averaging about twelve fathoms. On each side of the loch, at the distance of about half a mile from the land, is a chain of verdant islets, some of them ornamented with oak, ash, birch, and fir trees; and at the northern extremity the water expands into a spacious harbour, with good anchorage, and secured by the surrounding hills from the violence of winds. There is also a very convenient harbour in a creek called Little Loch Craignish, on the west of the parish, about a mile from the southern extremity of the peninsula; it is much frequented by vessels in stormy weather, or when waiting for a favourable tide. The most considerable of the islands just alluded to, within the parish, are those of Mc Niven and Mc Larty, so named from their old proprietors: the largest and most fertile of the islands in the loch is Island Righ, or "king's island", attached to Kilmartin parish. Near the southern point of the peninsula, in a south-western direction, are five islands, of which that called Garrarissa forms the sound of Dorus-mor.

The surface of the parish in the interior is much diversified. Lofty hills covered with heath are alternated with tracts of flat land, ornamented in some parts by verdant declivities and valleys, interspersed with lochs, and shrouded with beautiful foliage. The northern extremity of the parish is marked by a chain of rugged hills, rising about 700 feet above the sea; they are mostly covered with a kind of heathy pasture, and skirted at the base with a belt of level land about a quarter of a mile broad. The surface along the eastern boundary of the peninsular portion of the parish is distinguished by a series of verdant eminences, attaining in some parts an elevation of 300 feet; at the base is a narrow strip of land stretching to the margin of the loch, and forming a variety of interesting points and bays on a flat clayey shore. A range of hills, covered principally with heath, also characterises the peninsula, reaching from north to south, and commanding from the chief heights beautiful views of Loch Craignish and its islets, the hills of Knapdale, the sound and island of Jura, the far-famed Corrybreckan, the islands of Colonsay, Scarba, &c., and the mountains of the isle of Mull, and Morvern. There are likewise twelve lochs in the parish, besides numerous rivulets; trout is abundant, and char is found in one of the lochs.

The SOIL in general is fertile; that under tillage chiefly consists of two distinct kinds, one of them a hazel mould resting on rock, and the other a darker earth

incumbent on clay, and the whole is interspersed with sandy tracts. Though small in extent, the cultivated lands are of average fertility, producing chiefly crops of oats and potatoes. The rearing of cattle is also much attended to. Husbandry has made comparatively but few advances; the lands are mostly under the old system of cultivation, the tenantry in general hold their farms at will, and many tracts of good quality are suffered to lie waste for want of draining. A superior state of things is observable on a few farms held on lease, which are inclosed and well drained. The sheep are the black-faced, with a few of the Leicester and Cheviot breeds; and of cattle the West Highland breed prevails, with a small proportion of Lowland milch-cows. The prevailing rock in the peninsular district is clay-slate, assuming frequently a sandy character, and sometimes running into a hard inferior sandstone. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3207.

Castle Craignish, situated in the south, is an ancient structure with modern additions, and within the last few years has been repaired and greatly enlarged by its proprietor, Colin Campbell, Esq., of Jura. In the lower portion of this fine mansion is a vaulted apartment said to have been formerly used as a dungeon. The house of Barbreck, in the north-eastern quarter, a commodious mansion, and that of Dail, on the western coast, are both modern residences: these and the castle have demesnes ornamented with clumps of plantations, covering together about 300 acres, which comprehend nearly the whole wood in the parish. In the centre of the parish is the house of Ardlarich. The population are employed in agriculture, except those occasionally engaged in fishing. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Inverary, synod of Argyll, and in the patronage of the Duke of Argyll. The minister's stipend is £169. 10., of which about a quarter is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe of about fifteen acres, valued at £18 per annum. Craignish church is a neat structure, erected in 1826, and conveniently situated on the eastern side of the parish. The parochial school affords instruction in all the elementary branches of education; the master has a salary of £25. 13., with a house, £20 fees, and £2. 10. derived from funded property. The remains of numerous Danish forts are still visible in the parish. The ruins of a religious house, supposed to have been an oratory, and of another, formerly, it is said, the parish chapel, may yet be traced; and there is a small bay called the Port of the Athollmen, which received its name from the circumstance of several of the Marquess of Atholl's men having been drowned there, after a defeat by the natives, in the seventeenth century.

CRAIGO, a village, in the parish of Logie-Pert, county of Forfar, 5½ miles (N. N. W.) from Montrose; containing 359 inhabitants. It is pleasantly seated on the south bank of the North Esk river, and has a large manufacturing establishment, comprising a flax-spinning mill, a bleachfield, some cloth-finishing machinery, and an alkali manufacture. About 280 hands are employed in these works, which belong to a London firm. Craigo House, built by the Carnegie family about fifty or sixty years since, stands a mile south of the village, and the grounds around are well planted: on the estate is a good freestone-quarry. The North Esk is crossed in the neighbourhood of the place by substantial bridges, one of which, of three arches, was erected by the celebrated John Erskine of Dun at the time of the Reformation.

CRAIGROTHIE, a village, in the parish of Ceres, district of Cupar, county of Fife, 1 mile (W.) from Ceres; containing 308 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Kennoway to Cupar, and near Struthers, the old seat of the Earls of Crawfurd. It has a bailie and council, and its rural corporation was greatly patronized by the last earl. A school has been built by subscription.

CRAIGTON, a village, in the parish of Monikie, county of Forfar, ½ a mile (S. W.) from Monikie; containing 162 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Dundee to Brechin; and its population is chiefly employed in weaving linen-cloth for the manufacturers in the surrounding districts. There is a small school in the village.

CRAIGTON-FIELD, a village, in the parish of New Kilpatrick, county of Dumbarton; containing 69 inhabitants. It is situated in the northern part of the parish, on the road from Kilpatrick to Drymen, and about three miles north-north-west of the parochial church.

CRAIL, a royal burgh, a sea-port, and parish, in the district of St. Andrew's, county of Fife, 10 miles (S. E. by E.) from St. Andrew's, and 40 (N. N. E.) from Edinburgh; containing 1737 inhabitants, of whom 1221 are in the burgh. This place anciently bore the name of *Carrail*, afterwards contracted into *Cryle, Craill*, and now *Crail*; probably from *caer*, "a town", and *isle*, "a wing or corner", the town being situated in the corner of the county that is commonly called the East Nook. It is of remote antiquity, and had a royal castle, the date of which is not clearly ascertained, but which was occasionally the residence of David I. A priory and a collegiate church were founded here at an early period, and richly endowed. Of the former, which was suppressed previously to the Reformation, there remain only some vestiges of the chapel, dedicated to St. Rufus; and the latter, in which were eight altars, was at that time stripped of its rich ornaments, and is now the parish church. Mary of Guise, afterwards consort of James V., landed on this coast after a severe storm, and was hospitably entertained in the ancient mansion of Balcomie Castle, whence, accompanied by the king, she proceeded to St. Andrew's.

Burgh Seal.

The town is situated at the mouth of the Firth of Forth. It consists principally of two parallel streets, extending along the shore from east to west, and intersected nearly at right angles by others of inferior note. The houses in the main street are spacious, and of ancient appearance; and though, from the loss of the herring-fishery, of which the town was a principal station, it has been long declining in prosperity, it still retains many vestiges of its former importance. The harbour is both inconvenient and unsafe; but about a quarter of a mile to the east is Roome Bay, which might be converted into an excellent haven capable of affording secure shelter to 200 sail of vessels, and might be rendered available to the increase of the trade of the Forth, and of the eastern coasts of England and Scotland. There

are no manufactures carried on, nor any trade of importance, except what is requisite for the supply of the neighbourhood. The government of the town, which was erected into a royal burgh by charter of Robert Bruce, confirmed by Mary, Queen of Scots, by James VI., and Charles I. and II., is vested in a chief magistrate, two bailies, a treasurer, and a council of seventeen, chosen under the regulations of the Municipal act of William IV. There are seven incorporated trades or companies, the blacksmiths, wrights, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, coopers, and bakers, the fees of admission into which vary, for sons of freemen, from £1. 5. to £3. 19., and for strangers, from £3 to £6. 2. The magistrates, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole of the royalty, hold bailie courts for civil actions and the trial of petty offences, but very few cases come under their decision. Crail is associated with St. Andrew's, Anstruther Easter and Wester, Cupar, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem, in returning a member to the imperial parliament; the number of qualified voters is about fifty. The town-hall, a neat building, is situated in the principal street.

The PARISH, which is bounded on the south and east by the Firth of Forth and the German Ocean, is about seven miles in length, extending to Fifeness, the eastern extremity of the county, and about three miles in extreme breadth; but from its irregularity of form, the precise number of acres has not been ascertained. Its surface, near the shore, has an elevation of about eighty feet above the sea, and rises gradually towards the west, without forming any considerable hills. The soil comprehends every variety of character, from the deepest black loam to a thin wet clay, and the chief crops are wheat, oats, beans, barley, and potatoes, of all which great quantities are sent to London, Leith, &c. In this, as in other parishes, the system of agriculture has been much improved: all the modern implements of husbandry are in use; the farms are of moderate size, and on most of them threshing-mills have been erected. The lands near the town obtain a very high rent, generally from £6 to £8 per acre, and the pastures are luxuriantly rich. Coal is found in the parish, and a considerable work was carried on within a few years; limestone of good quality is also abundant, and is obtained for burning into lime for agricultural use. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,240. The only plantations are around the mansions of the principal landed proprietors. The ancient houses of Newhall and Balcomie have been demolished; of the latter, which was one of the noblest mansions in the county, a small portion still remains, forming a commodious dwelling-house for the farmer, and a good landmark for mariners. The principal houses at present are those of Airdrie, a handsome mansion embosomed in thriving plantations; Wormiston, in the grounds of which there are some trees of stately growth; and Kirkmay. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of St. Andrew's, synod of Fife. The minister's stipend is £280, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £64 per annum; patron, the Earl of Glasgow. Crail church, formerly collegiate for a provost, sacrist, and prebendaries, still retains some vestiges of its ancient grandeur. The parochial school, with which the burgh grammar school has been incorporated, is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £40. When the number of scholars exceeds ninety, an assistant is appointed, who receives from the corporation £12 per annum, the salary formerly paid to the burgh schoolmaster. The remains of the priory, near the sea-shore, are almost obliterated; the eastern gable, which was the chief portion left, having been destroyed by the sea about forty or fifty years ago. Near Fifeness is a long ridge of stones called the Danes' Dyke, with a cave in which Constantine II. is said to have been murdered by the Danes about 874.

CRAILING, a parish, in the district of JEDBURGH, county of ROXBURGH; including the village of East and West Nisbet, and containing 667 inhabitants, of whom 74 are in the village of Crailing, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Jedburgh. This place, the name of which is of uncertain derivation, comprehends the ancient parish of Nisbet, annexed to it by act of the presbytery prior to the year 1713. The whole parish comprises 6000 acres, of which about 300 are woodland and plantations, and the remainder arable land in good cultivation. Its surface is varied, in some parts rising to a considerable elevation; the highest point, called Piniel Heugh, is a hill covered with verdure, presenting a pleasing object in the landscape, and rendered more conspicuous and interesting by the erection on its summit of a monument to commemorate the victory at Waterloo. This monument is a circular column of whinstone, 150 feet in height, rising from a massive pedestal, on the face of which is the inscription, "To the Duke of Wellington and the British Army, William Ker, VIth Marquess of Lothian, and his tenantry, dedicate this monument, 30th of June, 1815." It has within the shaft a spiral staircase, leading to the summit, which commands an extensive and richly-varied prospect, embracing the windings of the Teviot to the west, the range of the Cheviot hills to the south, Tweeddale to the north, and the whole of the Merse to the sea on the east. The Teviot flows through the parish, and, a little below the village, receives the Oxnam water.

The SOIL is dry and fertile, and extremely favourable to the growth of all kinds of grain. About the year 1800, very profitable crops of tobacco were raised on some of the lands, by way of experiment. The present crops are oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, and peas; the system of agriculture is highly improved. The plantations are well managed, and in a flourishing state; and on the road passing through the village are some stately rows of beech, ash, and elm. The principal substrata are whinstone and sandstone: the latter is found near the river, of a light colour, and of excellent quality for building; two quarries have been opened, and blocks of twelve feet in length have been raised. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7379. Monteviot House, the seat of the Marquess of Lothian, is situated at the western extremity of the Nisbet district: the ancient mansion is small, and uninteresting in its architectural details; a new mansion was projected and commenced, but after the erection of a small part, consisting merely of the servants' apartments, &c., the work was suspended many years before the late marquess's death. Crailing House is a handsome mansion, on rising ground overlooking the winding stream of the Oxnam; the demesne is laid out with great taste, and embellished with rich plantations. The village of Crailing was formerly more extensive than at present; it has facility of intercourse with Jedburgh and Kelso by the great road from Carlisle to Berwick.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, synod of Merse and Teviotdale: the minister's stipend is £251. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £32. 10. per annum; patrons, the Crown and the Marquess of Lothian. The church, situated in the Crailing district of the parish, is a neat plain edifice, adapted for a congregation of 300 persons. Of the ancient church of Nisbet scarcely any remains exist, but the churchyard is still used. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial school at Crailing is well conducted; the master has a salary of £30, with £22 fees, a house and garden, and £3. 15., the interest of a bequest by one of the Lords Cranstoun. A school at Nisbet is supported by the marquess, who gives the master a salary of £20, with a house and garden rent-free, in addition to the fees. The old mansion-house at Monteviot is said to be part of an ancient hospital dependent on the abbey of Ancrum. Near the site of the mansion are traces of the cemetery belonging to the establishment; a considerable number of tombstones have from time to time been dug up, and the inscriptions on some of them were tolerably legible, but none appear to have been of any importance.

CRAMOND, a parish, chiefly in the county of EDINBURGH, and partly in that of LINLITHGOW; including the village of Davidson's-Mains, and containing 1981 inhabitants, of whom 167 are in the village of Cramond, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Edinburgh. This place derived its name, originally *Caer Amon*, from the erection of a fortress on the river Amon or Almond at its influx into the Firth of Forth; and from the discovery of coins and other relics of antiquity, it is supposed to have been a Roman station, and the port through which that people obtained supplies of grain for their army. Among the antiquities found here are, the remains of a bath and several altars, and the military road leading from the village to the south. About half way between Queensferry and Edinburgh is Cramond Brig, where, according to ancient tradition, one of the Scottish kings was rescued from a band of robbers by the ancestor of the Howisons of Braehead and Crawfordland. That family is said to hold these lands on condition of attending at Cramond Bridge with a basin of water and a towel, for the king to wash his hands, when passing here; and this ceremony was performed by Mr. Howison Crawford in 1822, at the banquet given to George IV. by the corporation of Edinburgh.

The PARISH is situated on the south shore of the Firth, and that part of it which is in the county of Linlithgow is separated from the other portion by the river Almond. The whole is from six to seven miles in length, and from one mile to two miles in breadth; and including the small islands of Cramond and Inch-Mickery, it comprises about 4900 acres. Its surface is beautifully diversified, containing part of the Corstorphine hill; and the surrounding district abounds with interesting features, and with every variety of picturesque and romantic scenery. The island of Cramond, which at low water is accessible on foot, contains about nineteen acres, affording excellent pasturage for sheep, and has two or three cottages for the accommodation of sea-bathers: towards the centre it rises to a considerable height, and on the east are some precipitous cliffs of granite. It anciently belonged to the bishops of Dunkeld, and subsequently to the Balmerino family. Between this island and Inch-Colm, nearly in the centre of the Firth, is the small rocky islet of Inch-Mickery, covered with mosses and sea-weed. The SOIL is fertile, and the lands are in a high state of cultivation, producing crops of every kind. There are several seams of coal in the parish, which have been occasionally wrought; but the quality is not such as to encourage the continuance of the mines. Excellent freestone is found on the lands of the Duke of Buccleuch, and from quarries here were raised the materials for the construction of the harbour and pier of Granton. The annual value of real property in the Edinburgh portion of the parish is £16,100. Among the numerous seats and mansions are, Barnton, Lauriston, Cramond House, Caroline Park, Muir House, New Saughton, Braehead, and Craigcrook: the first mentioned was a hunting-seat of one of the kings of Scotland. The village of Cramond lies in a romantic valley on the east side of the Almond, and opposite to the pleasure-grounds of Dalmeny Park on the west bank of that river; it is neatly built, and is a favourite resort of the inhabitants of Edinburgh during the summer months. Near it are some iron and paper works, established in 1771, which are still carried on with spirit, and afford regular employment to a considerable number of the population.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Edinburgh, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £271, with an excellent manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patrons, the family of Ramsay, of Barnton. The church was erected in 1656, since which time it has been frequently enlarged and repaired. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church at Davidson's-Mains, the largest village in the parish. The parochial school is attended by a considerable number of children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £30. There are upwards of £3000 in charitable bequests, the interest of which, besides the legal assessment, is distributed amongst the poor; also funds for the distribution of coal and meal, and for education. Altogether the parish contains eight schools, three of which are conducted by female teachers. Cramond has given birth to several eminent and remarkable men. Of these, may be mentioned, John, Lord Balmerino, the opposer of Charles I. and friend of the Covenanters; Sir Thomas Hope, the celebrated lawyer of the Scottish bar; Sir George Mackenzie, first Earl of Cromarty, an able writer; Dr. Cleghorn, professor of anatomy in the university of Dublin, who may be considered as the founder of the school of medicine there; and John Law, of Lauriston. This last-named extraordinary character raised himself to the dignity of comptroller-general of the finances of France, upon the strength of a scheme for establishing a bank, an East India, and a Mississippi, company, by the profits of which the national debt of France was to be paid off. In 1718, his bank was declared a royal one, and the shares rose to upwards of twenty-fold the original value, so that, in 1719, they were worth more than eighty times the amount of all the current specie in France. But the following year this great fabric of false credit fell to the ground, almost overthrew the government, and ruined tens of thousands of families. Craigcrook, in the parish, was the residence of Lord Jeffrey, the distinguished critic: he was

born at Edinburgh in 1773, and died here on the 26th January, 1850.—See GRANTON.

CRANSHAWS, a parish, in the county of BERWICK, 9 miles (N. W.) from Dunse; containing 120 inhabitants. The derivation of the name of this place is doubtful, some supposing it to have been applied in consequence of the number of cranes or herons by which the district was originally visited, while others trace it to the *cranberry* bush, which is a native of the hills and mosses. In the fourteenth century the barony was possessed by the family of Douglas; and in 1401, Archibald, the fourth Earl of Douglas, assigned the estates to Sir John Swinton, of Swinton, whom he calls in the deed *dilectus consanguineus noster*. The family of Swinton held the property for a considerable period; and in June 1640 an act was passed by the parliament, confirming to them the baronies of Swinton and Cranshaws, with the teinds, and the patronage of the church. In the times of the border warfare, the district was involved in the general commotions, and Cranshaws Castle appears to have been a place of refuge from the sudden incursions of the English, as well as the old castle of Scarlaw, which was used by the inhabitants of another division of the parish.

The PARISH, which is pastoral, is divided into two distinct portions by the intervention of the parish of Longformacus. The part in which the church stands is a pentagon in form, containing about six square miles, and bounded by the Whitadder river on the north and east: the other part of the parish is about five miles long, two in mean breadth, and is bounded on the north and north-east by the Dye Water, a tributary of the Whitadder. The surface consists chiefly of lofty hills, covered to a great extent with heath, and best suited to pasture, although most of the farms have each a portion of arable land. The highest ground is Manslaughter-Law, so called, as tradition reports, from a bloody engagement which took place near it, in 1402, between the Earl of Dunbar and Hepburn of Hailes. There are numerous springs in the parish, one of which is chalybeate. About 350 acres only are under tillage, the produce consisting of oats, barley, peas, turnips, potatoes, and sown grasses; the grain is sent to Haddington and Dunbar. There are about 4400 sheep kept; they are all Cheviots, and are sent to Gifford, Dunse, and Edinburgh: the black-cattle are a mixture of several kinds. The annual value of real property in the parish is £1132. The principal substrata are greywacke and greywacke-slate. Boulders of granite, sienite, and porphyry are washed down from rocks of conglomerate in the parishes of Stenton and Whittingham; and in Cranshaws Hill is a fine conglomerated rock, with an intermixture of iron-ore. Near this occurs sandstone of the secondary formation, coloured by grains of iron, and of good quality for building; and from the same hill wherein this is found, large quantities of yellow-ochre issue, which are used by the people in colouring the walls of houses.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunse, synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., of which more than three-fourths are received from the exchequer, and there is a manse, with a glebe valued at £17 per annum; patroness, Lady Aberdour. Cranshaws church, a very plain edifice, was built in 1739, and will contain 120 persons. A parochial school is supported, in which all the usual branches of education are taught; the master's salary is £34, with about £10 fees, and the allowance of house and garden. There is also a parochial library, consisting of 200 volumes. The chief relic of antiquity is the Castle of Cranshaws, an oblong structure of forty feet by twenty-four, with walls forty-five feet high, and a modern battlement. Upon a hill on the south-west side of the parish are two immense heaps of stones, said to have been collected to commemorate the death of twin-brothers of the name of Edgar, who fell while commanding different portions of an army which had mutinied: these stones are called the Twin-law Cairns. (See the article on Westruther.) In the back wall of the church, and opposite the pulpit, are figures, cut in stone, of two unicorns supporting a crown, with a lion between them. The traditional tale with respect to these figures is, that a king of Scotland, returning from a hunt on Saturday, arrived at Cranshaws Castle, and went next day to the then existing church; that, when the congregation was dismissed, he complimented the clergyman on his performance, but reminded him of one omission, the not praying for the king; and that, to prevent similar neglects in future, his majesty ordered the above arms to be placed before the pulpit.

CRANSTON, or CRANSTOUN, a parish, in the county of EDINBURGH, 1 mile (N. by W.) from Ford; containing, with the villages of Chesterhill, Cowsland, Preston, and Sauchenside, 1128 inhabitants. The name is said to be derived from an Anglo-Saxon word, signifying "the crane's district", and applied on account of the number of cranes that resorted to this part. In the twelfth century, the parish was divided into two manors called Upper and Nether Cranston, in the latter of which the church was situated. Early in the reign of William, Upper Cranston was possessed by Elfric de Cranestun, who derived his surname from the manor, and whose descendants retained the property till the time of Charles II., when William, the third Lord Cranstoun, sold it to Sir John Fletcher, the king's advocate. Nether Cranston, which was the larger of the two manors, was granted by Earl Henry to Hugh Ridel, from whom it obtained the name of Cranston-Ridel, which it retained till recent times. The church, with its tithes and other pertinents, was bestowed by Hugh Ridel upon the monks of Kelso, for the sake of the soul of David I. and that of Earl Henry; and with them it continued till 1317. During this period they enjoyed the revenues of the rectory, a minister serving the cure, and receiving the vicarial tithes. The manor and chapelry of Cousland were annexed to the parish of Cranston at the Reformation: the chapel was burnt by Somerset, when he invaded Scotland with a large army to coerce Queen Mary into a marriage with the young king of England.

The PARISH, which is entirely agricultural, is five miles in length and three in breadth, and contains an area of about 6000 acres; including the lands of Cakemuir, separated from the main portion of Cranston by the parish of Crichton. The surface is varied by continued inequalities; and the undulations, adorned with fine seats and flourishing woodlands, and the well cultivated and verdant fields, render the general aspect interesting and beautiful. The prospects from the more elevated grounds are commanding; and the picturesque valley through which the Tyne river here pursues its

course from south to north, adds greatly to the scenery. The soil, consisting partly of clay and partly of light earth, is generally fertile, and the whole of the land is arable, with the exception of about 300 acres in Cakemuir, and about the same quantity occupied by wood. Every kind of crop is raised, of good quality; but the staple commodity is corn, which is sent to the Dalkeith market, about four miles distant. All the modern improvements in husbandry have been introduced, and the farm-buildings and inclosures are in good order. There are several quarries of freestone and limestone, from which an abundant supply is obtained, and splint-coal is also wrought to a very considerable extent. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6813.

The chief mansions are, Oxenford Castle, the seat of the Earl of Stair, a magnificent building, situated on the west bank of the Tyne, and surrounded by beautiful grounds; and Preston Hall, on the east bank of the river, the splendid residence of W. B. Callender, Esq. The mansion-house of Cakemuir is likewise a remarkable building; the ancient part is of great age, consisting of a square tower, with boldly projecting battlements and walls of extraordinary thickness. An apartment here is called Queen Mary's room, and it is supposed that the name has arisen from the circumstance of that princess having occupied it shortly after her flight from Borthwick, in the vicinity. Chesterhall House, a rather old structure, was lately taken down. The parish is crossed by two good turnpike-roads, and facility of communication is afforded by two new and excellent bridges on one of them. That at Cranston Dean is forty-six feet high, and consists of three arches, each of seventeen feet span: Lothian Bridge is eighty-two feet high, and consists of five arches, each of fifty feet span, surmounted by ten segment arches, each of fifty-four feet span and eight feet rise. On the same line of road an embankment has been formed over the Cotty burn, at the height of fifty-four feet, by which the distance is diminished 1200 yards. For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dalkeith, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, the Earl of Stair. The stipend of the minister is about £260, with an elegant manse, built in 1830, at the expense of Mr. Callender, and a glebe let at £29. 10. per annum. Cranston church is a neat edifice of freestone, built in 1825, at the cost of Sir John Dalrymple, and will accommodate about 350 persons. There is a parochial school, where the usual branches of education are taught; the master's salary is £34, with £21. 10. fees, and the allowance of house and garden. A good parish library was instituted in 1830, and the poor have the interest of £357 left by some charitable persons. Many petrifactions are found.

CRATHIE and BRAEMAR, a parish, in the district of KINCARDINE O'NEIL, county of ABERDEEN, Crathie being 22 miles and Braemar 32 miles (W. by S.) from Kincardine O'Neil; and the whole containing 1712 inhabitants. The word Crathie is supposed to be of Gaelic origin, and derived from the words *crag* and *tir* or *thir*, which signify "stony or rocky land," and are descriptive of the general appearance of the surface. The ancient parish of Braemar (a name expressive of the highest land in the three districts, Buchan, Garioch, and Mar, into which the county was once distributed) was in early times called St. Andrew's, and subsequently Bridgend, the latter name in consequence of a bridge having been built over the Cluney at Castletown by Malcolm-Ceann-Mor, who had a hunting-seat here. It received its present designation towards the end of the reign of Mary, when the lands about Castletown became the property of the Earl of Mar; but at what time it was united to Crathie is uncertain. The united parish extends about forty miles in length and twenty in breadth, and is situated in the heart of the Grampian range. The principal part was in ancient times covered with wood; it was included in the great Caledonian forest, and has always been celebrated for its abundance of superior timber, and the number of fine deer which traverse it. This district was the rendezvous of the inhabitants of the country in the time of the Romans, and afterwards a stronghold of the Highland clans. On the lands of Monaltry, on the north bank of the river Dee, in a narrow pass, is *Carn-na-Cuimhne*, "the cairn of remembrance", so named on account of the chieftains, in times of danger, marching with their followers through the pass, and causing each man to lay down a stone, by which they might ascertain, on their return, how many had followed them to battle, and what number had been lost in the conflict. The castle of Braemar was built as a seat of the ancient Earls of Mar, but was subsequently used as a garrison to keep in awe the lawless chieftains, and in 1748 was let to government for barracks, the great military road from Blairgowrie to Fort-George and Aberdeen passing through the district, close by Carn-na-Cuimhne. In the vale of the Dee, near the castle, the Earl of Mar, in 1715, first erected the standard of the Pretender, as noticed in the article on Castletown.

The PARISH comprises 199,658 acres, of which, in comparison with the extent of the district, but few are under cultivation; between 10,000 and 11,000 are occupied by wood, natural and planted, and the remainder is arable land, hill pasture, mountains, and moor. The scenery of the whole is highly diversified, and can scarcely, for grandeur and sublimity, be surpassed by any in the county. Braemar, which is especially mountainous, and the forests of which are well stocked with deer and game, is said to be the highest land above the sea in all Scotland, and the furthest removed in every direction from the coast. The principal lochs are those of Callader and Bhrodichan, in the midst of hills on the estate of Invercauld; the former contains salmon, and the latter red trout. The Dee, which rises in the mountain of Breriach, from a well or fountain 4060 feet above the level of the sea, flows through the parish in a serpentine course, augmented by numerous tributaries, and displays several beautiful cascades, especially one called the Linn of Dee. It falls into the German Ocean after a course of more than ninety miles from its source, at Aberdeen, where it forms the harbour of that city. There are also cascades, which are much admired, on the Quoich, the burn of Corymulzie, and the Garrobhalt: that at Corymulzie is particularly striking. The most lofty mountain is Ben-Macdhui or Bennamuickduidh, rising to an elevation of 4390 feet, and which, by a recent survey, has been found to be twenty feet higher than Ben-Nevis, previously reputed the highest mountain in Britain. Cairntoul and Bennabuird are respectively 4220 and 3940 feet above the sea, and, with Bennamuickduidh, are the principal elevations, all situated on the north-west boundaries of Braemar: Lochnagar, on the

south-eastern side of the parish, rises 3815 feet. These imposing mountains, covered to a great extent with wood of almost every kind and hue, and exhibiting in many places their boldly-shelving cliffs, with the grassy plains and winding streams ornamenting the lower grounds, form a rich assemblage of natural beauties which can scarcely fail to charm the tourist.

The SOIL in some places is shallow and sandy, and in others loamy and dry, incumbent on clay or gravel. Oats and bear are raised, and the green crops comprise turnips, potatoes, peas, and hay. Live stock is much attended to; the black-faced sheep and small black-cattle are the prevailing breeds, and the large quantity of hill pasture attached to each farm affords a fine range for their support. Agriculture has much advanced within these few years; and among other improvements, many stone dykes have been constructed as inclosures, and several secure embankments have been raised against the overflowings of the river Dee. The rocks, which are covered with a thin mossy soil of dark hue, are chiefly pure granite, of different colours, and of so close and firm a texture that, when highly polished, it resembles marble. Limestone is also abundant in the district, masses of which protrude in many places; and there is a species of very hard flinty stone or rock found, which is supposed to contain a portion of iron-ore. The proprietors of the parish are, the Earl of Fife; the Farquharson family, of Invercauld; and the Gordon family, of Abergeldie. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6600. The natural wood consists principally of Scotch fir, birch, mountain-ash, poplar, and alder; the plantations contain the various firs, but chiefly larch, which is of quick growth, and is much esteemed as a substitute, in many cases, for hard-wood, to the growth of which the climate is not suited. Some of the firs in the forest of Mar are supposed to be between 300 and 400 years old, and exhibit specimens rarely, if ever, equalled in any other part of Britain.

The mansion of *Invercauld* is situated in the noble valley of the Dee, in the midst of some of the grandest scenery in the Highlands: in front of it is a spacious lawn, formed of the eastern extremity of the haughs of Castletown, and behind the mansion rises a finely-wooded mountain. Within the parish are also the seats of Balmoral and Abergeldie in Crathie, and Mar Lodge and Corymulzie in Braemar. Of these, BALMORAL forms the Highland residence of Her Majesty the Queen, the reversion of the lease formerly held by the late Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Gordon having been purchased by His Royal Highness Prince Albert in 1848. The first royal visit was paid in the month of September of that year: Her Majesty and the Prince, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal, arrived here with their attendants from Aberdeen on the 8th of September, and quitted Balmoral on the 28th for Montrose, thence proceeding by railway to London, where they arrived on the 1st of October. A second visit was paid the next year: after their visit to Ireland, the royal family, consisting of Her Majesty, the Prince, and four of the royal children, proceeded by way of Glasgow and Perth, to Balmoral, where they arrived on the 15th of August, and remained until the 27th of September. Since the first visit the house had been much improved, and the pleasure-grounds newly laid out. A third royal visit was paid in the year 1850. The neighbourhood of this royal retreat presents some of the most majestic natural features in the whole country. Here the south bank of the Dee forms a fine peninsula and verdant lawn, encircled by a belting of luxuriant birch-trees. The foreground is occupied by the slope of Craigoun, a hill that rises from the valley, by a gentle acclivity, to the height of 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The face of the hill is covered with wood, and forms part of the forest of Mar. Over the left shoulder, when seen from the north side of the river, appears the summit of "dark Lochnagar", a mountain celebrated for its "steep frowning glories"; while a noble range of heath-clad mountains, disposed in a curve within a radius of ten miles, constitute a background grand in the extreme. In the centre of the peninsula, within this magnificent amphitheatre, and just at the base of Craigoun, stands the castle of Balmoral. *Abergeldie Castle* has been taken for a term by H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent. *Mar Lodge* forms the shooting-quarters of the Duke of Leeds: opposite to it, on the south side of the valley, is a hill called Craig Nich, a term said to signify "the rock or hill of the eagles". *Corymulzie*, situated about a mile from Mar Lodge, is another Highland retreat, and, for quiet loveliness, has no equal on all Deeside: it is the shooting-box of General Sir Alexander Duff. The parish contains the villages of Castletown and Auchindryne, both in the Braemar district; and at the former place, which is the more important, three annual fairs are held, two of them principally for cattle, and the other for sheep and cattle: an annual fair is also held at Clachnaturn, in Crathie. There are two excellent inns in Braemar, where post-horses are kept; and also a daily post from Aberdeen. Messrs. Begg have a distillery for whisky in the parish, called the Lochnagar distillery.

Ecclesiastically, the parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Crown; the minister's stipend is £233. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £8 per annum. The church, built in 1806, stands on a foundation hewn out of a rocky terrace, which juts out at the base of Craigoun, on the north side of the new Deeside road. It is a plain structure, of no pretensions in point of architecture, but commands a very fine view of the valley of the Dee. Nearly opposite, only a little to the west, the river makes a noble sweep round a fair and spacious haugh, on which stands the castle of Balmoral, surrounded by ancient and stately trees. The sacred building contains 1400 sittings. An ordained missionary regularly officiates at Castletown, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel at the same village; also a place of worship for members of the Free Church in the parish. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £26, with a house and garden, and £8 fees. There are two schools for boys, and three for girls, supported by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; a school is supported also by the General Assembly, and two schools are kept in Braemar, during the winter, by the Roman Catholics. A friendly society was established in 1815, and remodelled in 1830, under the title of the Braemar Highland Society: its annual meeting is held in August, when many gentlemen attend; and its funds are appropriated partly to the relief of sick and aged members, and the purchase of annuities for widows and orphans, and partly to the encouragement of ancient games. A

savings' bank was instituted in 1816, and has now a capital of upwards of £2000. The ruins of the castle built by Malcolm-Ceann-Mor are still standing.

CRAWFORD, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of LANARK; including the village of Leadhills, and containing 1684 inhabitants, of whom 236 are in the village of Crawford, 3 miles (S. E.) from Abington. This place has claims to a considerable degree of antiquity. In the year 943, or about that time, a church was founded here, and dedicated to Constantine, King of Scotland; and the lands appear to have been subsequently divided into two portions, of which the larger was bestowed on the monastery of Newbattle, and the smaller on that of Holyrood. It seems to have been exposed to incessant attacks during the border warfare and the feuds of rival clans, and many of the ancient farm-houses were constructed as well for the purpose of defence against an assailing foe as for domestic use. The population was formerly much greater than it is at present, and the lands were divided among a larger number of tenants, the practice of joining together several small farms having for the last century been very prevalent in this part of the country. The PARISH is situated in the south-east portion of the county; it is about eighteen miles in length, and from fourteen to fifteen in breadth, and comprises 75,500 acres, of which 74,150 are pasture, chiefly sheep-walks, 1200 arable, and 150 in wood and plantations. Its surface is mountainous, and broken into glens and spreading valleys in almost every direction; the highest of the mountains are the Lowthers, which are chiefly in this parish, and have an average elevation of about 2450 feet above the sea. The hills in general rise gradually from their bases, and afford good pasturage for sheep; and the valleys between them, especially such as have been improved by draining, are fertile. The river Clyde has its source in the parish, on a hill 1400 feet above the level of the sea, and flows in a gentle stream till it receives the river Daer and numerous other tributaries in its course through the parish. There are springs of excellent water, affording an abundant supply.

The soil of the arable land is rich on the banks of the Clyde, and also near the streams which fall into that river, especially at their influx. In the other parts of the parish it is very various, though great improvements have been made by the use of lime and the introduction of green crops. The chief crops are oats, which thrive well; and the few dairies are profitably managed, affording, besides the produce of the dairy, excellent opportunities of rearing young cattle, of which, however, not many are reared, sheep being more profitable. The sheep are mostly of the Cheviot breed, to which the former stock of short and black faced sheep has given place. Wood does not now flourish; but there are several trees of great age, which are supposed to be the remains of an ancient forest; and a charter is still extant, in the possession of the Marquess of Lothian, in which the inhabitants of the parish of Crawford are invested with liberty to cut wood in the forest of Glengonner, where there are now only two or three solitary trees. The substratum of the soil is partially transition rock, and greywacke in all its various formations. Slate, though not of very good quality, is found, and a quarry has been opened on the lands of the Earl of Hopetoun, which gives employment to a few men throughout the year. The mining district of Leadhills is extensive, comprising an area three miles in length, and of nearly equal breadth, and is rich in a great variety of produce: a populous village has been erected within this district, which is described under the appellation of Leadhills. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,341. The principal mansion-houses are the Hall, belonging to the Earl of Hopetoun; and Newton House, the seat of the late Lord Newton, by whom it was erected, in a substantial and handsome style.

The village of Crawford is of considerable antiquity, and formerly enjoyed numerous privileges, being anciently governed by a bailie of barony, and in later times having a court called a Birley court; it is situated on the road from Carlisle to Glasgow, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. A handsome chain-bridge was constructed over the Clyde at this place, in 1831, at the expense of the heritors; and over the same river, at Newton, is an elegant stone bridge, erected in 1824. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Caledonian railway, which passes through the parish, along the vale of the Clyde. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Lanark, synod of Glasgow and Ayr: the minister's stipend is £233. 13., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £13. 10. per annum; patron, the Crown. Crawford church, an ancient structure in good repair, is conveniently situated, and affords accommodation to about 300 persons. There is a chapel in connexion with the Established Church at Leadhills, the minister of which has a stipend of £70, with a house, provided by the Earl of Hopetoun and the Mining Company. The parochial school affords a good education; the master has a salary of £34, with £16 fees, and a house and garden.

There are several mineral springs, two of which resemble in their properties those of Moffat; and near the boundary of the parish, at Campshead, is a petrifying spring, in which many beautiful specimens are found. Among the principal remains of antiquity is the castle of Crawford, which was surrounded by a moat, and strongly fortified; and there are still preserved memorials of ecclesiastical edifices formerly existing in the parish, one of which is an ancient cemetery on the banks of a stream called Chapel Burn. There are also several Roman camps, the most perfect of them being one on Boadsberry hill, and another on a farm called Whitecamp; the two Roman roads by Moffat and Dumfries united in this parish, and formed one great road towards Lamington. An urn of baked earth, containing fragments of bones, was discovered some years since on the Castle farm. The celebrated poet Allan Ramsay was born at Leadhills, where he resided till his removal to Edinburgh; and James Taylor, to whom is attributed the first discovery of the application of steam to the propelling of vessels on the sea, and who assisted Mr. Miller of Dalswinton in making some successful experiments in 1788, was the son of one of the overseers in the mines at Leadhills.

CRAWFORDJOHN, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of LANARK; including the post-village of Abington, and containing 993 inhabitants, of whom 137 are in the village of Crawfordjohn. This place, the name of which is supposed to have been derived from some proprietor of lands within the district, appears to have been originally a chapelry in the parish of Wiston. It

was granted, together with the church of that place, to the monastery of Glasgow, and subsequently to that of Kelso, which retained it till about the year 1450, when it became a separate and independent parish. The lands coming into the possession of two co-heiresses, were for a considerable time held in moieties, till, in the reign of James V., Sir James Hamilton of Finart obtained them. After his decease, they descended to the Hamiltons of this place and Avondale, from whom, with the patronage of the church, they were purchased by James, Marquess of Hamilton, about the year 1620. In the reign of Charles II., the village of Crawfordjohn was, by charter granted to Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, made a burgh of barony, and the inhabitants were endowed with the privilege of a weekly market and several annual fairs, which have long been in disuse. Few events of historical importance are recorded as connected with the place: part of the rebel forces passed through it on their march to Glasgow, in the year 1745.

The PARISH is for the most part pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Duneaton, which partly separates it on the north from the parish of Douglas. It is bounded on the south by the river Glengonner. On the east flows the river Clyde; while on the west are the counties of Dumfries and Ayr, which unite with that of Lanark on the border of the parish, at a point where a stone has been erected called the Three-shire stone. The length of the parish is nearly twelve miles, as seen upon Forrest's map; and its breadth, which may be averaged at nine, varies from two to ten miles; comprising an irregular area of 26,600 acres, of which 4200 are arable, about 60 plantation, and the remainder pasture for sheep. The surface is flat only upon the borders of the rivers, and sometimes for a very short distance; the general aspect of the greater portion of it is that of one beautiful glen, inclosed by gently sloping hills of various elevation, and along which the river Duneaton winds its course for many miles, receiving in its progress the waters of the Snar, Blackburn, and other streams. The rivers abound with trout, and the Blackburn is celebrated for a dark-coloured species, which excels in quality, and is in great request, and also for eels, some of which are of large size.

The SOIL is extremely various. On the banks of the river it is a rich black loam, except in those parts which are subject to inundation, where it becomes mixed with sand and gravel. The sides of the hills are in some places a deep red clay, capable under proper management of producing excellent crops; and in several parts is a deep moss, which, after judicious draining, has in many instances been converted into fertile arable land. The principal crops are oats, bear, potatoes, and turnips. The pastures are very rich; the meadows afford excellent hay and in large quantities, the crops of clover and rye-grass are abundant, and the hills present good pasturage for sheep, of which the permanent stock in the parish exceeds 10,000. There are several large dairy-farms producing butter and cheese which are of excellent quality, and find a ready market at Edinburgh and Glasgow. In a few dairies, the curds of cows' and ewes' milk have been wrought separately, and then put the one upon the other into the same vat, and pressed: this cheese, having two sides of different qualities, has brought a high price, and is in great demand. The number of cows and heifers exceeds 1000, chiefly of the Ayrshire breed, to the improvement of which much attention has been paid; the sheep are of the black-faced kind, except a few of a mixed breed between the Cheviot and the Leicester. The plantations, which are chiefly at Glespin, Gilkerscleugh, and Abington, are Scotch fir, spruce, beech, lime, chesnut, and oak. Some advance has been made in draining and inclosing the lands; and a society for encouraging the improvement of live stock has been established by the farmers of this and the parish of Crawford, which has been sanctioned by many of the heritors in both. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6329. The substratum of the soil and the bases of the hills are mostly whinstone and freestone, of which several quarries are worked; limestone is also prevalent, and works have been established at Whitecleugh and Wildshaw, the latter on the borders of Douglas parish. There are indications of coal in several parts of the parish, though no works have been opened; lead-ore has been found at Craighead, and near the source of the Snar, at which latter place it is wrought. Some vestiges remain of a work opened at Abington for the discovery of gold; and in repairing a road some years since, several pieces of spar, in which copper was embedded, were found among the rubbish. There is also a tradition that silver-mines were formerly wrought in the parish: probably it originated in finding small portions of that metal in combination with the lead-ore. Through the lower part of the parish the road from Glasgow to Carlisle passes for about five miles, and in a neighbouring parish is the Abington station of the Caledonian railway, presenting great facility of communication. A subscription library has been established in the village of Crawfordjohn, and there is likewise one supported at Abington. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Lanark, synod of Glasgow and Ayr: the minister's stipend is about £235, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £16 per annum; patron, Sir T. E. Colebrooke. Crawfordjohn church, which is conveniently situated, was enlarged in 1817, and will accommodate 300 persons. The parochial school is attended by about seventy scholars; the master has a salary of £32. 10., with about £26 fees, and a house and garden.

There were formerly the remains of the castles of Crawfordjohn, Boghouse, Mosscastle, Glendorch, and Snar, the last of which was celebrated for the exploits of its proprietor during the border warfare. On the bleak hill opposite Gilkerscleugh are traces of a circular encampment consisting of two concentric circles, the innermost of which is about thirty yards in diameter, and has between it and the outer an interval of ten yards. There are vestiges of a similar intrenchment near Abington; and on the bank of the Clyde is the appearance of a moat, within which is a mound fifty yards in circumference at the base, and thirty feet higher than the surface of the water. In the peat-bogs have been frequently discovered alder-trees and hazel in a prostrate position, and, at various times, coins of Antoninus, and others of the reign of Edward I.

CRAWFURD'S-DYKE, in the county of RENFREW. —See CARTSDYKE.

CRAWICKBRIDGE and CRAWICKMILL, villages, in the parish of SANQUHAR, county of DUMFRIES, 1 mile (N. N. W.) from Sanquhar; the one containing 71, and the other 144 inhabitants. These places are situated on the beautiful stream of the Crawick, which separates the parish from Kirkconnel, and, after a south-west course

of about nine miles, falls into the Nith near the manse of Sanquhar. At Crawickmill is an extensive carpet manufactory, in which upwards of a hundred persons are employed in the various processes of dyeing, spinning, and weaving the materials.

CRAWTON, a village, in the parish of DUNNOTTAR, county of KINCARDINE, 3½ miles (S.) from Stonehaven; containing 77 inhabitants. It is situated in the south-eastern part of the parish, and chiefly inhabited by persons employed in fishing. There is a small harbour well adapted for the purpose. The fish taken off this part of the coast are haddock, whiting, cod, ling, skate, halibut, flounders, and a few turbot; and lobsters of good quality are also found in abundance.

CREAN-MULL ISLES, two of the Hebrides, in the parish of BARRA, county of INVERNESS. They are of very small extent, and are uninhabited: both lie in the Sound of Pabbay, between the islands of Pabbay and Saundray, and a little east of Lingay.

CREEBRIDGE, a village, in the parish of MINNIGAFF, stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a short distance (E.) from Newton-Stewart; containing 262 inhabitants. This place consists of a street of good houses, lately built near a bridge over the Cree, and about a quarter of a mile below the village of Minnigaff. The bridge, from which it takes its name, is a handsome structure of granite, of five arches, connecting the village with the town of Newton-Stewart. The Cree rises on the border of Ayrshire, and for several miles of its course is inconsiderable, but, increased by tributary streams, it changes its appearance, and pursuing its way through a beautiful valley, empties itself into the bay of Wigtown. It is navigable for some miles.

CREETOWN, a burgh of barony, and a port, in the parish of KIRKMABRECK, stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 6 miles (S. E.) from Newton-Stewart; containing 984 inhabitants. This place, which takes its name from its situation on the river Cree, is of some antiquity, and under the name of "Creth" was the rendezvous of the English army in 1300. It appears to have been of considerable extent, and, from a ferry over the river, obtained subsequently the name of the Ferry-Town of Cree. It is probable that the ancient village had fallen into decay before the erection of the present town, which was commenced in 1785, and in 1792 contained only fifty houses. The town is situated at the mouth of the river, on the eastern shore of Wigtown bay, and consists of several streets, irregularly formed, but containing well-built houses; the surrounding scenery in every direction is beautifully picturesque, and enlivened with handsome mansions and pleasing villas. A cotton-factory, a tannery, and a mill for making patent-shot, were for some years in active operation, but they have been long discontinued; the manufacture of carpets, affording employment to about thirty persons, is carried on in the buildings of the old cotton-factory, and the shot-mill has been lately adapted to the purpose of a cast-iron foundry. The trade of the port is mainly in the shipping of granite for Liverpool, in which several schooners are employed; there is a small coasting-trade, chiefly with Whitehaven, and foreign vessels occasionally land cargoes of timber and tar. A few fishing-wherries belong to the port. There is no harbour, and the vessels are moored upon the beach. Creetown was erected into a burgh of barony by charter granted to its proprietor, John Mc Culloch, Esq., of Barholm, in 1791, and is governed by a bailie and four councillors, elected triennially by the tenants. A town-hall with a small prison has been lately built. There is a post-office, and every facility of communication is afforded by good roads, and by the ferry across the Cree to Wigtown.

CREICH, a parish, in the district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Cupar; containing, with the villages of Brunton and Luthrie, 430 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name, signifying in the Gaelic language rocky or rugged ground, from the general appearance of its surface. It was at an early period the property of the Bethune family, who had a baronial castle here, of which there are still some inconsiderable remains. The parish is about three miles in length from north to south, varies from one mile to nearly two miles in breadth, and comprises about 2324 acres, of which 1803 are arable, 204 woodland and plantations, and the remainder pasture and waste. Its surface is greatly broken by numerous hills, forming part of the Ochil range, but few of which have an elevation of more than 550 feet above the sea: the acclivities of some of these hills are cultivated from the base to the summit; others are covered with heath, and partly with thriving plantations. Several small streams rise in various parts, and uniting near the village of Luthrie, form the river Motray, which after flowing through this and other parishes falls into the Eden. The surrounding scenery is beautifully varied, and from the hills are fine views of the river Tay, the Carse of Gowrie, the Sidlaw hills and the Grampian mountains, the town of Dundee, and the distant heights of Ben-Ledi and Ben-Lawers.

The SOIL, which has been much improved by draining, is mostly fertile; the best system of husbandry has been long in use, and the lands are generally under excellent cultivation. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, and turnips. Of the live-stock, the cattle are chiefly of the old Fifeshire breed, with a few of the Tees-water upon one of the farms; they are usually fattened when three years old, and sent to market. The sheep, which are of various breeds, are bought in when young, in August, and sold when fat, in the June following. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3323. The substrata are principally amygdaloid, resting on claystone, felspar, and greenstone: basaltic clinkstone is found in the northern extremity of the parish, and extensively quarried for building purposes, and for the roads; there is also a quarry of sandstone in operation. The plantations are chiefly larch, Scotch, and spruce firs, interspersed with various hard-woods; and on the demesne of Luthrie are some fine elms, planes, and horse-chesnuts of stately growth. Luthrie House is a handsome mansion, situated in a well-planted demesne. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in the hand-loom weaving of Osnaburghs, sheetings, and dowlas, for the manufacturers of Cupar, who have two agents here. Facility of communication is afforded by the road from Cupar to Perth, and by a turnpike-road between the ferries of Pettycur and Newport.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife. The minister's stipend is £227. 14., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £8 per annum; patrons, the family of Grant. Creich church, erected in 1832, is a handsome structure containing 252 sittings; it has a marble monument to Mrs.

Baillie, widow of the late Col. Baillie, of Luthrie. The communion-plate was purchased with the proceeds of a bequest left by Mr. George Davidson, parochial schoolmaster, who died in 1745. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial school is attended by about seventy children: the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £18; he also receives the yearly interest of 2000 merks Scots. Some Druidical remains, consisting of portions of concentric circles, have been discovered on one of the hills in the parish; and on the hill called the Greencraig were found the remains of what is supposed to have been a Danish camp. Two sepulchral urns and two stone coffins were found in the vicinity of Parbroath, containing human bones; and near the remains of the ancient house of Parbroath was formerly a chapel, not far from the site of which several graves were discovered, while digging for the foundation of a wall, a few years since.

CRICHIE, ABERDEEN.—See STUARTFIELD.

CRICHTON, a parish, in the county of EDINBURGH; including the village of Pathhead, and part of Faladam, and containing 1384 inhabitants, of whom 122 are in the village of Crichton, 2 miles (S.) from Ford. This place is of considerable antiquity, and was known to the Romans. Upon the property of Longfaugh are the remains of a Roman camp, the lines and intrenchments of which are well defined; and there is no doubt as to the ancient occupation of the place by armies, of the particulars of whose operations in these parts we have no information. Crichton was anciently remarkable for its church, which was made collegiate in 1449 by Sir William Crichton, chancellor of Scotland, with the consent of James, his son; and a provost, eight prebendaries, and two singing boys were supported out of the rents of Crichton and Locherworth. It was a mensal church, belonging to the archbishop of St. Andrew's; but the bishop had the patronage of the prebends of Vogrie, Arniston, Middleton, and Locherworth. After the Reformation, Sir Gideon Murray, the last provost, obtained a license to convert the church lands of Crichton, with the tithes formerly belonging to the rectory, into a temporal estate. He was treasurer-depute to James VI., and died in 1621, leaving the estate to his son Patrick, who in 1643 was created Lord Elibank: the lands are now possessed by William Burn Callender, Esq.

The celebrated CASTLE of Crichton, which is supposed to have been partly erected in the fourteenth century, was formerly the residence of Chancellor Crichton already mentioned, joint guardian with the Earl of Callender of James II. during his minority, and the promoter of the vigorous measures against the powerful Douglas. While Crichton held the castle, it was besieged and partly demolished by William, Earl of Douglas, after a resistance of nine months; but it was restored with great splendour, and received additions at various times, until it at length assumed the appearance of one of the most magnificent structures of this kind in the country. Though now in ruins, it is a solid massive building, of extremely venerable and imposing appearance. The oldest part of the castle is a narrow keep or tower; but so many additions were made subsequently to the erection of this part that there is now a large court-yard, surrounded by buildings of different ages. The eastern front of the court is raised above a portico, and decorated with entablatures bearing anchors. The stones of this front are cut into diamond facets, of rich appearance; and within this portion of the edifice, there appears to have been a gallery of unusual size and elegance.

The PARISH, which is situated in the eastern part of the county, is about five miles and a half long, and four and a half broad, containing an area of about 4900 acres. Its surface consists of a continued succession of undulations and hollows throughout; a considerable part, in the higher grounds, is covered with wood, and about 560 acres are moorland and outfield. The river Tyne rises in the upper district of the parish, and after running towards the north for two or three miles, makes a bend to the east, passes through the county of Haddington, and falls into the sea near Dunbar. The soil in the lower grounds is mostly a deep rich mould, producing heavy crops; in some other places it is dry and sharp, well adapted to the growth of turnips, which are cultivated to a considerable extent. On the high lands it consists of thin moss resting upon a wet sand or clay, unsuited to husbandry, but congenial to the growth of trees, some of which thrive very well. About 4160 acres of land are in tillage, and all kinds of grain of good quality are produced, as well as potatoes, turnips, and hay. Several hundreds of acres, before considered intractable, have been brought into profitable cultivation within the present century, and improvements in this branch of husbandry are still in progress. The annual value of real property is £5610.

The rocks consist chiefly of limestone of a superior description, large quantities of which have been for many years sent to Edinburgh for the purposes of building; much of it is also sent southward, for agricultural use. Coal is found in different parts of the parish, in thin seams, but no pits have been opened. The great road to the south, by Lauder, passes through Pathhead, where a splendid bridge has been erected over the Tyne, consisting of five arches, each eighty feet high by fifty feet span. The Edinburgh and Hawick railway skirts the south-western boundary of the parish; it there crosses the river Tyne by a great viaduct with corresponding embankments, and has a station called the Tyne-head station. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, Mr. Callender: the minister's stipend is £264, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum. The parish church, which is a fine ancient structure in the form of a cross, was the collegiate church; it was thoroughly repaired about thirty years ago, and will accommodate 600 persons. At Pathhead is a place of worship for dissenters. There is a parochial school, in which the usual branches of education are taught; the master has a salary of £34, with a house, and £26 fees. A good circulating library is supported at Pathhead, and the parish has two friendly societies.

CRIECH, a parish, in the county of SUTHERLAND, 11½ miles (W. N. W.) from Tain; containing, with the village of Bonar, 2582 inhabitants. This place is famed for a contest which happened in the eleventh or twelfth century between the Scots and the Danes, at Druimleah, near Bonar-Bridge, whence the invaders, after being completely routed, retired to their ships at Portnacoulter, at present called the Meikle Ferry. It is an ex-

tensive parish, in length about forty miles, and six miles in average breadth, and contains about 150,000 acres. The general appearance of the surface is hilly, approximating in many parts to the character of a mountainous district, and a small proportion only of its area is under cultivation, the rest being covered with natural wood and heath. At Ledmore is a fine oak-wood of about 150 acres; and in several other parts is a considerable quantity of natural wood, as well as of plantations. A large extent of ground on the estates of Skibo and Pulrossie was planted with fir and larch about forty or fifty years ago, to which about 1500 acres have been added by the present proprietor, with an intermixture of oak and other forest-trees. Other plantations have been made within the last few years, and the extent of the whole of them throughout the parish is now calculated at 2500 acres. The rivers are, the Shin, the Oykell, a considerable stream, and the Cassley: the two last join at the southern extremity, and form the Firth of Dornoch; they all contain salmon, which are regularly taken, and sturgeons are also sometimes seen in the Shin. There are likewise several lakes, the most considerable of which are Migdol, Gour, and Elst, all abounding with small good-flavoured trout.

The prevailing SOIL is the gravelly peaty kind usual in mountainous districts. At Pulrossie, Flode, Rosehall, and some other places near the Firth, there is an admixture of clay, and the hills in the vicinity of Rosehall form a fine natural pasture, and are covered with sheep. The largest corn-farm produces a rent of about £300 per annum, and there are half a dozen others returning from £50 to £200: the only sheep-farms are at Auchinduich and Inverchasly, and the breed on each is the Cheviot. Great improvements have been made within these few years, particularly on the two estates just named, consisting chiefly in the reclaiming of waste lands, in draining, and irrigation. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4811. There are two quarries of whinstone, but both very hard to work; and at Rosehall is a vein about five inches wide of fine-grained, solid, bluish-grey manganese, perfect and free from iron, but which, though valuable for its quality, is of too inconsiderable extent to repay the expense of working. A village and a cotton-manufactory were established at Spinningdale by Mr. Dempster, of Dunnichen, in the latter part of the last century; but the factory being destroyed by fire in 1809, the village has since fallen to decay. The neighbouring village of Bonar has, however, increased in extent and importance, especially since the erection of the great iron-bridge in 1812, and vessels of from thirty to sixty tons' burthen now trade to it, importing meal, coal, and lime, and exporting fir-props, wool, oak-bark, corn, and salmon. Newton is also a shipping-place for articles of the same kind.

For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dornoch, synod of Sutherland and Caithness; patrons, the Crown and the Duke of Sutherland. The minister's stipend is £209, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £5 per annum. Criech church, a plain structure, built in 1790, is in good condition, and accommodates 500 persons with sittings. A place of worship has been erected in connexion with the Free Church. There is a parochial school, for which a new school-house has been built; the master has a salary of £30, with some small fees. The relics of antiquity comprise numerous tumuli, a vitrified fort on the summit of the Doune or Hill of Criech, and an obelisk near the church, measuring eight feet by four, erected, according to tradition, in memory of a Danish chief who fell near the spot. There are also various chalybeate springs in the parish.

CRIEFF, a parish, in the county of PERTH; containing 4333 inhabitants, of whom 3584 are in the town of Crieff, 17 miles (W. by S.) from Perth, and 56 (N. W.) from Edinburgh. This place, whose name, of Gaelic origin, is derived from its situation on the side of a hill, appears from various old documents to have been the spot where, at a very remote period, the thane of the district usually held his court in the open air, and dispensed justice to the inhabitants. It was from an early date regarded as the chief town of Strathearn, and was the seat of an earldom until the heiress of Malise the last earl, marrying the English Earl de Warren, was led into rebellion against Robert I., in 1320. It continued, however, to be the capital of that district, and was the seat of the jurisdiction of the king's steward of Strathearn, which office became hereditary in the family of Drummond, with whom it remained till the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1748. About half a mile to the east of the town, is a spot till of late surrounded with a low wall of earth and stone, now hardly to be traced: here the courts were held; and a little to the west of the town is a rising ground where criminals were executed, and which still retains the appellation of Gallow Hill. The town was occupied by the army of Montrose during some of the disturbances of the great civil war; it was burnt by the Highlanders for its loyalty in 1715, and in the rebellion of 1745 was saved from destruction only by the interposition of the Duke of Perth. On the 10th of September, 1842, the town was visited by Her Majesty, in the course of her tour in Scotland; she was rapturously received by the inhabitants of the place, by whom a triumphal arch had been erected at the entrance of the town, and the Queen passed on to Drummond Castle, in the vicinity. The town was illuminated the first night the Queen was at the castle.

CRIEFF is beautifully situated on the sloping acclivity of an eminence near the base of the Grampian hills, commanding an extensive and richly-varied prospect of the country towards the south, which is in a state of high cultivation, and thickly studded with the residences of the gentry. It consists of one principal or high street, in the centre of which is St. James's square, a handsome range of building; and of several other well-built streets, one of which leads to a bridge over the river Earn, affording a communication with the parish of Muthill. The inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water from springs in the immediate vicinity, from which it is conveyed into a reservoir in the centre of St. James's square, where a handsome building of stone has been erected, which, surrounded with some lime-trees of great beauty, forms an interesting and picturesque ornament in the town. There is a gas company. Nearly in the centre of the high street is the ancient cross, of rude workmanship, consisting of a block of stone raised on a plinth of hewn stone: it is about six feet three inches high, about two feet in breadth, and little more than six inches in thickness; the front is embellished with a cross, carved in relief, and there are traces of a legend, the characters of which

are so obliterated by time as to be altogether illegible. A subscription library has been established, and is well supported; the number of volumes at present is above 1000, and it is supposed that the number will soon be greatly extended. A circulating library is kept; and two reading-rooms are supported by subscription. Assemblies are held in the ball-room of the chief inn, and also in the large rooms of St. Michael's Lodge and the Weavers' Hall.

The principal TRADE carried on is the weaving of cotton for the manufacturers of Glasgow, in which nearly 500 persons are employed at their own homes, in producing checks and handkerchiefs. The quantity of yarn annually sent to this place from Glasgow is valued at £15,000; the average value of the goods when manufactured is about £20,000. About 400 looms are engaged regularly at this work, which forms the staple manufacture of the town. The manufacture of woollen-stuffs is also carried on to a moderate extent, in a factory lately erected on the banks of the river Turret, and affords employment to about forty persons: the articles are, blankets, plaiding, shawls, and various coloured stuffs; and all the processes are performed with machinery propelled by water, of which the river affords an abundant supply. Several other persons are occupied in the manufacture of linen-cloth, chiefly for home consumption, and a considerable number of females in tambour-work, and in working figured-muslins. There are three tanneries, employing a considerable number of hands, and producing a very large quantity of leather; likewise two distilleries, which produce about 73,000 gallons of whisky annually, and pay duties to the excise of more than £7000. Five malting establishments are also conducted, yielding in the aggregate nearly 7000 quarters of malt, and paying a duty of £5420 per annum. An oil-mill has been established, which is in constant operation; and there are corn, flour, and barley mills, all belonging to one proprietor, who disposes of the produce at the Glasgow and Dundee markets. The trade is principally with Glasgow, but certain portions of it are carried on with Edinburgh, Perth, Stirling, Dundee, and several towns in England. Great facility of communication with the neighbouring towns is afforded by good roads which pass through the parish, and of which the Tay-bridge road, traversing Glenalmond, is one of the best in the country. Mail and stage coaches pass daily through the town, and an act of parliament was obtained in 1846 for the construction of a branch to Crieff of the Scottish Central railway. The market, held on Thursday, is well attended by the farmers, and abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds for the supply of the inhabitants. From its central situation, the town has been made the seat of numerous fairs previously held in the neighbouring parishes; and nine fairs, for which a commodious situation has been provided by Lady Willoughby de Eresby, are now regularly held. They are on the first Thursday in January, the third in February, the second in March, the first in April, the first and last in June, the second in July, the third in August, and that preceding the October Falkirk tryst. There are three branch banks.

The GOVERNMENT of the town, which is a burgh of barony, is vested in three baron-bailies and a committee, appointed by the three proprietors of the lands on which the town is built, of whom Lady Willoughby de Eresby is the chief. The common funds, amounting to about £100 per annum, are appropriated by the committee in watching and lighting the streets, and supplying the inhabitants with water. A court is held quarterly by the sheriff of the county for the recovery of small debts and the determination of minor offences. There is neither a regular magistracy nor police, and the whole management is vested in the committee of the inhabitants. The Masons' Hall, or St. Michael's Lodge, was built in 1816, at an expense of £2000, under the direction of a committee of the society; it is a handsome edifice, containing a good assembly-room, and the requisite offices. The Weavers' Hall, a neat building also containing an assembly-room, was erected by that company in 1786. The old Tolbooth was built in 1665, for the accommodation of the officers of the steward's court, after the proceedings ceased to be conducted in the open air. It contained a prison in the lower part, in which offenders were temporarily confined; a court-room where the small-debt and other courts were held; and above, a room for the use of the public library. The building has been demolished by the County Prison Board, and a larger edifice occupies its site.

The PARISH is separated into two divisions by the intervening lands of the parish of Monzie. The Highland division comprises the larger portion of the district of Glenalmond, through which the river Almond has its course, and abounds with every variety of mountain scenery, in its wildest and most romantic features. The Lowland division, which may properly be regarded as the parish, is about four miles in length, and three in breadth, and comprises 3800 acres; it is bounded on the north-west by the river Shaggy, on the east by the Pow, on the south by the Earn, and on the west by the Turret. The surface is generally level, being broken only by the Knock of Crieff and Callum's Hill, the former of which has an elevation of 400 feet above the sea. These eminences are both richly wooded, and add greatly to the diversity and the beauty of the scenery. The Earn, which issues from the lake of that name, forms the boundary of the parish for nearly three miles, and at Crieff receives the waters of the Turret. It is crossed by a good stone bridge of four arches, one of which was broken down by the Highlanders in 1715 to arrest the pursuit of the royalist forces, and has been replaced by one that does not harmonize with the others. The rivers generally abound with trout, and the Earn with salmon, eels, perch, and pike, which are taken in great numbers, and are of superior quality.

The SOIL in the north, west, and south is light and sandy, intermixed with gravel; nearer the town, a rich loam; and in the east and south-east portions, a stiff reddish clay. Of the 3800 acres in the parish quoad sacra, all, with the exception of about 600 in plantations, are under cultivation; the system of agriculture is in a highly improved state, and draining has been extensively practised in the most efficient manner. The chief crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, of which great quantities are grown, of excellent quality; wheat is also raised, but to a very limited extent, the soil not being so well adapted for it. Cattle are grazed here for the supply of the south-country markets, and for home consumption; and about 1500 are annually fed by the various distillers in the neighbourhood. Few sheep are

pastured, except for the use of the parish. The woods, occupying little more than ten acres, consist of oak (of three kinds, the common, the scarlet, and the Turkey), ash, elm, beech, sycamore, chesnut, plane, walnut, and poplar; and the plantations, to which considerable attention is paid, are chiefly larch, spruce, Scotch, and silver firs. There are not many trees remarkable for their growth: at Inchbrakie is an ancient yew of extraordinary size, in which the Marquess of Montrose is said to have concealed himself. The substrata of the hills are mostly mica and clay slate, with quartz, hornblende-slate, and some portions of granite; the lower lands are partly sandstone of a reddish hue, alternated in some places with trap-dikes of limited extent, and partly greenstone, which is wrought for the roads. Quarries of freestone are worked in several parts, the stone possessing great durability, and being susceptible of a high polish; but the veins have not yet been wrought to a sufficient depth to produce the best specimens. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7600.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, Lady Willoughby de Eresby. The stipend of the incumbent is £182. 14., with a manse, built in 1701, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum. Crieff church, built in 1786, and thoroughly repaired in 1827, affords accommodation for 966 persons. An additional church was erected in 1837, at an expense of £1533, and for a time had a quoad sacra parish annexed to it, containing 2177 inhabitants, and called West Church: the minister is appointed by the subscribers and heads of families, communicants. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics. The parochial school affords a useful education; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden. There are some friendly societies, of which the Masons', instituted by the Duke of Perth in 1737, and the Weavers', instituted in 1770, are the chief.

On taking down the old parish church, which was a very ancient building, about forty gold coins of the reign of Robert I. were found in a niche in one of the walls; on the obverse was a head of the king, with the legend *Robertus Rex Scotorum*, and on the reverse, a figure of St. Andrew with his cross. There are some traces of a Roman road, which is supposed to have connected the camp at Strageath with that at Dalginross, passing through the lands of Broich; and in forming the present road through Burrel-street, a Roman pavement was discovered, in tolerable preservation, and at a considerable depth below the surface. Near the field where the stewards of Strathearn were accustomed to hold their courts, is a large upright stone with a sharp summit, the history of which is not clearly ascertained. From the well-known fact that many Druidical remains existed in the neighbourhood, it is supposed to have been one belonging to a circle, of which the others may have been removed at various times, and applied to agricultural uses. According to another account, it seems to answer the description of the *blot stein*, stone of sacrifice, or stone of fear, on which human victims were offered, previously to the introduction of Christianity into the northern countries. Here, it is thought, victims were immolated to Thor, the Scandinavian deity; around were circular ranges of stone, dug deep in the ground, but now almost covered by the soil, and within these ranges sat the judges, with the accused, their advocates, and the witnesses, convened in solemn trial, and the people assembled beyond the ranges. On the summit of the stone were broken the backs of the victims offered as expiatory sacrifices to appease the wrath of the offended deity, and to purge the community from the guilt rendering them obnoxious to that wrath. This spot was the scene of a sanguinary conflict in 1413 between Graeme, Earl of Strathearn, and Drummond of Concraig, steward of that district, in which the former was slain. It was also chosen by Sir John Cope for his head-quarters, in the rebellion of 1745; and there is still a fine spring called "Cope's well," near which an old sword was lately found. Some slight remains exist of the ancient house of Inchbrakie, the strongly-fortified residence of Patrick Graeme, colonel of the Posse Comitatus of the county of Perth, and cousin of the celebrated Marquess of Montrose, in whose cause he took a decisive part. He is said to have defeated the Duke of Argyll, and to have taken Aberdeen, in retaliation for which his house at Inchbrakie was burnt by Cromwell. A short time since, some workmen employed in the moat found, embedded in the castle, one of the cannon-balls that had been fired at the house by the besiegers.

Mallet, the poet, and Dow, the historian of Hindostan, are said to have received their early education in the school of this parish; and Dr. William Wright, a physician and natural philosopher of eminence, and Dr. Thomas Thomson, the distinguished professor of chemistry in the university of Glasgow, were born in the place. Sir David Baird, Bart., passed the later years of his life at Ferntower, in the parish; and the sword of Tippoo Saib, presented to the general after the storming of Seringapatam, is still preserved there. A marble tablet on the wall of the parish church records his decease, and the deep sympathy which it excited in the minds of the people of Crieff, by whom his memory is held in veneration.

CRIMOND, a parish, in the district of DEER, county of ABERDEEN, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Peterhead; containing 767 inhabitants. This place once contained a castle belonging to the celebrated Cumyn, Earl of Buchan; it stood on a small hill called Castlehill, and was suffered to fall into ruins after his fatal defeat at the battle of Inverury by Robert Bruce. Near this castle, the remains of which are completely covered over with sand blown from the sea-shore, are the walls of a chapel in good preservation, supposed to have been the private family chapel; and in the immediate vicinity stood the ancient town of Rattray, which in the sixteenth century possessed all the privileges of a royal burgh, except that of sending members to parliament. The Earl of Errol was superior of the burgage lands, of which, though originally extensive, there is now only one feu remaining.

The PARISH is situated in that part of the county called Buchan, and on the coast of the German Ocean, about midway between Peterhead and Fraserburgh. It comprises nearly 6000 acres, of which 4093 are arable, 707 pasture, 109 plantation, and the remainder moor, moss, bent, and waste. The coast measures about two miles, and consists of flat beach and sand-hills, except at the famous promontory of Rattray head, where it runs into a ridge of low rocks, stretching into the sea,

in an eastern direction, for a distance of between one and two miles, and concealed at full tide. There were formerly numerous shipwrecks; but these have become far less frequent, chiefly in consequence of a lighthouse having been erected at Kinnaird's head to the north, and another at Boddom, near Peterhead, on the south. The surface along the shore rises to the height of nearly 200 feet, but slopes towards the interior, which is only slightly elevated above the sea. Afterwards, however, the land rises to the south and south-west boundaries, uniting with the higher grounds of Lonmay and St. Fergus. The loch of Strathbeg, one-tenth of which is situated in Crimond, and the remainder in Lonmay parish, covers several hundred acres. The water is now fresh, but it formerly communicated with the sea, and was entered by vessels of small burthen till the year 1720, when a strong east wind blew the sand into the channel, and effectually choked up the entrance. Towards the sea the banks present nothing but a succession of sand-hillocks covered with bent, and the other side is lined with bogs and marshes. The loch, however, has many attractions to the botanist and the sportsman, from the variety of the productions growing near its banks, or on the margin of its tributary burns; from its numerous wild-fowl, comprehending most species usual in the country; and from its supply of different sorts of fish. The upper part of the parish contains the loch of Logie, or Kininmonth, which covers about twenty acres, and is surrounded by low tracts of moss, of a dreary and barren appearance.

The prevailing SOIL is a light loam, incumbent on clay; near the shore the soil is sandy, and other parts contain a great extent of moss. The land produces good crops of all kinds of grain, potatoes, turnips, and hay; the system of farming is of a superior kind, and considerable improvements have been effected by draining, although much yet remains to be done in this respect. On account of the facilities of communication by steamers between Aberdeen and London, much attention has been given of late years to the rearing and fattening of cattle for the market: of the several kinds, a cross between the Tees-water and Buchan is in general preferred. But few sheep are kept; and cows for the dairy, now numbering between 250 and 300, have been less regarded since the increase in the sale of cattle. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3424. The rocks comprise whinstone, which is abundant, and a darkish-blue granite of very good quality; red granite is also found, but chiefly in a decomposed state, and limestone was formerly worked near Bilbo. There is an ancient seat called Haddo, and an elegant modern mansion has been built on the estate of Rattray. The population of the parish is mostly agricultural; but some are engaged in fishing, and besides the perch, trout, eels, and flounders taken in Loch Strathbeg and its burns, the neighbouring seas afford herrings, mackerel, skate, haddock, and other fish, especially the famous cod known as the Rattray-head cod. The turnpike-road from Peterhead to Fraserburgh runs through the parish. Fairs are held in February, September, and October, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Deer, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Earl of Fife; the minister's stipend is between £200 and £300, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £6 per annum. Crimond church is an elegant structure, built in 1812, and surmounted by a lofty spire, containing a good clock and bell. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £35, with a house erected in 1816, and from £15 to £20 fees, in addition to which he receives a portion of the Dick bequest, and the interest of £400 left by the Rev. Mr. Johnston, a former minister of the parish. There is also a parochial library, containing about 400 volumes. Arthur Johnstone, a Latin poet of the sixteenth century, is said to have been born in the parish; and Mr. Farquhar, of Fonthill, who amassed an immense fortune in India, and was generally known by the name of "rich Farquhar", was also a native.

CRINAMAIL, an isle, in the parish of BARRA, county of INVERNESS. It is one of the Hebrides, situated in the roads of Ottervore, and is of very small extent, and uninhabited.

CROCKETFORD, a village, partly in the parish of KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM, and partly in that of URR, stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT; containing in the Kirkpatrick-Durham portion 117, and in the Urr portion 122, inhabitants. A road branches off from the village to New Galloway and the Glenkens. There is a small school.

CROFTHEAD, a village, in the parish of NEILSTON, Upper ward of the county of RENFREW, ¾ of a mile (W. S. W.) from Neilston; containing 297 inhabitants. This place, which is situated a little east of the road from Irvine to Barrhead, owes its origin to the introduction of the cotton manufacture. In 1792 an extensive spinning and weaving mill was built, around which the village has arisen. In addition to the cottages of the work-people employed in the factory, and in the printing and bleaching establishments connected with the cotton trade, there are some neat houses inhabited by persons occupied in superintending and conducting these extensive works.

CROICH, or CROICK, formerly a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of KINCARDINE, county of Ross and CROMARTY, 9 miles (W.) from Kincardine; containing 316 inhabitants. This place, the name of which signifies a nook or corner, is situated on the Carron water, and is the head of a remote pastoral district of the civil parish. It was formed into a quoad sacra parish in 1827, and is within the bounds of the presbytery of Tain, synod of Ross: the church was erected in the same year. The stipend of the minister is £120, with a manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £10; the patronage is in the Crown. There is a small school.

CROLIN, an island, in the parish of APPLECROSS, county of Ross and CROMARTY; containing 40 inhabitants. It is situated near the entrance into Loch Carron, on the western coast, and is the most southern of a small group. Crolin is about a mile in length and of nearly equal breadth. There is some good pasturage.

CROMARTY, a burgh of barony, a sea-port, and parish, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY, 175 miles (N. by W.) from Edinburgh; containing 2662 inhabitants, of whom 1938 are in the burgh. This place, whose Gaelic name, *Crom Ba*, signifying the crooked bay, is derived from the winding shore of the Firth of Cromarty, appears to have attained to some importance at an early period, though few details of its ancient history are recorded. It is identified in some degree with the usurper Macbeth, to whom it gave his earliest title of Thane of

Cromarty. It also seems to have been the scene of various disastrous battles, in commemoration of which are numerous tumuli in different parts of the parish, raised over the bodies of the slain. The hill behind the town is distinguished by tradition as the site of one of the victories gained by William Wallace over the English, during the disputed succession to the Scottish throne in the reign of Edward I. of England; and the opinion is confirmed by some artificial hillocks still discernible among the trees which crown that eminence. The district appears to have been originally inhabited by the Lowland Scots. Prior to the reign of Robert II., the town, which carried on a considerable trade in the exportation of wool and salmon to Flanders and France, was erected into a royal burgh, and united with that of Inverness.

The inhabitants were constantly subject to the predatory incursions of the Highlanders of the surrounding district; and in the reign of James IV., a combination of the Highland clans assaulted the town, and carried off nearly the whole of the property, even to the household furniture, for the restitution of which a decree was enacted by the lords of the council. Nearly the whole of the lands in the old county of Cromarty belonged to Sir John Urquhart, who was hereditary sheriff; and on his petition, the town was disfranchised as a royal burgh, and erected into a burgh of barony under his own jurisdiction. The prosperity of the place was subject to great fluctuation prior to the Reformation; but at that time it began to revive, and in the reign of Anne it had regained much of its previous importance, and had five vessels engaged in the herring-fishery. At the period of the Union it experienced considerable depression, and in 1730 had so far declined that scarcely a single shopkeeper was to be found in the town. In 1765, however, the lands of Cromarty were purchased by George Ross, Esq., who, at his own cost, added greatly to the revival and prosperity of the town by the construction of a pier, the introduction of an extensive manufacture of hempen-cloth, the erection of a public brewery, and the establishment of a lucrative trade in pork for the English market. Among his other beneficent measures, was the erection and endowment of a Gaelic chapel for the accommodation of Highland inhabitants.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated in the eastern part of the parish, upon a low promontory between the Moray Firth on the east, and the Firth of Cromarty on the west. It consists of several streets of irregularly-built houses, which, notwithstanding the antique appearance of the more ancient, have an air of cheerful neatness. The herring-fishery, which was formerly carried on to a great extent, and, within the last twenty years, produced annually not less than 20,000 barrels that were shipped from the port, has lately been almost discontinued. The manufacture of hempen-cloth introduced by Mr. Ross is, however, still carried on in an extensive factory, in which about 150 persons are employed, in addition to nearly half that number in collateral branches; the brewery is a ruin. The principal trade of the port is, the exportation of pork for the supply of the English market, of which the average quantity annually shipped is valued at from £15,000 to £20,000; and the importation of coal from Sunderland, and other produce from different parts of the coast. The harbour has a commodious pier, and is accessible to vessels of 400 tons, which can come up to the quay; and should the population and the trade of the district require it, this might be made one of the best harbours on the coast.

The entrance into the bay of Cromarty, from the North Sea, is between two lofty and precipitous promontories called the North and South Souters, of which the former is in the county of Ross, and the latter in that of Cromarty. The passage is about a mile and a half in width, and the bay is about seven miles in length, five miles in breadth, and from nine to twelve fathoms in depth, affording secure shelter to vessels in the severest gales. Towards the south-west it contracts into a firth about two miles in breadth, across which is a good ferry to Invergordon, where no accident has occurred within the memory of man. The market, which was weekly, has long been discontinued; and of the several fairs that were formerly held here only one remains, on the third Tuesday in November (O. S.). The government of the burgh, since the late act for municipal reform, has been vested in a provost, two bailies, and six councillors; but they have no funds. Cromarty is associated with Dingwall, Dornoch, Kirkwall, Tain, and Wick, in returning a member to the imperial parliament. The number of qualified voters is about forty. The town-hall, a neat substantial building, was erected by Mr. Ross, and contains in the upper story a spacious hall surmounted by a dome, and on the ground-floor a prison. The internal intercourse is impeded by the numerous inlets from the sea with which the parish is indented; but a road has been formed to Inverness, that passes through Chanonry, Rosemarkie, and Avoch, and the regular sailing-packets from London, Leith, and Inverness touch at the port.

The PARISH extends from five to seven miles in length, and from two to three in breadth, comprising about 7100 acres, of which 2047 are arable, 1850 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. Its surface is strikingly diversified. Towards the Moray Firth it is precipitous and abrupt, attaining, at a small distance from the shore, an elevation 470 feet above the sea. On the north and west, it declines gently towards the Firth of Cromarty for some distance, and then subsides, more abruptly, into a continuous extent of table-land overhanging the beach. In the eastern portion of the parish is the hill of Cromarty, having an elevation of 300 feet, and richly crowned with wood; and about two miles to the east of the town is a natural arch in the cliff, affording a passage to a peninsulated rock rising to the height of 100 feet from the beach. The small burn of Ethie, which forms the extreme southern boundary of the parish, flows for nearly two miles through a deep ravine in a bed of sandstone, the banks of which rise precipitously to an elevation of 250 feet. In its course it forms numerous cascades of romantic character, and in one part, flowing between banks crowned with flowers and foliage of every hue, falls from a height of thirty feet into a dark mossy basin, shaded with plantations of hazel, birch, and hawthorn, intermixed with ivy and wild honeysuckle. The SOIL of the arable land is of a clayey quality, and in other parts are large tracts of moor and moss. The system of agriculture is in an improving state; the chief crops are, wheat, which was first raised about forty or fifty years since, and the various other kinds of grain. The substrata are mostly sandstone and granitic gneiss. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3847. Cromarty House, a handsome modern mansion, beautifully situated in a

richly-planted demesne, and Udale, are the principal residences.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Chanonry and synod of Ross. The minister's stipend is £251. 12., with an allowance in money in lieu of a manse, and the glebe is valued at £15 per annum: patron, the Crown. Cromarty church is a plain structure in very bad repair. The Gaelic chapel erected in 1783 by Mr. Ross, for the accommodation of the Highlanders employed in his factory, has an endowment of £150 per annum from government, for the support of its minister. To this chapel, containing 580 sittings, of which 300 are free, Gaelic people may come from all parts of the parish. There is also a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £40, with a sum for house and garden, and the fees average £10. The poor have bequests producing £75 per annum. There are some very slight remains of ancient chapels, the most perfect being those of St. Regulus; and among the ruins of the chapels of St. Duthac and St. Bennet, are two springs of excellent water. Of the distinguished persons connected with the place, may be named, the eccentric Sir Thomas Urquhart, celebrated for his *Genealogy* and *Universal Language*, and the late Dr. James Robertson, librarian of the university of Edinburgh, and professor of the Oriental languages; who were both natives. The town formerly gave the title of earl to the Mackenzie family; but George, the third earl, was attainted for his participation in the rebellion of 1745, and the title became extinct.

CROMARTY, COUNTY OF.—See ROSS and CROMARTY.

CROMBIE-POINT, a village, in the parish of TORRYBURN, district of DUNFERMLINE, county of FIFE, 3 miles (E.) from Torryburn; containing 54 inhabitants. This village, which is situated on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, was formerly a place of considerable trade. It was, indeed, the principal depôt for the transit of the manufactures of Dunfermline, which were shipped hence to Borrowstounness, at that time the chief port on the Firth. The harbour, which is dry at low water, is inclosed by a pier of stone, now in great want of repair. A very considerable portion of the coal found in the neighbourhood, and of agricultural produce, is still shipped from this place; and the Edinburgh and Stirling steamers still land, and take in, passengers and goods at the pier.

CROMDALE, a parish, partly in the county of ELGIN, but chiefly in that of INVERNESS, 18 miles (S. W.) from Rothes; containing, with the village of Grantown, 3561 inhabitants. It is supposed to have derived its name from the Gaelic words *crom*, signifying crooked or curved, and *dail*, a plain or meadow, a portion of land being made semicircular by the winding course of the river Spey. This district, consisting of the three ancient parishes of Cromdale, Inverallan, and Advie, has from an early period been possessed by the Grant family, who were very powerful in Scotland in the thirteenth century, and the first of whom mentioned in old records was Gregory de Grant, sheriff-principal of Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness, in the reign of Alexander II. Among the many sanguinary conflicts in the neighbourhood, a battle fought on the haughs of Cromdale, on the 1st May, 1690, is the most celebrated. It took place between General Buchan, with a large party from different clans, on the side of the Stuarts, and Sir Thomas Livingstone, who commanded the royalists; and the Highlanders, after fighting bravely, were routed with considerable slaughter. The castle of Lochindorb, situated in the parish, on an island in a loch of the same name, afforded a retreat for the lady of the Earl of Athol, when the latter had been killed in an engagement with the Earl of March, in 1335, at Kilblair: Sir Alexander Gordon shortly laid siege to the fort, but was obliged to withdraw in the following year.

The PARISH is very irregular in its outline. It is about twenty miles in length, and ten miles at its greatest breadth, comprising, according to a survey made in 1810, an area of 54,744 acres, of which 5306 were arable, 3283 in wood, 396 in lakes, and the remainder hill, moor, and moss. The lands are separated into two distinct portions by the Spey. Those on the northern side are much varied by slopes, stretching down to the river, and covered with thick forests of pine, oak, and larch; on the south the most prominent feature is Cromdale hill, a lofty mountain ridge about seven miles long, covered with heath, extending to the east and west, and separating this parish from that of Kirkmichael. Most of the high grounds abound with grouse and different kinds of game, and with brown and white hares; and ptarmigan have been shot in some places: the Spey is well stocked with salmon. The SOIL is in general favourable; but the vicissitudes of the climate, the site of the parish being 600 feet above the level of the sea, often expose promising crops to ruin from cold and frost. Agriculture is, however, on a very respectable footing; the rotation of crops and other approved usages of modern farming are followed, and lime is prepared on almost every allotment of land, however small. The sheep are mostly the black-faced, with a few Cheviots; and the black-cattle, which are very superior, are of the West Highland breed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5849. Primitive limestone of excellent quality is abundant, and is extensively wrought by nearly all the tenants: granite of a superior kind is also found, with various other rocks of the primitive class.

The parish is famous for its large and flourishing plantations, which are said to exceed those of any other parish in this part of the country: above 5000 acres are covered with larch, fir, and various other trees, half of which have been planted within the last thirty or forty years. Many trees among the older plantations are of great bulk and value, especially in the vicinity of Castle-Grant, whence very large cargoes have been and continue to be taken to Garmouth. The natural wood comprises a considerable extent of oak, birch, and alder; and in the churchyard is a magnificent beech-tree, the branches of which are capable of overshadowing more than 1000 persons. The mansion of Castle-Grant is situated on an eminence on the northern side of the Spey, about two miles from the river, and is encompassed with forests of ancient and noble trees. This splendid edifice, the seat of the Grant family from remote ages, is now the property of the Earl of Seafield, sole proprietor of the parish, who is directly descended from the family of Grant, and chief of that clan. The house was built in the fourteenth century, but has since been frequently altered and improved, especially within

the last few years. It consists of a quadrangular pile of several stories, with lower wings; and the apartments, which are spacious and handsomely furnished, contain many valuable paintings by the ancient masters, and one by Hamilton, of superior merit, representing the Death of Patroclus. In the front hall are placed between thirty and forty portraits of different members of the Grant family; and there is also an extensive armoury. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Abernethy, synod of Moray, and in the patronage of the Earl of Seafield; the minister's stipend is about £250, with a manse, and two glebes, one at Cromdale, and the other at Advie, valued at £22 per annum. The church, situated on the southern bank of the Spey, was built in 1809, and will accommodate about 900 persons. There are four parochial schools affording the usual instruction; the masters receive each £12. 16. per annum, with fees, and the master of the school at Advie also shares in the Dick bequest. The chief relics of antiquity are, the ruin of the castle of Lochindorb, already mentioned; and that of Muckerach Castle, built by Patrick Grant, about the year 1598. Sir James M'Grigor, Bart., the head of the medical department of the army, was born here in 1771. —See GRANTOWN.

CROMWELL-PARK, a village, in the parish of REDGORTON, county of PERTH; containing 124 inhabitants. It is situated on the Almond river, and is the seat of extensive cotton-works and a bleachfield, which employ the greater part of the population. The Almond turns several spinning-mills near this place, and has some fine waterfalls at short distances from the village.

CRONAY, an isle, in the parish of ASSYNT, county of SUTHERLAND. This is a small flat islet with a shallow shore, lying in Oldernay bay, on the western coast of the county, and a short distance westward of Oldernay island.

CROOK, a hamlet, in the parish of ALVES, county of ELGIN; containing 73 inhabitants.

CROOK OF DEVON, a village, in the parish of FOSSOWAY and TULLIEBOLE, county of KINROSS, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Kinross; containing 61 inhabitants. It is situated in the western part of the parish, and at an angle of the Crook-water, which here turns suddenly. The vicinity is very romantic: the Devil's Mill is about a mile and a half, the Rumbling Brig two miles, and the Cauldron Linn three miles, below the village.

CROSS and BURNESS, a parish, in the island of SANDA, county of ORKNEY; containing, exclusively of the isle and parliamentary parish of North Ronaldshay (*which see*), 983 inhabitants, of whom 515 are in Cross, and 468 in Burness. These two ancient parishes, now united, include about one-half of the island in which they are situated; the former occupying the south-west, and the latter the north-west, portion, together about nine miles and a half in length, and from half a mile to three miles in breadth. They are bounded on the north by the Firth of North Ronaldshay, which is about seven miles broad, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. CROSS comprises about 4600 acres, of which one-fourth is moorland, and nearly an equal quantity sandy downs. Its surface is diversified with hills, rising in some parts to an elevation of more than 300 feet above the sea. One of these, called the Brae of Fea, terminates on the west in an abrupt precipice, washed by the sea, and fretted by the action of the waves into numerous fantastic caverns; it slopes gradually on the east to the margin of Ben-Loch, the declivity being richly covered with pasture, and enlivened with a pleasing variety of field flowers. The district of BURNESS, anciently St. Colmes, comprises about 2500 acres, of which a considerable portion is under profitable cultivation. Its surface is nearly an uninterrupted level, and being almost surrounded by the sea, it is abundantly supplied with sea-weed for manure, and also for the manufacture of kelp. The lands of the district are generally fertile and in good cultivation, and its scenery is enlivened with fields of luxuriant pasture, except near the junction with the district of Cross, where there is an extensive tract of barren moor. It is bounded on the west by the Atlantic, from the violent surges of which it is sheltered by the Holms of Ire; and on the east by the bay of Otterswick, formerly Odinswick, by which it is separated from the parish of Lady. There is a fresh-water lake of considerable extent and depth, which is a favourite resort of ducks and other aquatic fowl during the winter and spring; and both this loch and the more extensive one of Bea, in the Cross district, are occasionally visited by flocks of wild swans, as they pass north or south in their vernal and autumnal migrations.

The substrata of the parish, in common with those of the whole island, are principally of the old red sandstone formation, with sandstone flag and a little limestone. In Burness is an isolated mass of gneiss, about fourteen tons in weight, resting upon the surface, and to which there is no rock of similar formation nearer than Stromness, about thirty miles distant. On the west shore of Cross is a singular rock of breccia, consisting of rounded nodules of sandstone, with a few specimens of quartz and calcareous nodules intermixed. The bays of Stove and Otterswick abound with shell-fish of various kinds, particularly cockles and the razor-fish; and a large accumulation of shells reduced to powder, and heaped on the beach by the action of the waves, seems to have been blown inland over the parish at different periods. The system of agriculture is inferior to that of many of the other islands of Orkney, from the neglect it suffered during the almost general attention of the inhabitants to the more profitable pursuit of manufacturing kelp, vast quantities of sea-weed being thrown upon the shores. It has, however, been considerably improved under the auspices of Mr. Laing of Papdale, and Mr. Traill of Westove. The soil is well adapted for turnips, of which large quantities are raised; and the abundant use of sea-weed as manure has greatly benefited the lands, which now produce excellent oats and bear, potatoes, grass, and various green crops. The cattle are of the common breed, to the improvement of which much attention is paid. The native breeds of sheep are similar to those of Shetland and the Hebrides; some Merinos, introduced by Mr. Laing, have been crossed with sheep of the Cheviot breed, and subsequently with sheep of the Orkneys.

The manufacture of kelp was formerly very extensive, about 480 tons of a very superior quality being produced annually, and readily obtaining a market at £9 per ton; but this source of profit has been almost annihilated. As a substitute, considerable attention has been paid to the improvement of the fisheries off the coast, which are now conducted with activity and success. The lobster-fishery affords employment to fourteen

boats, and fifteen sloops and boats are engaged in the herring and cod fisheries; the average quantity of cod cured and dried here may be stated at fourteen tons annually. Otters are frequently seen in the caverns of the rocks on the western coast, and large shoals of what are called bottle-nosed whales are occasionally embayed here. These fish, which vary from five to twenty-five feet in length, and in numbers from fifty to five hundred, are on their appearance surrounded by the boats, and driven into the shallow water on the sandy shore, where they are easily taken. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of the North Isles, synod of Orkney. The minister's stipend, including an allowance for communion elements, is £210, with a manse situated in Cross, and a glebe in each of the districts, together valued at £19 per annum; patron, the Earl of Zetland. The churches are both old and inconvenient structures; that of Cross contains 248, and the church of Burness 262, sittings. Divine service is performed at each on alternate Sundays. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £46. 14., with a house and garden, and the fees average £10. Several of those ancient buildings called Picts' houses are scattered along the shores; and in Cross was formerly a small but handsome structure of stone erected by James Fea, of Claistron, about the beginning of the last century, as a family chapel and burying-place. This was taken down when the property was in the possession of Mr. Malcolm Laing, the historian of Scotland.

CROSS, or Ness, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of Barvas, county of Ross and Cromarty, 27 miles (N. W.) from Stornoway; containing 1810 inhabitants. The district is about ten miles in length, and seven in breadth, and surrounded on all sides by the Atlantic, except on the south, where it is bounded by Barvas and Stornoway. It forms the most northern part of the island of Lewis, and its shores are bold and wild: in many parts it is hilly, abounds in lakes, and its large moors are deep and wet. The population is employed a good deal in cod and ling fishing. The parish was in the presbytery of Lewis, synod of Glenelg: the stipend of the minister was £120, with a manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £3; patron, the Crown. The church, situated about two miles from the Butt of Lewis, was erected in 1829, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, and is a good and substantial, but plain edifice. All the population adhered in 1843 to the Free Church of Scotland. There are two or three schools. Here are the ruins of a place of worship, supposed to have been a chapel before the Reformation.

CROSS, an isle, in the parish of Dunrossness, county of Shetland. It lies a short distance west of the mainland of the parish, at the entrance of Quendal bay, and is one of the smallest of the Shetland isles.

CROSS-ARTHURLEE, in the county of Renfrew. —See Arthurlee, Cross.

CROSSFORD, a village, in the parish and district of Dunfermline, county of Fife, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Dunfermline; containing 443 inhabitants. This village, which is situated on the road to Kincardine and Alloa, is built on the lands of Pitferrane, the property of Sir C. Halket, Bart. It is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in agriculture, and in works near the village.

CROSSFORD, a village, in the parish of Lesmahagow, Upper ward of the county of Lanark, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Lanark; containing 431 inhabitants. It is situated in the northern part of the parish, and on the high road from Lanark to Hamilton. The river Clyde, which bounds the parish on the east, passes close to the village.

CROSSGATES, a hamlet, in the parish of Cults, district of Cupar, county of Fife; containing 20 inhabitants.

CROSSGATES, a village, chiefly in the parish of Dunfermline, and partly in that of Dalgety, district of Dunfermline, county of Fife, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Dunfermline; containing 646 inhabitants. This village is situated at the junction of the parishes of Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and Dalgety, and takes its name from the intersection of the roads from Edinburgh to Perth and from Dunfermline to Kirkcaldy, which cross each other here. It is well built, containing several neat houses, and a good inn, where an agricultural association of the neighbouring gentry hold their meetings for the annual distribution of prizes. A post-office has been established under that of Inverkeithing; and fairs are held on the last Tuesday in April, the fourth Wednesday in May, the third Tuesday in July, the second Thursday in September, and the Friday before Hallowtide. To the north of the village is the Crossgates station on the Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. There is a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod.

CROSSHILL, a village, in the parish of Kirkmichael, district of Carrick, county of Ayr, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Maybole; containing 1163 inhabitants. This village, which is pleasantly situated on the river Girvan, has arisen within the last fifty or sixty years, and is partly built on lands let for that purpose by the proprietor of the barony of Dalhoan. There are also houses built on the estates of Kilkerran and Kirkmichael, forming part of the village. The inhabitants, a large majority of whom are settlers from Ireland, are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture established by the wholesale houses of Glasgow, who have agents residing on the spot. A considerable number of the females, both here and throughout the parish, are employed in working and flowering muslins for the Glasgow and Paisley manufacturers, and their work is much admired for its elegance. In the village is a post-office, under that of Maybole. A chapel of ease has been erected; it is a neat and substantial edifice, adapted for a congregation of more than 450, and is so arranged as to admit of future enlargement by the addition of galleries when requisite. A spacious schoolroom was erected in the village by a former proprietor, for the instruction of the children of this part of the parish, and in addition to the use of the schoolroom, the master receives a salary of £10 from the General Assembly's Education Scheme, the school having lately been taken into connexion with the schools of the General Assembly. There is also an infants' school, commenced a few years ago, the mistress of which has £10 per annum, and fuel, besides a house and the schoolroom, from the bounty of Sir Charles Dalrymple Fergusson, Bart., of Kilkerran.

CROSSHILL, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of Old Monkland, Middle ward of the county of Lanark, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Glasgow; containing,

with the villages of Baillieston, Barachnie, Broomhouse, Craigend, West Merrystone, and Swinton, 2591 inhabitants. This district is for the most part beautifully situated, the land rising considerably above the vale of the Clyde, and commanding, on the south, an interesting view of all the hills and heights from the western shore to the ridge of Tinto on the east, and on the north from Ben-Lomond all along the Campsie and Kilsyth hills. It is about eighteen square miles in extent, and the whole under cultivation, with the exception of a few acres of plantation. The soil is chiefly sandy, but towards the north of a stiff clayey nature, and the farms have been latterly very much improved by tile-draining: the average rent is now about £2. 5. per acre. The freestone and coal formations prevail, and there are seven coal-mines, of which six are at present in operation. The road between Glasgow and Edinburgh, and the Monkland canal, pass through the parish, the latter affording great facilities for the conveyance of coal to Glasgow, and of manure and other heavy articles to the farmers along its line. Among the chief mansions are Mount Vernon, Blairtummock, Easterhouse, Baillieston House, and Garrowhill, the last the residence for some time of a former Duchess of Atholl. The principal village is Baillieston, *which see*. The district is within the bounds of the presbytery of Hamilton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Its church was erected in 1833, by subscriptions from the neighbouring heritors, aided by £50 from the university of Glasgow, and is a neat plain edifice with a belfry, containing 494 sittings, of which twenty-six are free. The stipend of the minister is £70, raised by seat-rents; patrons, the Subscribers and Pew-holders. The United Secession had a place of worship here for several years, but it has been converted into dwelling-houses. There is a branch parochial school, with an annual endowment of £7 from the heritors of Old Monkland, and a school-house rent free from the congregation of Crosshill; also another school, supported by subscription, the master of which has a free house, school-house, and garden. Besides these, are schools connected with some of the coal-works, and a female school at Broomhouse.

CROSSHILL, a village, in the parish of CATHCART, Upper ward of the county of RENFREW, 2 miles (S.) from Glasgow; containing 63 inhabitants. It lies in the northern part of the parish, and on the eastern confines of the county; the road from Glasgow to Cathcart runs a short distance westward of the village. There is a valuable quarry of freestone, which is extensively wrought for the erection of buildings in Glasgow.

CROSSHOUSE, a village, in the parish of KILMAURS, district of CUNNINGHAME, county of AYR, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Kilmarnock; containing 255 inhabitants. This place is situated on the western side of the Carmel water, and on the roads between Irvine and Kilmarnock, and Dundonald and Kilmaurs, which here form a junction. In the village is a small school, the master of which is allowed £6 per annum and a dwelling by the heritors.

CROSSLEE, a village, in the parish of HOUSTON, Upper ward of the county of RENFREW, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (S. by E.) from Houston; containing 711 inhabitants. This village lies in the southernmost extremity of the parish, and on the banks of the Gryfe water, which is here very devious in its course. It is a seat of the cotton manufacture, and there is an extensive mill, which employs a great part of the population. In the vicinity is Crosslee House. A school has been established for the use of the work-people and their children.

CROSSMICHAEL, a parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT; containing, with the village of Clarebrand, 1321 inhabitants, of whom 222 are in the village of Crossmichael, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Castle-Douglas. This place, which is of remote antiquity, derived its name (in old documents *Corse-Michael*) from the dedication of its church, which was granted to the abbey of Sweetheart in the year 1275 by Dervorgille, wife of Allan, Lord of Galloway, and mother of John Baliol, King of Scotland. The parish is situated nearly in the centre of the stewartry, and is bounded on the east by the river Urr, and on the west by the Dee. It is about four miles and a half in length, and nearly three and a half in breadth, comprising 9700 acres, which, with the exception of a small proportion of pasture land and a few acres of woodland and plantations, are all arable. The surface is beautifully diversified. Along the banks of the Dee the lands form part of an extensive valley in rich cultivation; but both from the Dee on the west and the Urr on the east the ground rises gradually, towards the centre, into a ridge whose acclivities are marked with gentle undulations, all in tillage. Towards the north-east are several hills affording only pasture for sheep and cattle, but some of which have been planted with larch, adding greatly to the beauty of the scenery. There are three lakes in the parish, of which Loch Roan, situated in the highest district, is about fifty acres in extent, and of very considerable depth; it is supplied with water from no visible source but the clouds, and by two outlets it sends a plentiful supply into Loch Encrogo. This latter loch, in which are two small islands, where sea-gulls formerly built their nests, is smaller than Loch Roan; and if the water were not necessary for driving a corn-mill, it might easily be drained. Loch Smaddy is still smaller in extent. All these lakes abound with trout, perch, pike, and eels.

The SOIL is partly a fertile loam alternated with gravel and sand, producing favourable crops of grain of all kinds, with potatoes and turnips; and the pastures are luxuriantly rich. The system of agriculture is improved, and some of the lands have been drained, though much still remains to be done in that respect. The cattle are generally of the Galloway breed; the cows upon the dairy-farms are the Ayrshire: large numbers of sheep are fed, and many small tenants pay a great part of their rent by feeding pigs, which they sell at Dumfries. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8827. The plantations, which are well managed and in a thriving condition, are chiefly larch. The substrata are mostly greywacke and slate. In this parish the seats are, Greenlaw, Mollance, Danevale, Hillowton, Cullgruff, and Ernespie. Crossmichael village has a post-office under that of Castle-Douglas; and facility of communication is afforded by good roads, of which those from Kirkcudbright to Ayr, and from Dumfries to Portpatrick, pass through the parish. There is a bridge over the Dee at Glenlochar; also a ferry nearly opposite the manse.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is about £270, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £28 per annum; patron, Mrs. Gauld. Crossmichael church, situated in the

western portion of the parish, is a plain structure erected in 1751; it was repaired and enlarged in 1822, and contains 650 sittings. There is a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod adjoining Castle-Douglas. Two parochial schools are supported; the master of one has a salary of £31, with a house and garden, and his fees average nearly £30. The other school was built, and endowed with £11 per annum, by William Gordon, Esq.; the master has also a salary of £20, with a house and garden, but no fees. Another school is held, to which the heritors give £10 a year, making, with the fees charged, but a small income for the teacher. All these schools are strictly examined once a year by a committee of presbytery, and prizes given to the most deserving scholars. A Sabbath-morning school is taught by the clergyman of the parish and the Ringanwhey schoolmaster, and prizes given to the scholars twice a year. There is also a parochial library. The parish formerly contained numerous tumuli, in which were found human bones of large size; and there are still several remains of ancient forts. Roman urns and weapons have been discovered by the plough; also, the head of a war-horse in bronze, and other Roman relics. On a steep crag overhanging Loch Roan, are some remains of a hill fortress still called the Kirk of Loch Roan.

CROSSMILL, a village, in the ABBEY parish of the town of PAISLEY, Upper ward of the county of RENFREW; forming part of the late quoad sacra parish of Levern, and containing 265 inhabitants.

CROSSMYLOOF, a village, in the parish of CATHCART, Upper ward of the county of RENFREW, 2½ miles (S. S. W.) from Glasgow; containing 587 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Glasgow to Pollockshaws, and a short distance north-eastward of the latter town. The White Cart water passes in the vicinity, on the south. There is a small dissenters' school.

CROVIE, a village, in the parish of GAMRIE, county of BANFF, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Aberdour; containing 164 inhabitants. This is a small fishing-station, situated on the coast of the Moray Firth, about a mile east of the village of Gardenstown. It is supposed to have been founded in the early part of the last century. Nine boats belonging to it are engaged in fishing for haddock, whiting, and other small fish, which produce as much as £1215 per annum; and a revenue of nearly £400 per annum is obtained from cod and ling.

CROY and DALCROSS, a parish, partly in the county of NAIRN, but chiefly in that of INVERNESS, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Nairn, and about 10 (E.) from Inverness; containing 1684 inhabitants. The etymology of the name of Croy is altogether uncertain: the word Dalcross is derived from a Gaelic term signifying "the dale at the end of the ravine", and this description is strikingly applicable to the locality. The date of the union of the two ancient parishes cannot now be ascertained; but upon the authority of charters still extant, the event appears to have taken place some time between the middle and the close of the fifteenth century. In the year 1128, Dalcross, which anciently formed part of the lordship of Lovat, was annexed to the priory of Urquhart, founded in 1125 by David I.; and the vicar of Dalcross, by order of the prior, also officiated in the private chapel of Kilravock. A large part of the moor of Culloden is situated in the parish: here was fought, on the 16th April, 1746, the celebrated battle that decided the fate of the Stuarts. This parish, the outline of which is of the most irregular description, is about twenty-one miles in length, and three miles and a half in average breadth, comprising 44,800 acres. Its surface partly consists of a long continuous vale, watered by the river Nairn, and the lands of which are in some places wooded, and in others rich and well cultivated. An extensive tract of upland moor reaches from the river to the north and north-western boundaries, and is here and there interspersed with cultivated portions, but is in general bleak and barren, and of wild appearance.

The soil on the southern bank of the river is light and gravelly, but, if well farmed, fertile. In the eastern part of the parish it comprises all the varieties of sand, lime, fine vegetable mould, and cold, wet, and sometimes ferruginous earth. In the centre of the district it is a very fine mould; and between this and the western portion called Leys is the moor, covering about 1700 acres, the soil of which exhibits sand, lime, and clay, with various admixtures. The Leys district is chiefly a siliceous or gravelly earth incumbent on red sandstone. Some of the larger proprietors have set an example to the tenants, in the formation of inclosures, and the reclaiming of large tracts of waste ground, which have been sheltered with belts of plantations, and are so well cultivated as to produce fine crops of wheat, oats, and barley. The general husbandry is improved. More extensive improvements have taken place here of late than in any other parish in this part of Scotland; and the farmers, and even the cottars, follow the example of the landlords, to the extent of their ability. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3917. The rocks comprise granite, gneiss, and the old red sandstone: several quarries of the last are in operation. Some of the trees of the plantations are of great age and stature; and 400 acres have been lately set apart for larch, oak, and other wood, in addition to the extensive plantations already existing. The castle of Kilravock, situated upon a bold rugged rock, and which has been the residence of the Roses since the year 1460, is the property of Hugh Rose, Esq., the chief, and the twenty-fourth in lineal descent. Dalcross Castle, built by Lord Lovat in 1621, stands in the midst of imposing scenery, and commands extensive views of the most interesting character. Leys Castle, recently built, is a strikingly beautiful edifice, and also commands views embracing every description of picturesque scenery. The mansion of Holm is an elegant modern structure, situated on the banks of the Nairn; and that of Cantray, also a modern edifice, is nearly encompassed on the south by the same river. A market is held for the sale of cattle and sheep, on the Saturday immediately following the great Beauly market.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Nairn, synod of Moray, and in the patronage of Earl Cawdor and Mr. Rose, who present alternately; the minister's stipend is £239, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £11 per annum. The remains of Dalcross church have almost disappeared: the present parish church, containing sittings for 527 persons, was built in 1767, and repaired in 1829. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has the maximum salary, with a house, and about £20 fees. The parish contains several Druidical circles; and to the west of the church is a large grey stone called

Clach na Seanaish, or "the listening stone", at which, in ancient times, secret communications were made relating to the movements and designs of hostile clans.

CRUDEN, or INVERCRUDEN, a parish, in the district of ELLON, county of ABERDEEN, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from Peterhead; containing, with the villages of Finnyfold or Whinnie-Fauld, Bullers-Buchan, and the Ward, 2349 inhabitants. This place was the scene of a memorable battle fought in the year 1005, upon a plain near the bay of Ardendraught, between Malcolm II. and the Danes under Canute, in which the latter, who had a castle in the neighbourhood, were totally defeated. The parish is situated on the shore of the German Ocean; it is eleven miles in length, and varies in breadth from four to seven miles, mostly comprising cultivated land. The sea forms the southern boundary, and the coast is marked by bold and lofty rocks of red granite from the east end to Slains Castle, close to which is the Ward, a small fishing-village affording occasionally a landing-place for coal and lime. Beyond this, to Sand End, a distance of about two miles, stretches a fine sandy beach called the Bay of Cruden, from the south extremity of which runs a ridge of sunken rocks named the Scares of Cruden; and from this place the shore is exceedingly abrupt and majestic all along the south, the rocks consisting of black basalts. The climate is bleak; and when the wind is high the grandeur of the ocean is so striking that Dr. Johnson, who visited this spot in his celebrated tour, declared that Slains Castle was the place from which he should wish to behold a storm. To the east of Slains Castle are the rocks known far and wide as the Bullers (bulwarks) of Buchan, Buchan being the name of this part of Aberdeenshire: they are much visited in the summer by strangers, in boats, the rocks presenting some fine natural arches, one in particular leading into a pool of water, surrounded by high cliffs, and called the Pot. Husbandry is on a respectable footing, great improvements having been made, especially in draining; and the farmers, who in general have commodious houses, live comfortably. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8792. Quarries of red granite were in operation some time since, and supplied a material for several of the London bridges; but they have all been closed.

Very little wood is to be seen: what there is, is chiefly in the vicinity of Slains Castle, already mentioned, a remarkably strong edifice, built on the margin of the sea, and the residence for generations of the Earls of Erroll. A carding and spinning mill was lately erected on the estate of Aquaharney, and is conducted on a somewhat extensive scale: the thread manufactories formerly employing so many hands have become totally extinct. The parish is situated on the public road between Aberdeen and Peterhead, and to the latter place and Newburgh the produce is sent for sale, except that part of the cattle disposed of at various other markets. A small cattle-fair is held in April, and another in May; and some business is done in the sale of fish, there being a salmon-fishery near the Ward, and stations at the other villages for the fish common to the coast. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Ellon, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Earl of Erroll; the minister's stipend is £204, with a manse, and a glebe of six acres of arable land and pasturage ground. Cruden church was built in 1776, and lately enlarged. A place of worship has been erected in connexion with the Free Church, and there is also an episcopal chapel. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £26, with £18 fees, and participates in the Dick bequest. A parochial library was established a few years since.

CUFFABOUT, a hamlet, in the parish of CARRIDEN, county of LINLITHGOW; containing 16 inhabitants. This is a very small place, situated on the shore of the Firth of Forth, a short distance east-south-east of Bridgeness, and close to the parochial church.

CULBOKIE, a village, in the parish of URQUHART and WESTER LOGIE, county of Ross and CROMARTY; containing 107 inhabitants. It is situated a short distance eastward from the shore of the Firth of Cromarty, and about two miles and a half east-north-east from the town of Dingwall. Four fairs are holden in the course of the year.

CULCABOCH, a village, in the parish and county of INVERNESS, 1 mile (S. E.) from Inverness; containing 279 inhabitants. This village, which is pleasantly situated to the west of the Castle Hill, is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in agriculture, and by a few wrights and masons.

Burgh Seal.

CULLEN, a burgh, seaport, and parish, in the county of BANFF, 5 miles (W. by N.) from the town of Portsoy, and 170 (N. by E.) from Edinburgh; containing 1564 inhabitants, of whom 712 are in the town of Cullen, 711 in the Sea-town of Cullen, and 141 in the rural district. This place, the origin of the name of which is altogether uncertain, was originally called Inverculan, being bounded on the north and west by the water of Cullen, which falls into the sea on the western side of the parish. In ancient times it formed part of the parish of Fordyce. Its early history is for the most part involved in obscurity; but there appears to be no reason to doubt the truth of the tradition, that a severe conflict took place here between the Danes and the Scots under Indulfus, in the year 960. The Scottish king was killed by an arrow at the head of his troops; but the enemy were completely routed, and this battle is supposed to have been among the last fought with the Danes before their expulsion from the kingdom in the beginning of the eleventh century. It is known by the name of "the battle of the Baads", on account of the field of action (which was the moor of Rannachie) being called the Baads of Cullen; tumuli abound in every direction, and the decayed bones and fragments of arms contained in them are concluded to be deposits of the remains of the defeated army. The lands have from a remote period been the property of the ancestors of the Earl of Seafield, the present proprietor, who traces his descent from Gilchrist Ogilvie, created Earl of Angus by King Malcolm Canmore. A bede-house was erected, most probably by one of this family, and endowed for the support of eight decayed farmers and eight farmers' widows; but the hospital system was abolished about sixty or seventy years since, and the funds are now applied by the Earl of Seafield, who has the management,

in the distribution of meal to poor families belonging to his estates in the parishes of Cullen, Rathven, Deskford, and Fordyce. The church of Cullen, originally dedicated to St. Mary, was founded by Robert I., whose queen, Elizabeth, is supposed to have been buried in it, and who appointed a chaplain, with an endowment, to offer up prayers for her soul. It had a provost, six prebendaries, and two singing boys, whose offices were founded in 1543, by one of the Ogilvies, aided by several eminent persons of both the clergy and laity: the foundation was endowed with considerable property and many privileges, and was subsequently confirmed by William, Bishop of Aberdeen, and John, Archbishop of St. Andrew's. The town was much exposed in turbulent times to the violence of party commotions. It was repeatedly plundered by the Marquess of Montrose; on one occasion, in May 1645, he sent troops to the place, who first plundered it of every thing valuable, and then burnt it to the ground.

The TOWN is situated on the coast of the Moray Firth, and consists of two parts, entirely separated, called respectively the New-town and the Sea or Fish town. The former of these received its distinguishing appellation from its recent erection in place of the old town, which was meanly built, and entirely demolished about the year 1822 to make room for the improvements of Cullen House. It stands nearer to the sea than the old town, being close to the eastern extremity of the Sea-town, and is on a much higher site. There are many good houses, regularly and tastefully disposed; and it has altogether a neat and interesting appearance, forming a striking contrast to the miscellaneous collection of fishermen's tenements below, constituting the Sea-town. All the buildings contemplated in the plan are not yet completed; but the favourable situation of the place for fishing and agricultural occupations, and the agreeable character of the surrounding district, afford every promise of future advancement. Its contiguity to the beautiful bay of Cullen, and the picturesque grounds of Cullen House, with the traffic of the post-road from Banff to Fochabers, which runs through it, invest the immediate locality with a lively and pleasing aspect; while the highly diversified scenery around, comprising hill and dale, wood and water, with well cultivated fields, and the precipitous and majestic rocks along the shore, unite to render the environs attractive. Some of the eminences command fine views of the sea, enlivened with trading-vessels and fishing-boats, with the lofty headland of Scarnose at the western extremity of the bay, and the Castle hill, the site of an old fortification, overhanging the Sea-town; and over the Firth, in the distance, are seen the sable mountains of Sutherland and Caithness. The Bin hill, bordering upon the parish, and rising 1076 feet above the sea, and which is planted with trees of various kinds, is also a prominent object in the surrounding scenery, and affords an excellent landmark to mariners. The town contains numerous good shops, and has every convenience calculated to render it a desirable place of residence: many of the houses are lighted with gas, supplied by a company established in 1841 with a capital of £1000. Among the public buildings the most conspicuous is the hotel, erected in 1822, at a cost of £3000, by the Earl of Seafield. It is situated in the public square, and has attached to it an elegant ball-room, forty-three feet long and twenty-three broad; a spacious room in which the sheriff and justice-of-peace courts are held; and the council-room of the burgh, an elegant circular apartment, twenty-three feet in diameter and sixteen feet high.

The inhabitants were formerly much engaged in manufactures. In 1748 the Earl of Findlater and Seafield introduced the manufacture of linen, and subsequently sixty-five looms were constantly at work, some of them for weaving damask, besides seven stocking-looms. In addition to this, a great number of webs were given out to be woven by country-people in their own houses; but these sources of employment have now all ceased, and the inhabitants are almost exclusively occupied in agriculture and fishing. There are about thirty boats belonging to the place which are engaged in fishing for cod, skate, ling, and haddocks: the herring-fishery, on account of some recent failures in the quantity of fish, has been given up, and the men and their boats are hired every season by the curers at Wick, Macduff, Fraserburgh, and Peterhead. The average annual value of the several fisheries carried on in the bay is £7543, including £750 for the salmon-fishery. About twenty persons are employed in boat-building, and complete above forty boats each year; and recently, five vessels varying in burthen from 40 to 110 tons have been built here in three years. The harbour, which is small but convenient, was constructed by the Earl of Seafield in 1817, and enlarged in 1834 with an additional quay, the cost of the whole work amounting to more than £10,000; the water at neap tides is eight feet and a half deep, and at spring tides twelve feet. There are four vessels belonging to the port of from 40 to 100 tons each, the aggregate burthen being 270 tons. Coal, salt, staves, and barley for distillation, constitute the chief imports; and the exports are herrings, dried-fish, timber, oats, and potatoes. A distillery was erected in 1824, and considerably enlarged in 1828; it produces upwards of 25,000 gallons of proof spirits annually, and on the water of Cullen are a lint-mill, a saw-mill, and a meal-mill. Steam-boats plying between Inverness and Leith visit the bay. A weekly market is held during the spring months for the sale of grain; and there are fairs, principally for the hiring of servants, on the third Friday in May, the second Friday in November, and the 7th of January.

Cullen is a ROYAL BURGH of considerable antiquity, as appears from a charter of James I., dated 1455, ratifying one of Robert I., by which the usual liberties and privileges had been granted. It was at one time a constabulary, of which the Earl of Findlater was hereditary constable, by virtue of an ancient right; but the council now consists of a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and thirteen others, the jurisdiction extending over a district of about three miles from east to west and two from north to south. The parliamentary boundaries are much less extensive than those of the royalty: the burgh is united with Elgin, Banff, Inverury, Peterhead, and Kintore, in sending a member, and of the constituency of the whole about thirty-eight belong to Cullen. A sheriff small-debt court, for sums not exceeding £8. 6. 8., is held on the second Thursday in February, June, and October; and a justice-of-peace court on the first Tuesday in every month, for sums not exceeding £5. A lock-up house containing three apartments is used for the punishment of delinquents, and for the custody of persons to be afterwards sent to the county gaol.

The PARISH is about a mile and a half in length from north to south, and one mile in breadth. It comprises an area of 684 acres, of which 34 are occupied as the site of the town, 425 are arable, 110 park-ground belonging to Cullen House, and the remainder waste pasturage and moor, along the sea-shore. The land in general is of superior quality, consisting of a rich loam incumbent on clay or gravel, and yielding crops of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips; the soil on the higher grounds is thin, resting on gravel, but tolerably productive, and most of the land owes its abundant returns, in a great measure, to the profusion of fish-refuse applied as manure. About 200 acres of land are let to the inhabitants of the town in small allotments, each being sufficient for the support of a cow. The towns-people usually keep Banffshire cows; the cattle on the farms are mostly a cross between the Banffshire and the Tees-water: the sheep are chiefly of the Cheviot kind. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2243. Cullen House, situated at a small distance from the town, is an ancient structure with many splendid apartments elegantly furnished. It is embosomed in plantations covering about thirty acres, and comprising all the trees, both useful and ornamental, found in the country. At the base of the rock on which the mansion stands flows the water of Cullen, here crossed by a stone bridge of one arch; and the numerous winding walks and drives also contribute to the beautifully picturesque appearance of the pleasure-grounds. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Fordyce, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Earl of Seafield. The minister's stipend is £156, of which about a fourth is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £27 per annum. Cullen church, accommodating 800 persons, is a cruciform structure of great antiquity, but still in very good condition. It is situated in the centre of the old burying-ground, nearly encompassed by the lands of Cullen House; and the interior contains many elegant monuments to members of the Findlater and Seafield family who were buried here. A portion of the parish of Rathven has long been attached to Cullen quoad sacra, and a church was erected in that district in 1839, chiefly by the assistance of the Earl of Seafield. A place of worship has been erected in connexion with the Free Church. The parochial or grammar school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £36, with a house and garden, between £10 and £15 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. A parochial library was established in 1830. Of the eminent characters connected with this parish may be mentioned, James, fourth Earl of Findlater and first Earl of Seafield, the distinguished lawyer and statesman, who died in 1730; and James, sixth Earl of Findlater and third Earl of Seafield, who introduced into the north of Scotland those improvements in agriculture and manufactures which raised it so considerably in civilization: he died at Cullen House in 1770. Sir James Clark, Bart., first physician in ordinary to Her Majesty, was born in the parish in 1788.

CULLICUDDEN, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY.—See KIRKMICHAEL and CULLICUDDEN.

CULLOCHBURN, or COLLOCHBURN, a village, in the parish of CAMBUSLANG, Middle ward of the county of LANARK; containing 166 inhabitants. The greater part of the population is employed in manufactures.

CULROSS, a royal burgh and a parish, in the county of PERTH, 7 miles (W.) from Dunfermline, and 21 (W. N. W.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the villages of Blairburn and Low Valleyfield, 1444 inhabitants, of whom 603 are in the burgh. This place, which is of remote antiquity, derives its name from its situation in a detached portion of the county, forming part of the peninsula of Fifeshire. It was anciently the property of the Macduffs, of whose baronial residence of Dunnemarl Castle there are still some remains on Castle Hill, on the banks of the Forth, to the west of the town. Here, according to tradition, was perpetrated the murder of Lady Macduff and her children by the usurper Macbeth. A monastery was founded in 1278 by Malcolm, Thane of Fife, for brethren of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Serf or Servanus. It continued to flourish till the Reformation, at which time Alexander, son of Sir James Colville, was abbot; and to his brother Sir James, the revenues, amounting to £768. 16. 7¼. in money, besides considerable payments in kind, were granted in 1604 by James VI., who also raised him to the peerage by the title of Lord Colville of Culross. The abbey and lands attached to it subsequently became the property of the Earl of Dundonald, from whom they were purchased by Sir Robert Preston, Bart., whose representative is the present proprietor.

Burgh Seal.

The TOWN, which is situated on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, consists of one principal street extending from the Firth by a precipitous acclivity towards the north, and of several detached portions along the coast. The houses are generally of ancient character, and to most of them is attached a portion of garden-ground; presenting, as seen from the Firth, a picturesque and interesting appearance, which is heightened by numerous handsome seats and pleasing villas in the immediate vicinity. A very considerable trade was formerly carried on in the export of coal, of which a mine had been excavated, reaching for some distance under the waters of the Firth; and also in the manufacture of salt. The produce of the mine was chiefly sent to Holland, whence various kinds of merchandise were imported, and distributed from this town to different parts of the country; but the mine was long since exhausted, and the trade has been discontinued. The manufacture of girdles for baking oatmeal cakes, for which the town had patents from James VI. and Charles II., was also pursued for some time; but since the establishment of the Carron iron-works, where they are made at a very reduced price, that manufacture has ceased. The only trade now carried on is the weaving of linen for the manufacturers of Dunfermline, and of cotton-cloths for those of Glasgow, in which about seventy persons are employed. Fairs are held on the 2nd of July and the third Wednesday in November; and there are two good inns.

Culross was erected into a ROYAL BURGH in 1588, by charter of James VI., under which it is governed by a chief magistrate and nineteen councillors. There are seven incorporated trades, the weavers, wrights, shoe-

makers, bakers, smiths, tailors, and butchers, into which only burgesses are admissible; the fees for admission vary, for sons of freemen, from 13*s.* 6*d.* to £1. 1., and for strangers from £2. 5. to £3. The magistrates have the usual civil and criminal jurisdiction, but no cases have come under their notice since the year 1828. Culross is associated with Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Queensferry, and Stirling, in returning a member to the imperial parliament; the number of qualified voters is twenty-five. The town-house is an ancient building, to which is attached a small prison containing two apartments, one for debtors, and the other for criminal offenders. Facility of communication is afforded by a turnpike-road that passes through the centre of the parish to Dunfermline; and a pier has been constructed at the old harbour, from which there is a ferry to Borrowstounness, on the opposite shore of the Firth. The Stirling and Dunfermline railway, also, intersects the parish.

The PARISH formerly included the barony of Kincardine, which was separated from it in 1672, and added to the parish of Tulliallan. It is about four miles in length, and nearly of equal breadth, comprising about 10,000 acres, of which nearly 4000 acres are arable, 2000 woodland and plantations, and the remainder pasture, garden-ground, and waste. The surface rises in bold undulations from the shore of the Firth for some distance towards the north and north-west, forming a ridge of low hills, beyond which it subsides into a fertile valley watered by a rivulet called the Bluther. Along the shore the soil is a deep black loam of great fertility; towards the middle of the parish, of a clayey nature, but under good management producing favourable crops; and towards the north and north-west, of poorer quality. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips; the system of husbandry is in a very advanced state. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5600. The plantations, which are very extensive, and in a thriving condition, contain every variety of firs and hard-wood trees, of which latter oak and beech seem best adapted to the soil. The principal substrata are clay-slate and sandstone: clay of good quality for pottery and for fire-bricks may be procured in abundance; and limestone and ironstone are also found, but not in sufficient quantities to remunerate the labour of working. In this parish the mansion-houses are, Culross Abbey, formerly the seat of the Bruce family, and afterwards of the Earl of Dundonald, beautifully situated on the shore; Valleyfield, lately the seat of Sir Robert Preston, an elegant mansion in a demesne tastefully laid out, and embellished with plantations; Castle Hill, a handsome modern seat, near the site of the castle of the Macduffs; and Blair Castle, built on the site of an ancient seat erected by Hamilton, Archbishop of St. Andrew's.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunfermline, synod of Fife. The living is collegiate; the minister of the first charge has a stipend of £156, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20, and the minister of the second charge £116, with an allowance in money in lieu of manse, and a glebe valued at £25. Lady Keith and Lady Baird Preston are alternate patrons. Culross church is a portion of the ancient abbey church, originally a venerable cruciform structure, with a lofty tower rising from the centre: this tower, and the choir now appropriated as the parish church, and containing 700 sittings, are the only parts remaining. On the north side is the burying-place of the Bruce family, containing a monument on which are figures of Sir George Bruce and his lady recumbent, and, beneath, of their seven children in a kneeling posture, beautifully sculptured in white marble. Upon one side of this aisle is a projecting piece of masonry containing in a silver case the heart of Edward, second Lord Bruce of Kinross, who fell in a duel near Bergen-op-Zoom in 1614. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £30, in addition to which he receives £10 from a bequest. There is also an endowed school for boys and girls, the master of which receives a salary of £36, and has a house and garden, for gratuitously teaching twenty children, and superintending a Sunday school.

Dr. Bill, a native of the parish, who died in London in 1738, bequeathed £1000 for the payment of small sums quarterly to four decayed tradesmen and two tradesmen's widows, for apprenticing young persons, and for the foundation of a bursary in one of the universities. Sir George Bruce of Carnock, in the year 1639, founded an hospital, which he endowed for the maintenance of six aged widows of the parish; the building has long since fallen into decay, but the income from the endowment is distributed among eight widows. The late Sir Robert Preston and his lady bequeathed an endowment for the distribution of meal and money, weekly, to six aged men and six aged women who have lived for ten years in the parish. Connected with this charity is a building in which soup is given, two days in the week, during the winter, to families in this and the adjoining parish of Torryburn. Miss Halkerston, of Carskerdo, in the county of Fife, lately left a sum of money to be invested in land, for the relief of industrious persons not receiving parochial aid. At the east end of the town are the remains of St. Mungo's chapel, near which, according to tradition, that saint was born, and educated by Serf, the patron saint of the parish; and to the west of the abbey are some remains of the ancient parish church.

CULSAMOND, or CULSALMOND, a parish, in the district of GARIOCH, county of ABERDEEN, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Old Rain; containing 1104 inhabitants. This place is said to have derived its name from the Gaelic term *Cul-Sal-Mon,* signifying "the end of the hill lands". It is about four and a half miles in length, from north to south, and three in breadth; comprising 7400 acres, of which 4000 are in tillage, 300 in pasture, 900 in plantations, and the remainder uncultivated. The surface is level, with the exception of one or two moderate elevations, of which Culsamond hill commands a fine view of Belrinnes on the west, and, on the north-west, of the Caithness hills, and part of the Moray Firth and of the Buchan district in the distance. The river Urie passes through the whole length of the parish, and after flowing for about nineteen miles from its source in the parish of Gartly, and drawing into its channel many minor streams, empties itself into the Don at Inverury. The soil is various, but in general consists of a dark loam partly on a sandy and ironstone bottom; clay in some places forms a subsoil, and the land is for the most part fertile, and the crops usually early. In the hill of Culsamond are several quarries of valuable slate of a fine blue colour, from which large quantities are raised. Ironstone is found in the parish, lying in detached

masses on or near the surface; and bog-iron ore has been discovered in combination with decomposed oak-wood, about eight feet below the surface. A bed of coarse sand is spread a little below the ground on the estate of Pulquhite, supposed to be the debris of granite belonging to the hill of Benochee (five or six miles distant), and to have been brought hither by the action of water. In the northern portion of the same farm, about three feet below the surface, is a bed of moss, in some parts above eight feet deep, and reaching from north to south between thirty and forty yards; over which a soil composed chiefly of gravel and stones has been deposited by some casualty. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4602. The plantations, which were commenced about seventy or eighty years since, though not very extensive, yet being dispersed, and often appearing in the form of clumps and belts, give a picturesque appearance to the district. On the hill of Culsamond, 250 acres have been planted within the present century; and the vicinities of Williamston House and Newton House, both modern mansions pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Urie, have been much improved and beautified by the tasteful arrangement of their surrounding plantations. The turnpike-road from Aberdeen to Inverness, by Inverury, Old Rain, and Huntly, passes through the parish. St. Sair's fair is held here, in June, for cattle, horses, sheep, and wool.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of Sir John Forbes: the minister's stipend is £150, of which above a third is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe of ten acres, valued at £30 per annum. Culsamond church is in good condition. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34, with a house, erected in 1823, an allowance in lieu of a garden, and about £19 fees. Among the numerous vestiges of military works, are those of a British encampment on the north-east side of the hill of Culsamond. There are also some remains of Druidical temples and ancient cairns, in one of the latter of which, on the farm of Mill of Williamston, an immense wooden coffin of very rude construction was found in 1812, containing an urn, and supposed to have been deposited anterior to the Christian era. Stone axes and other warlike instruments have been found; and some years since a gold coin of James I. was dug up, in fine preservation. A highway called the Lawrence road, thought to be some hundreds of years old, and to have been constructed for the avoidance of the swamps and floods on the lower grounds, and for security against wild beasts, crosses the hill of Culsamond, and was formerly used by persons travelling to St. Lawrence fair, at Old Rain.

CULTER, a village and parish, in the Upper ward of the county of Lanark, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Biggar; containing, exclusively of Kilbucho, 536 inhabitants, of whom 197 are in the village. This village takes its name from its situation in the rear of the district of which it forms a part. The parish was originally of less extent than it is at present, having in 1794 been much enlarged by the addition of part of the parish of Kilbucho, in the adjoining county of Peebles. It is now seven miles in length, and rather less than three in average breadth; it is bounded on the west by the river Clyde, and comprises 11,547 acres, of which 4000 are arable, 7000 meadow and pasture, and 500 woodland and plantations. The surface is pleasingly undulated, and towards the south rises into hills of considerable eminence, increasing into mountains, the highest of which, called the Fell, has an elevation of more than 2300 feet above the sea. The lower part of the parish is diversified with spreading vales and narrow glens. The former are enlivened by the course of the river Clyde, whose banks are ornamented with handsome seats and pleasure-grounds; and of the latter, the glen of Culter Water, which derives its name from its rivulet, is beautifully picturesque and romantic. The wider portion of this glen is richly cultivated and wooded, and the narrower part gradually diminishes till it scarcely affords room for the passage of the stream, which, after flowing through the whole length of the parish, falls into the Clyde a little below the village. At a point called Wolf-Clyde, the river Clyde makes a remarkable curve towards the north-west, approaching very nearly to the bank of the Biggar Water, which runs into the Tweed; and in high floods, uniting with that stream, a considerable portion of the Clyde waters is carried into the Tweed.

The soil varies considerably, but is generally dry and fertile. The lower lands consist of a sandy loam, which under good management is very productive; on the hills the soil is of much lighter quality, and on the summits mostly a sterile moss; towards the eastern part of the parish, on the lands of Kilbucho, it inclines to clay. The hills are of the greywacke formation; and little variety is found in the substrata, except the occasional occurrence of conglomerate or pudding-stone. In this parish the system of agriculture has been much improved under the auspices of the chief landed proprietor, who has greatly promoted the plantation of timber, the draining and inclosure of the lands, and the raising of wheat crops, to which previously little attention was paid. The rotation plan of husbandry is now generally prevalent, and green crops are found to answer well; the chief produce is oats. Barley and wheat are sparingly produced. The sheep are the short black-faced breed, which are found to be the best adapted to the hilly pastures; the cows are the Ayrshire. The annual value of real property in the parish, exclusively of the Kilbucho portion, is £5231. The plantations are principally of Scotch fir; but though it thrives well for a few years, it soon falls into decay, and consequently little timber of any growth is produced. At Culterallers, however, are some acres of natural trees, among which are the alder, birch, hazel, mountain-ash, and willow; and in other parts of the parish are remarkably fine specimens of ancient timber. The mansion-houses, most of which are beautifully situated on the banks of the Clyde, add greatly to the scenery. The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Culter Water, along which, at irregular distances, a range of neatly-built houses with intervening trees of fine growth, extends for a considerable way. It is intersected by the turnpike-road from Dumfries to Edinburgh, which is carried over the stream by a neat bridge of modern erection.

The parish, which is of some antiquity, belonged in the reign of David II. to Walter Byset, who held the half barony of Culter of the king *in capite*, and in 1367 granted the lands, with the advowson of the church, excepting only the lands of Nisbet, to William Newbiggin

of Dunsyre. They subsequently came into the possession of William, Earl of Douglas, by whose descendant, James, they were in 1455 forfeited to the crown. Sir David Menzies, who afterwards obtained possession of the half barony, gave the lands of Wolf-Clyde to the abbey of Melrose, and they now pay annually a small sum to the Duke of Buccleuch as lord of that manor. For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is in the presbytery of Biggar, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of the families of Baillie of Lammingtoune, and Dickson of Kilbucho, alternately. The minister's stipend is £217, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30. 12. per annum. Culter church, erected in 1810, a plain edifice beautifully situated, commodious, and accessible to the parishioners, is adapted to a congregation of nearly 400 persons. A place of worship has been erected in connexion with the Free Church. The parochial school affords education to all the children of the parish except those of the part formerly in the parish of Kilbucho, the original school of which is still retained; the salary of the master of Culter school is £34, with £20 fees, and a dwelling-house and garden.

Remains exist of four circular encampments, which seem to have been formed for the protection of the inhabitants, and the security of their cattle, during the periods of the border warfare. There are also two circular moats, one at Wolf-Clyde and one at Bamflat, which appear to have been raised as signal stations; and along the vale between the Clyde and the Tweed is a continuous chain of similar mounds, most probably employed for the same purpose. About half a mile from the lands of Nisbet, is an oval mound in the midst of a deep morass; the longer diameter is about forty yards, the shorter about thirty, and the mound rises above the surface to the height of nearly three feet. It is called the Green Knowe, and consists of heaps of loose stones, compacted together by stakes of hard oak, sharpened at the points and driven into the ground. Around the base is a causeway of larger stones; and the whole is surrounded by a soft elastic moss, impervious to the approach of an enemy. The mound has for many years been used as a quarry.

CULTS, a parish, in the district of Cupar, county of Fife; including the village of Pitlessie, and the hamlets of Crossgates, Cults-Mill, Hospital-Mill, and Walton; and containing 889 inhabitants, of whom 36 are in the hamlet of Cults-Mill, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Cupar. This parish, the name of which (in ancient documents *Quilts* or *Quilques*) is of Celtic origin, and supposed to be descriptive of its situation, lies nearly in the centre of the county, and is about two miles and a quarter in length, and one mile and a half in breadth. It comprises 2250 acres, of which 1900 are under cultivation, 140 in meadow and pasture, 115 woodland and plantations, thirty-five acres garden, and about sixty in roads, fences, and waste. The surface, though for the greater part flat, is diversified with hills, of which the chief in height is that of Walton, near the south-eastern boundary of the parish; and from some of the hills are fine views over the rich valley of Strath-Eden, embracing the Lomond heights in the distance. The scenery is in some places embellished with wood, and in others enlivened by the course of the river Eden, which is joined on the west side of the parish by the Ballomill burn.

The soil varies considerably in quality. In some parts it is light and sandy; in others, a rich black loam about twelve inches in depth; and on the higher grounds, a strong clay which under good management produces excellent crops. The system of agriculture is vastly improved; the surface has been rendered more productive by draining, and considerable progress has been made in the inclosure of the lands: all the recent improvements in farming have been introduced. The crops are, grain of all kinds in abundance, turnips, and potatoes. Few sheep are either reared or fed; what there are, are generally of the Cheviot breed: the cattle, to the improvement of which much attention is paid, are of the Fifeshire breed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3208. The substrata comprise yellow sandstone, limestone, and in some places coal; the hills, towards their summits, are generally trap or whinstone, partly of amygdaloid, and partly of greenstone. Limestone is procured in abundance from quarries on the Pitlessie hill; the principal vein is about fourteen feet in thickness, and of a blue colour, and above it is another stratum two feet thick. Both, when wrought, produce lime of excellent quality, of which 30,000 bolls are annually burnt, the greater part whereof is shipped at Newburgh for Dundee and Perth, and the remainder used in the parish and adjacent districts. Coal was formerly worked, of which there were pits on the southern declivity of the Pitlessie hill; the seams are superincumbent on the strata of limestone, and one of them is about twelve inches in thickness. There are several quarries of freestone of good quality, affording an abundant supply for building and other purposes; and boulder limestone is also procured for mending the roads. The only house of any importance is Crawfurd Priory, a handsome castellated mansion, erected by Lady Mary Lindsay Crawfurd in 1813, when the ancient family seat in the adjoining parish of Ceres, having become dilapidated, was abandoned. The Earl of Glasgow is now proprietor of the whole parish with the exception of one farm, having a short time ago purchased the Pitlessie estate.

The weaving of linen affords employment to about 165 persons, of whom nearly one-half are females; the number of the webs produced, which are 140 yards in length and thirty inches wide, may be reckoned to average 1800 per annum. The linen chiefly woven is dowlas, for the manufacturers of Kettle, Leslie, and Newburgh, who furnish the materials. The spinning of tow is also carried on at Hospital-Mill, where an old corn and flax mill has been converted to this purpose; the machinery is propelled by a water-wheel of fourteen-horse power, and the quantity of yarn spun annually is from 175 to 190 tons, sent principally to Dundee. This work affords employment to about fifty persons, the greater number of whom are women and children. There are also mills for flour, barley, malt, and oatmeal. The high road from Edinburgh to Dundee passes through the parish. An annual fair is held for the sale of agricultural stock and implements of husbandry, on the second Tuesday in May (O. S.), and is numerously attended. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of the United College of St. Andrew's; the minister's stipend is £162, with a manse, an arable glebe valued at £13 per annum, an allowance of £8 for a grass glebe, and £7 for communion elements. Cults church, which is situated about a mile from the

village, and nearly in the centre of the parish, is a neat plain edifice, erected in 1793. It contains a handsome monument in marble, by Chantrey, erected by Sir David Wilkie to the memory of his parents; and a monument erected by Miss Helen Wilkie (now married to Dr. William Hunter, of the Coldstream guards) to the memory of her distinguished brother: this latter consists of a medallion likeness of Sir David, of considerable size, executed by Mr. Joseph, sculptor, from the same block of marble as the statue in the British Museum. There is likewise a timepiece in the front gallery, made by Thomson of London, a present from Miss Wilkie. Here is a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school affords education to about 100 children; the master has a salary of £34, with about £30 fees, and a good house and garden. On the sides of Walton Hill are several ramparts, supposed to have been a Roman encampment; and urns and other relics have been discovered on and near the spot. Sir David Wilkie, the eminent painter, was born in the manse on the 18th November, 1785, while his father, the Rev. David Wilkie, was incumbent. The latter was the author of a treatise on the Theory of Interest and Annuities; the former, who had been appointed limner for Scotland to George IV., was knighted by his Majesty William IV. in 1836, and died in 1841, leaving an imperishable name. Dr. Thomas Gillespie, professor of humanity in the university of St. Andrew's, and author of sermons on *The Seasons contemplated in the Spirit of the Gospel,* was for fifteen years incumbent of the parish of Cults.

CUMBERNAULD, a parish, in the county of DUMBARTON; including the village of Condorat, and containing about 3500 inhabitants, of whom part reside in the village of Cumbernauld, 10 miles (W. S. W.) from Falkirk. This place derives its name of Cumbernauld from a Celtic term signifying a confluence of streams, in reference to the junction of several small streams just below the village. It originally formed a part of Kirkintilloch, or Leinzie, parish, and was disjoined from it in 1649, and erected into a distinct parish, called Easter Leinzie, or Cumbernauld, as distinguished from Wester Leinzie, or Kirkintilloch: the name of Leinzie has been long disused. The Roman wall called Graham's Dyke, with other ancient relics, connects its history with that of the Roman invaders, but nothing is recorded to supply us with any particulars concerning their proceedings in these parts. There was formerly a castle here, and at the close of the thirteenth century the castle and barony belonged to John Cumyn, Earl of Buchan; but they afterwards fell to the crown by the forfeiture of that nobleman. In the fourteenth century they passed to the Flemings, of Biggar and Cumbernauld, who were subsequently created Earls of Wigtown, and rose to considerable importance in the transactions of Scottish history. The barony formerly belonged to Stirlingshire; but in the reign of David II., Malcolm Fleming, sheriff of Dumbarton, obtained its annexation to Dumbartonshire, and the disjunction of several parishes from Dumbarton, and their annexation to Stirling. This arrangement was afterwards disturbed by an act of parliament, in 1503; but the act was repealed, and the settlement effected by Malcolm Fleming permanently established.

The PARISH is situated at the eastern extremity of the shire, and is about eight miles long and from three to four broad, containing about 11,520 acres. Its surface is diversified by a succession of ridges and slopes, and the whole sweep being very considerably above the level of the sea, the climate is sharp and cold. The highest part, called Fannyside-muir, is a deep moss covered with heath, where grouse and black-cock are found; the remainder of the surface is arable and wood, among which game of all kinds is abundant, and in spring the roebuck is frequently to be seen, and sometimes the squirrel. The stream of the Luggie divides the parish from New-Monkland, Lanarkshire, and that of the Kelvin from Kilsyth, Stirlingshire; but they are both of inconsiderable size. They formerly abounded in good fish, but a few trout only are now to be found. The lakes, which were numerous, have been drained, and converted into arable land: the only remaining one is the loch of Fannyside, which covers about seventy acres, and is but a few feet deep; pike and perch are taken in it, and it is visited by flocks of wild-duck and teal. The soil is chiefly a deep clayey loam, tolerably fertile; about 7770 acres are arable, 2700 pasture and moss, 730 in plantations and woods, and the rest roads and water. Within the last thirty years, many improvements have taken place in husbandry by draining and levelling, the use of lime and good dung-manure, and the introduction of green crops. The breed of cows and horses has lately been much attended to; the dairy-farms are very superior, and their chief produce is butter, which is sold at Falkirk and Glasgow. The annual value of real property in the parish is £15,430.

The subsoil is an impervious till, much of which has been advantageously drained. The rocks are whinstone and trap, which mainly compose those numerous ridges whereby the surface is marked. Freestone and limestone are found in large quantities, and a quarry of the former is wrought at Netherwood, near the Forth and Clyde canal; where also, as well as at Cumbernauld, limestone of excellent quality is obtained. The freestone is chiefly used in building. Coal is found in several places, especially near the freestone-quarry at the Hirst; and on the farm of Westerwood is a mine of ironstone, let to the Carron Company. The mansion of Cumbernauld, the ancient seat of the Flemings, is surrounded by fine plantations, some of the trees of which are holly of a large size and imposing appearance. Here and in many other parts, oak, ash, lime, chesnut, elm, beech, and plane diversify the scenery, and are in a flourishing condition. The village of Cumbernauld, which contains nearly one-half the population of the parish, was created a burgh of barony in 1649; it has a fair in May, at which there is a considerable traffic in cattle. About one-fifth of the population is employed in cotton-weaving, 560 looms being at work in the parish; but during the fluctuations to which the trade is exposed, many of the hands obtain support by labouring in the coal and iron mines. There is a post-office under Glasgow; and the mail by Crieff, and coaches to Perth, Edinburgh, Alloa, and Stirling, formerly passed daily to and from Glasgow. Great facility of intercourse is now afforded by the Edinburgh and Glasgow and the Caledonian railways.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Glasgow, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is under £230, and John Elphinstone Fleming, Esq., is patron: there is

a manse, built in 1827, with a glebe valued at £17. 10. per annum. Cumbernauld church is situated in the village, in the centre of the parish, and is an old, inconvenient, and uncomfortable building; it contains 650 sittings. There are also places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Synod. A parochial school is held, the master of which has a salary of £25, with house and garden, and £26 fees. The village has a good subscription library, consisting of 1200 volumes; a savings' bank, established in 1815; and a society of masons. The late Viscount Keith bequeathed £90, the interest to be divided among the poor on the 1st of January. The chief relic of antiquity is Graham's Dyke, part of which runs through the parish. Traces of an old Roman road may be seen in the moss of Fannyside; and in the vicinity of Cumbernauld House is an elevation called the Towe Hill, where in ancient times the feudal baron held his court. In the formation of the Forth and Clyde canal, which runs through the bog of Dullatur, many warlike instruments were found, with the bodies of men, among which was a trooper, completely armed, and sitting upright on horseback, exactly in the position in which he had perished. He is thought to have belonged to Baillie's army, when that general fought the Marquess of Montrose, 15th of August, 1645; and in his flight is supposed to have ridden accidentally into the bog.

CUMBRAY, GREAT, an island and parish, in the county of Bute, 2 miles (W.) from Largs; including the villages of Millport and Newton, and containing in summer about 1400, and in winter about 1000, inhabitants. Its name is derived from a Gaelic term signifying a bold or steep coast rising abruptly from the sea, and this description corresponds with the natural appearance of the island, which presents a steep and precipitous coast all round. The isle is supposed formerly to have been in the possession of the Norwegians, concerning whose occupancy, however, no particulars are known. They are said to have been dispossessed of the territory after many successive encounters with the Scots, by the decisive battle of Largs, when they were completely routed and driven from the coast. A cathedral once stood here, which was dedicated to St. Columba, but no remains of it are now visible. The island was formerly distributed into a number of small baronies, the owners of the principal of which were the families of Hunter, Stuart, and Montgomerie. The barony of Kames, belonging to the Hunters, has given name to one of the finest bays in the island, and on this property, also, stood the village of Kames, some vestiges of which may still be traced. Ballykellet, which appears to have been the most considerable of all the baronies, belonged to the Montgomeries, who possessed the patronage of the parish, and part of whose mansion-house was until lately standing, having in it a stone with the family arms sculptured.

The island is of very irregular figure, extending about three miles and a half in length, from north-east to south-west, and about two miles in breadth: its circumference is ten miles, comprehending an area of 5120 acres. It is situated on the Firth of Clyde, and is separated from Little Cumbray, on the south, by a strait three-quarters of a mile in breadth; from Ayrshire, on the east, by Fairley Road, about one mile and a half broad; and from the isle of Bute, on the west, by a part of the Firth, which is about four miles wide. Numerous hills rise, with a gradual ascent, from the extremities of the island to its centre, and merge in one continuous range called the Shough-ends, which runs from north to south nearly throughout the whole length of the island; it attains an elevation of about 500 feet above the sea, and commands one of the most beautiful views on the coast of Scotland. The shores and bays abound with fish of various kinds, and oysters are found in some parts. A stream of inconsiderable dimensions, taking its rise from two small lochs that communicate with each other, in the highest part of the island, receives the waters of several springs, and at length becomes sufficiently large to form a mill-dam, which the people use for grinding their corn. The soil varies in different places. On the coast it is light and sandy, lying on rock or clay; on the higher grounds it is gravelly and thin, tending to moss, bedded on rock and covered with heath; in some of the valleys it is a deep rich loam, incumbent on clay, and producing good crops. About 3000 acres are arable; upwards of 1400 are waste, a considerable part of which, however, affords pasture for cattle; thirty acres are common, and 120 are planted. Grain and green crops of all kinds are produced; the cattle are of the pure Ayrshire breed. The annual value of real property in the parish is returned at £1845.

The rocks consist of several varieties of whinstone, of limestone, and sandstone. The limestone is not wrought, on account of the expense of fuel; but the sandstone, which is plentiful, is wrought by about six men: during the formation of the Ayrshire railway, about eighty men were employed in quarrying for the purposes of that undertaking. There is a regular communication with the land by steam-boats, and the island is much resorted to by strangers in the summer season. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Greenock, synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Earl of Glasgow. The stipend is £159, and there is a good manse, with a glebe of six acres, valued at £8. 10. per annum. Cumbray church, which was built in 1837 to meet the exigences of a largely augmented population, is situated on rising ground, immediately behind the village of Millport; it is a commodious and elegant structure, ornamented with a handsome tower, and capable of accommodating 750 persons. A place of worship has been erected for Baptists; likewise a Free church. There is a parochial school, where, in addition to the usual branches, Latin, mensuration, and navigation are taught; the master has the legal accommodations, and a salary of £30, with £15 from fees. A parochial library is supported, and also a library in connexion with the parish church.

CUMBRAY, LITTLE, an island, in the county of Bute, ecclesiastically annexed to the parish of West Kilbride, in the county of Ayr, and containing 8 inhabitants. This island is situated in the Firth of Clyde, between the island of Bute and the promontory of Portincross, from each of which it is distant about two miles and a half. Little Cumbray anciently formed part of the domains of the Stuart family, ancestors of the kings of that line; and, on the erection of the principality of Scotland, by Robert III., in 1404, in favour of his son, was included within its limits. It was for many years retained as a royal preserve, and in 1515 was conferred upon Hew, Earl of Eglinton, whose descendants are its

present proprietors. The island is composed entirely of trap-rock, resting on the sandstone formation of the opposite coast; it is about a mile long and half a mile in breadth, and has an elevation of 600 feet above the sea. The surface comprises about 700 acres; but with the exception of a few potato-gardens, it does not appear to have been cultivated. There are a few ash-trees growing near the south-east extremity, but it is otherwise perfectly destitute of wood, and the rocky pasture only affords food for a few sheep and young cattle; the island is, indeed, chiefly a rabbit-warren at present, and about 500 dozens of rabbits are taken annually on the average, and sent for the supply of the neighbouring markets. Nearly in the centre is a circular tower, thirty feet in height, once appropriated as a lighthouse, and still forming a very conspicuous object from all parts of the channel; it has long been neglected, and a lighthouse has been built upon the edge of a precipice overhanging the sea, on the west side of the island. This newer building, with the keeper's house and garden, romantically contrasting with the rugged crags among which it is situated, has a truly picturesque appearance; it is twenty-eight feet in height, and shews a clear fixed light to the distance of fifteen miles in fair weather. In the southern extremity of the island are several natural caverns, formed by fissures in the rock; the largest, on the east side, is called the King's Cave.

Near the old lighthouse are the remains of an ancient square fort, the walls of which, six feet in thickness, thirty-five feet in height, and nearly entire, inclose an area twenty-eight feet in length and fifteen feet wide, formed into two apartments, the lower of which has a vaulted stone roof. By whom, or at what time, it was erected is not known; but being in the possession of the Montgomerie family at the period of Cromwell's invasion of Scotland, it was surprised and burnt by his soldiers. To the north of the castle are the remains of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Vey, who was buried here, in a tomb a little to the north of the chapel. These remains consist chiefly of portions of the walls of the chapel, which appears to have been a dependency of the monastery of Iona; the walls are about three feet in thickness, and rudely built, inclosing an area thirty feet in length and fifteen in width. Of the tomb, which seems to have been comprised within four walls of stone, two square stones only are left, one of which is broken into two pieces; they are ornamented with tracery, but no inscription of any kind is to be discovered. At Shanwilly point, on the north of the island, are several tumuli, some of which were opened a few years before his death by the late Earl of Eglinton, when sepulchral urns and various fragments of weapons were found.

CUMINESTOWN, a village, in the parish of MONQUHITTER, district of TURRIFF, county of ABERDEEN, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Turriff; containing 477 inhabitants. This place took its name from Joseph Cumine, Esq., an enterprising landowner, who founded it about the middle of the last century. The present proprietor of Auchry, who purchased the mansion and principal part of the estate from Mr. Cumine's family in 1830, has actively pursued the plans partially carried out by the Cumines, for the improvement of his property in the parish, and the promotion of the agricultural interest. A post-office has been established in the village.—See MONQUHITTER.

CUMMERTREES, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES; including the village of Powfoot, and containing 1277 inhabitants, of whom 124 are in the village of Cummertrees, 4 miles (W.) from Annan. The parish is supposed to have derived its name, anciently written *Cumbertres*, from its having been formerly covered with timber, considerable tracts of which still remain, besides subterraneous forests of oak, fir, and birch, with which the mosses are every where filled. It is remarkable as containing the farm of Bruce, in which there is a field called Broom Acres, where it is said that Robert Bruce, through the treachery of a blacksmith, sustained a severe repulse from the English. The inhabitants of Priestside, a district partly in Cummertrees and partly in Ruthwell, along the Solway Firth, hold a charter from Robert Bruce to make salt duty-free, said to have been granted on account of their hospitality to Bruce after the above repulse; and they continued to reap the benefit of the charter, until the removal of the salt-duty in the reign of George IV. It may also be mentioned that there is a descendant of the butler of Robert Bruce, Matthew Wilson, still farming at Cockpool, in the parish of Ruthwell, under the Earl of Mansfield. The most conspicuous family with which the ancient history of Cummertrees stands connected, is that of Herries. Their residence of Hoddam Castle, which is situated on the south bank of the river Annan, is said to have been built with the stones of a more ancient castle of the same name, between the years 1437 and 1484, by John, Lord Herries, of Herries. The older castle had been inhabited, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, by a branch of the family of Robert Bruce, and destroyed some time afterwards by a border law. The family of Herries was very powerful, and acquired a large extent of country; but about the year 1627, the barony of Hoddam was obtained by Sir Richard Murray of Cockpool.

The PARISH comprehends the ancient chapelry of Trailtrow, which was annexed to it at the Reformation; and is about seven miles in extreme length, and four in extreme breadth, containing about 10,000 acres. It is bounded by the Solway Firth on the south, on the east by Annan, on the north by Hoddam, and on the west by Ruthwell and Dalton. A part of the surface is level, forming an inclined plane which rises gently from the south towards the north, the highest point being not more than 200 feet above the sea; but after this there is a descent, from the Tower of Repentance to the river Annan, which is somewhat rapid. The coast is flat, sandy, and uninteresting. Salmon, sea-trout, flounders, codlings, and occasionally turbot and soles, are taken in the Solway, and considerable quantities of cockles and muscles along its shores: in the Annan river salmon, common trout, and herling are plentiful. The soil in some places is sandy, and in others gravelly; in a few instances deep rich loam is met with: but in general the soil is a thin wet clay, resting upon a hard tilly subsoil, and requiring much skill to render it productive. About 6000 acres are occasionally under tillage, and 800 are moss, of which 300 are capable of cultivation; about 1000 acres are occupied by wood, consisting chiefly of plantations. The crops are nearly the same as in other parishes where the modern improvements in husbandry have been introduced. Cattle are reared in large numbers; the few sheep kept are generally a cross between the Cheviots and South-Downs. Many hun-

dreds of acres that were waste thirty or forty years ago, are now in flourishing plantations, or under cultivation, and inclosed with good hedges; indeed, the successful application of the best system of husbandry has entirely altered the face of the parish within the present century. The rocks consist of limestone and sandstone, the former of which, quarried at Kelhead, is celebrated as among the finest in the country, and brings an annual revenue of about £1000; there are also two sandstone-quarries. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6022.

The most interesting residence is the ancient castle of Hoddam, remarkable for its strength and the thickness of its walls, and which has received several additions from its respective proprietors, of whom the late proprietor, General Sharpe, built a large wing, in keeping with the other parts of the edifice. The parish also contains the modern mansion of Kinmount House, built by the Marquess of Queensberry, at a cost of £40,000. The turnpike-road from Portpatrick to Carlisle, and the old Dumfries and Annan road, intersect the parish; as also does the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway, which has a station here. Cummertrees is included within the bounds of the presbytery of Annan, synod of Dumfries: patron, the Crown. The minister's stipend, including a government grant of £37, is £158, and there is a manse, with a glebe of the annual value of £18. The church, which was founded by Robert Bruce, has frequently been rebuilt and enlarged, the last time about sixty years since, and contains 550 sittings. There is a parochial school, in which, besides the ordinary branches, the classics, geography, and navigation are taught; the master has a salary of £30, with £25 fees, besides house and garden, three-quarters of an acre of land, and £10 other emoluments. In the north-east district of the parish is another school, the teacher of which has a salary of about eight guineas, and £16 other emoluments. Among the relics of antiquity is the Tower of Repentance, said to have been built in the fifteenth century by Lord Herries, who, having used the stones of an old chapel in building Hoddam Castle, of which he afterwards *repented*, erected this tower to pacify his conscience, and to make his peace with the Bishop of Glasgow, diocesan of the chapel. It is twenty-five feet high, and stands on an eminence, which is seen at a distance of thirty miles on all sides.

CUMMINGSTON, a village, in the parish of Dufftus, county of Elgin; containing 155 inhabitants. This place is situated on the coast of the Moray Firth, a short distance for Burgh-Head, which is the post-town. It is chiefly inhabited by seamen, and the families of persons dependent on the fisheries of the district.

CUMNOCK, NEW, a parish, in the district of Kyle, county of Ayr, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Old Cumnock; containing, with the villages of Castle, Pathhead, Mansfield, and Afton-Bridgend, 2382 inhabitants. This parish, which was separated from that of Cumnock in the year 1650, is situated at the south-east extremity of the county. It is about twelve miles in length from east to west, and nine in breadth from north to south, and comprises about 75,000 acres, whereof 15,000 are arable, 300 woodland and plantations, and the remainder, of which about 3000 acres might be reclaimed and brought into cultivation, is a very elevated tract of moss. The surface is in general hilly, and towards the south mountainous, but is varied with the two fine valleys of the Nith and the Afton. Of these, the former extends through nearly the whole length of the parish, having a mean elevation of about 500 feet above the sea; and the latter valley, which is about fifty feet higher, intersects the parish from north to south. The highest of the mountains, called Blackcraig, has an elevation of 1600 feet; the Knipe, a little to the south, has an elevation of 1260 feet, and the Corsancone is 870 feet above the level of the river Nith. From all these heights extensive views are obtained of the surrounding districts, and the prospect from the Corsancone is singularly rich and beautiful. The river Nith rises in the south-west of the parish, and after a course of about twelve miles, flows by the base of Corsancone Hill, into the Dumfriesshire parish of Kirkconnell. The river Afton rises near the southern boundary of the parish, and after a course of about eight miles, falls into the Nith near the village. The surface is further diversified by three lakes, little more than half a mile in circumference; they are of no great depth, but abound with perch and pike, and are frequented by varieties of aquatic fowl.

In some parts the soil is of a light gravelly quality, and in others a tenacious clay; but by judicious management and a liberal use of lime, it has been much improved, and a tolerable quantity of unproductive land has been brought into profitable cultivation. The crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips. Surface-draining is rapidly growing into practice, and all the more recent improvements in husbandry, and in implements of agriculture, have been adopted. Considerable care is bestowed on the management of live stock. About 3500 cows are pastured on the various farms, nearly half of which number are milch-cows, and the value of cheese and butter annually produced is estimated at above £7000. More than 20,000 sheep are fed on the mountain pastures. There is very little wood in the parish; the plantations are chiefly larch and spruce fir, for which the soil appears to be very favourable, and some larches planted on the banks of the Afton have attained a very stately growth. The annual value of real property in the parish is £14,117. The substrata are carboniferous limestone, coal, sandstone, and ironstone, and the hills of transition rock and greywacke. The limestone is found in abundance in many parts, occurring in beds of great thickness: it is of excellent quality, and the lime is much used for cement, from its property of acquiring hardness under water; there are several kilns on improved principles, for burning the limestone, and the produce annually is averaged at 200,000 bushels. The coal is likewise very abundant, and of good quality; the quantity annually raised is about 10,000 tons. In the coalfield at Craigman, plumbago is found in irregular masses, embedded in basalt, and has been wrought for a long time. The sandstone is generally of a yellowish-white tint, but of coarse texture, and contains various fossil impressions; the ironstone occurs in detached masses and veins in several parts of the coal formation, but has not yet been worked. The villages are chiefly inhabited by persons employed in agriculture and in the mines and quarries; there is a post-office under that of Old Cumnock, and a library which has a collection of more than a thousand volumes is supported by subscription. A fair for cattle is held on the Thursday before Whitsunday, and considerable business is transacted at it.

For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Ayr and Glasgow, and in the patronage of the Marquesses of Bute. The minister's stipend is about £212, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £24 per annum. The church, which is situated between the villages of New Cumnock and Afton-Bridgend, is an elegant and substantial structure in the later English style, erected in 1834 by the heritors, and adapted for 1000 persons. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and Reformed Presbyterians. The parochial school affords education to about 100 scholars; the master has a salary of £34, with £50 fees, and a house and garden. On the summit of a knoll are some traces of the ancient castle of Blackbog, of which all the masonry has been removed to furnish materials for building, but of which the fosse may be still distinctly seen. This castle was at one time the residence of the Dunbars of Mochrum, and was frequently visited by Sir William Wallace. On the lands of Sir John Cathcart are also the ruins of an ancient baronial castle, near the source of the river Nith. Upon the farm of Whitehill, an earthen jar was dug up a few years since, containing a great number of small silver coins of Edward I. of England and Alexander of Scotland; they were all in excellent preservation, and about the size of a groat. On the farm of Polquhaise, a tumulus was lately removed, in which a sarcophagus of large stones was found, containing fragments of human bones and a small quantity of black earth.

CUMNOCK, OLD, a manufacturing town and a parish, in the district of KYLE, county of AYR, 10½ miles (S. W.) from Muirkirk, and 61 (S. W. by W.) from Edinburgh; containing 2836 inhabitants, of whom two-fifths are in the town. This place derives its name of *Cumnock* from its situation in the bosom of a hill, and its adjunct *Old* by way of distinction from that part of the parish which, more than a century since, was erected into a separate parish. The town appears to owe its origin to a charter granted to Sir Thomas Campbell, prebendary of Cumnock, by James IV., making the church lands a free burgh of barony, and empowering him and his successors to let the glebe, in burgage tenure, for building. After passing through several hands, the barony came ultimately, in the reign of Charles II., into the possession of the Earl of Dumfries, and is now the property of the Stuart family, Marquesses of Bute. The TOWN is beautifully situated in a deep recess, at the confluence of the rivers Glasnock and Lugar, and consists chiefly of three streets, and a spacious quadrangular area now the market-place, the sides of which form ranges of good houses, and in the centre of which is the church. The houses are regularly built, with the exception of those in some narrow lanes, which are of inferior order. The whole has an air of cheerful neatness; and, combined with the interesting banks of the Lugar, and the rich woodlands immediately surrounding, it presents a pleasing appearance. Gas-works have been constructed for lighting the town; and there are two public libraries supported by subscription, each of which has an extensive and well-selected number of volumes. A post-office is also established.

The manufacture of wooden snuff-boxes resembling those originally made at Laurencekirk, is extensively carried on here, and has been brought to a state of great perfection. These boxes are made from the wood of the plane-tree, as being closest in its texture; and at the original prices paid for them, a solid foot of wood worth three shillings, could be manufactured into boxes that would sell for £100. From the great reduction in the price since the extension of the manufacture, however, they are sold for less than a tenth part of the original value; and the painting of the boxes in devices has been nearly superseded by the introduction of chequering, which is performed in great variety by machinery, producing brilliancy of colour and elegance of pattern. The number of persons employed in this manufacture is about fifty. Weaving is carried on for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley, and more than 120 looms are in constant operation; a considerable number of females, also, are employed in working and embroidering muslins, which are much admired. There is a large manufactory for threshing-mills and cheese-presses, some of the former of which are sent to Ireland; also a pottery for brown earthenware, for which purpose clay of good quality is found in the parish. Fairs are held on the first and sixth Thursdays after Candlemas, the Wednesday after the last Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in July, and the Wednesday after the third Tuesday in October (O. S.). Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway. A baron-bailie is appointed to superintend the police of the town, by the Stuart family.

The PARISH is about ten miles in length and two in average breadth, and comprises 16,400 acres, of which about 630 are woodland and plantations, 2500 moorland pasture, and the remainder arable. Its surface is pleasingly undulated, rising in some parts into hills of gentle elevation; and along the banks of the Lugar are fine tracts of level ground. In this parish the whole of the lands have an elevation of some hundred feet above the sea, but they are finely sheltered by the still higher lands of the district adjoining. The river Lugar, which has its source in the eastern extremity of the parish, is formed by the union of the streams of Glenmore and Bella, and after constituting the northern boundary of the parish, flows with a western course into the river Ayr. Its scenery is boldly varied; in some parts the banks are richly wooded, whilst in others the stream runs between perpendicular ramparts of barren rock and projecting crags. The river Glasnock issues from a lake on the southern confines of the parish, and after flowing though the town, falls into the Lugar. The lake just referred to abounds with trout, pike, and eels; trout are found also in the Lugar, and salmon were formerly often taken in its waters, but, since the construction of a dam on the river Ayr, none have ascended so high. The SOIL is chiefly clayey, intermixed with portions of a light and sandy quality, and occasionally a rich loam. The crops grown are oats, with a little wheat, barley, and bear, also potatoes, peas, beans, and turnips; the system of agriculture is in an advanced state. A great degree of attention is paid to the management of the dairies, and considerable quantities of cheese are made, and sent to the neighbouring markets, where it is much esteemed. About 1000 milch-cows, of the Ayrshire breed, are kept on the several farms; and the number of sheep, chiefly of the black-faced kind, averages about 1200. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9724. The substrata are limestone, coal, and freestone. The limestone is of very superior quality; and the lime, which is

distinguished by the appellation of Benston lime, is in great demand for cement, and, from its property of acquiring hardness when under water, is much used in the erection of bridges. The freestone on the banks of the Lugar has a light-blue tint, and is susceptible of a very high polish; a white freestone is also found, which is in repute for millstones, and sent off in great quantities for exportation. The coal is alternated with strata of trap, but is on the whole of good quality. The woods consist of oak, ash, elm, beech, plane, lime, chesnut, and birch; and the plantations, of silver, spruce, and Scotch firs, poplar, mountain-ash, holly, and evergreens of almost every variety: many of the trees are of stately growth, and all are in a flourishing condition. *Dumfries House*, one of the seats of the Stuart family, Marquesses of Bute, is a very spacious and handsome mansion, built of the blue freestone found in the parish, and containing stately apartments; the walls of the drawing-room are hung with some fine old tapestry, presented to one of the Earls of Dumfries by Louis XIV. of France. This house is beautifully situated on the bank of the Lugar, which flows through the pleasure-grounds, and over which an elegant bridge has been erected near the mansion. *Glasnock House*, situated on the bank of the Glasnock, is an elegant mansion of recent erection, built with the white freestone found near the Lugar. *Logan* and *Garrallan* are likewise good houses.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Stuart family. The minister's stipend is £218, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. Cumnock church, erected in 1754, is adapted for 900 persons: the cemetery has been removed to a rising ground called the Bar Hill, east of the town. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school affords instruction to about 130 scholars: the master has a salary of £34, with £15 fees, and a house and garden; he also receives one-half of the interest of a bequest of £1000 by Mr. Duncan, the other half of the interest being distributed among poor persons not on the parish list. There is a savings' bank with a fund of about £1000; and three friendly societies are supported. Within the grounds of Dumfries House are the ruins of the ancient castle of Terringzean, anciently the residence of the Loudoun family; and in the south side of the parish are some slight ruins of Boreland Castle.

CUNNINGSBURGH, in the county of SHETLAND.—See SANDWICK.

Seal and Arms.

CUPAR, a burgh, market-town, and parish, in the district of CUPAR, county of FIFE; including the villages of Gladney and Springfield, and containing 6758 inhabitants, of whom 3567 are within the burgh, 9 miles (W.) from St. Andrew's, and 32 (N. by E.) from Edinburgh. This place is of considerable antiquity, and was noted at an early period for the strength of its castle, erected at the extremity of a high mound extending along the bank of the Ladyburn rivulet. During their invasion of Scotland in the reign of Edward Baliol, this castle was taken by the English, who retained possession of it till, having exhausted their provisions, and being unable to procure supplies, they were compelled to abandon it, and to return to their own country. There are no remains of the castle, but the site of it is still called Castle Hill. Under this hill was a Dominican convent, the founder of which is not known, and which, after subsisting for a long time as a cell to the monastery of that order on the island of May, was granted to the abbey of St. Andrew's. No vestiges of the building remain, and the site is now occupied by an episcopal chapel. Few events of historical importance are recorded in connexion with the place: the town was erected into a royal burgh by David II., in 1363, and in the *Magna Britannia* is designated by Camden the *Burgus Insignis*, which character it still retains as the county town.

The TOWN is situated on the high road from Edinburgh, through Fife, to Dundee, and has a station on the Dundee line of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. It stands at the confluence of the river Eden and the Ladyburn, over the former of which are three handsome bridges, facilitating the intercourse between the north and south portions. From its situation, it is the great thoroughfare between the ferries of the Forth and the Tay, and consequently, in addition to its trade and well-frequented markets, derives much traffic from the frequent influx of strangers. It is well built, and consists of several principal streets, some of which are of recent formation, originating in the modern improvements of the town, and of several smaller streets; they are cleansed, paved, and watched from the common funds of the corporation, and lighted with gas by assessment upon the inhabitants under the Police act. The town has been considerably enlarged by the addition of the suburbs of Brae-Heads, Newtown, and Lebanon; and the whole has a cheerful and very respectable appearance. A public library has long been established, and is supported by subscription; it contains more than 6000 well-chosen volumes, among which are many scarce and valuable books selected by Dr. Gray, who bequeathed his library to the subscribers. There is also a public reading-room, well supplied with periodicals. A pack of fox-hounds for the Fifeshire hunt is kept here, as the chief place of the meeting of its members; the environs are pleasant, and afford much interest to the sportsman. The principal manufacture is that of linen, which gives employment to about 900 persons in the town and parish, who work with hand-looms at their own dwellings. The linen made is of various qualities, and is mostly exported to the East and West Indies, to the continent, and to America. Connected with this manufacture are three mills in the parish, two of which are for spinning flax, and one for thread. Of the former, one is set in motion by water, and the other partly by water and partly by steam, and the latter mill entirely by steam; they employ in the aggregate nearly 240 persons. There are two mills for grinding oatmeal and barley, and two flour-mills, all of which were held under the corporation until lately, when the feu-duty was sold. There are also a fulling-mill and two tanneries in constant use, to the latter of which has been added a manufacture of glue; three public breweries have been established, and there is an extensive manufactory of coarse earthenware, the clay found in the parish being well

adapted for making it, and also for bricks and tiles, of which great numbers are made. The market is on Thursday; it is a large market for corn (sold by sample), and is numerously attended by dealers from the neighbouring districts. A number of fairs are also held, for the sale of live stock, of agricultural implements, and various other articles.

The inhabitants received their first charter of INCORPORATION from David II. It bestowed many privileges, which were extended by Robert II., who also granted the burgesses considerable property in lands; and all the gifts were confirmed by subsequent charters down to the reign of James VI., who conferred upon the burgesses additional immunities, and the lands of the burgh at a fee-farm rent, by charter dated at Edinburgh in 1595. By these charters the government was vested in a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and a council of thirteen, a convener, and seven deacons of trades, assisted by a town-clerk, and other officers; but the present town-council, composed of twenty-six members, is elected in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal act of 1833. The provost and bailies, and all other officers, are chosen by the council; the town-clerk alone holds office for life. There are eight guilds of trade, the hammermen, wrights, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, waulkers, bakers, and butchers, who hold their exclusive privileges under a modifying charter of Queen Anne; each of these guilds elects its own deacon, and the deacons make one of their number convener, to preside over all the guilds. The freedom is inherited by patrimony, by marriage with a freeman's daughter, by apprenticeship, or by purchase, the amount of which varies in the different guilds from £20 to £50. The magistrates hold burgh courts for the determination of pleas to any amount, but the sheriff's courts for small debts have nearly superseded the practice, and their criminal jurisdiction, also, though by charter extending to all offences not capital, is by custom limited to misdemeanors and cases of petty assaults, all graver offences being referred to the county magistrates. By the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., the burgh unites with St. Andrew's, Crail, the two Anstruthers, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem, in returning a member to the imperial parliament. The right of election is vested in the householders of the annual value of £10 and upwards, resident within the limits of the parliamentary boundary, which is more extensive than the municipal. St. Andrew's is the returning burgh. The county-hall is very spacious, and affords suitable accommodation for the county meetings, the sheriff and justice-of-peace courts, and for keeping the public records of the county: it contains a portrait of General John, Earl of Hopetoun, finely painted by Raeburn, and one of Thomas, Earl of Kellie, lord lieutenant of the county, by Wilkie. There is also a town-hall. The old town and county gaol, situated on the opposite side of the river Eden, was badly arranged, and has been superseded by a large county prison built to the north-east of the town, under the Prison act of the year 1839.

In 1618, the PARISH of Cupar was augmented by the union of that of Tarvit on the opposite bank of the Eden. At present it extends five miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth; it comprises 5545 acres, all of which, with the exception of a moderate proportion of woodland and pasture, are arable land in the highest state of cultivation. The surface is in some parts gently undulating, in others rising into hills of moderate elevation, and, near the banks of the rivers by which it is intersected, forming extended plains; the scenery is enriched with woods of natural growth, and thriving plantations. Of the two streams, the river Eden, which rises in West Lomond, about fifteen miles distant, flows through the parish from west to east, in the centre of a broad and fertile vale; and the Ladyburn, which intersects the parish from north-west to south-east, flows into the Eden at the eastern extremity of the town. The soil is various, in some parts a light sand, in others a stiff clay, and in the valleys rich and fertile; but even the poorer soils are rendered abundantly productive by diligent cultivation, and a liberal use of manure, which is plentiful. The system of husbandry is in the most improved state; the crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, of which large quantities are grown for the London market, and turnips, with the other usual green crops. Much attention is also paid to the rearing of live stock: the oxen are mostly of the old Fifeshire breed, and at the great cattle-shows have obtained prizes awarded by the agricultural societies; some of the Teeswater breed have been introduced, but they are not generally approved. The substratum of the soil is various. White sandstone is prevalent along the banks of the Eden: on those of the Ladyburn, a conglomerate sandstone is found, in which are embedded quartz and flint; and at a short distance from the confluence of the two streams, is an extensive mound consisting of gravel. Greenstone, trap-rock, and clinkstone are likewise found, above the gravel and sandstone along the banks of the Eden, and are quarried, as is also the white sandstone, for road-making and for building. The annual value of real property in the parish is £18,715. The ancient mansion of Carslogie, for many ages the family seat of the Clephanes, was erected about four centuries since, and, with the grounds, is still kept up. Wemyss Hall was built about the commencement of the last century, and has been lately enlarged. Kilmaron is a modern mansion in the castellated style, after a design by Gillespie. Tarvit, Springfield, Dalyell, Hilton, Carnie Lodge, Pitblado, Preston Hall, Middlefield, Balas, Ferrybank, Bellfield, Blalowne, and Westfield are also within the parish, and are neat residences, pleasantly situated.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of the Crown. There are two benefices: the minister of the first charge has a stipend of £259, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £21 per annum; the minister of the second charge has the same amount, but neither manse nor glebe. Cupar church was erected in 1785, and has been altered and enlarged from time to time. Another church, called St. Michael's, was lately built, at an expense of about £1800, partly raised by transferable shares, which entitle each subscriber to the choice of a seat. There is an episcopal chapel, a very handsome building; also places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, Old Light Burghers, Baptists, and Glassites. The grammar and English schools formerly supported by the burgh have been discontinued, and an academy, for which an appropriate building has been erected on the Castle Hill, has been substituted in their place, the patronage and management

being vested in the trustees of the late Dr. Andrew Bell, of Madras, who bequeathed some property called Eggmore, in Dumfriesshire, worth between £400 and £500 per annum, for the purposes of education in the town. The late Dr. Gray, of Middlesex, bequeathed £500 for the establishment of a female school here, the management of which is vested in the provost, clergy, and schoolmaster of Cupar. An almshouse for ten or twelve poor persons is under the management of the Kirk Session; it is of very ancient date, and the origin of its foundation is not distinctly known. There is also an asylum for females above fifty years of age, erected under a legacy of £3000 bequeathed by David Knox, Esq., of London, for its foundation and endowment. The poor likewise have the interest of £450 left by Dr. Gray for their benefit. On the bank of the Eden, on the Tarvit side of that river, is a small conical eminence, anciently the site of the parish church of St. Michael, Tarvit, which ceased to exist long previously to the union of Cupar and Tarvit; and in making some improvements in the road near the spot, many of the graves were thrown open, and the remains of the dead exposed to view. Upon the summit of a hill near Wemyss Hall, are the remains of the cross of Cupar, which, on its removal from its ancient site in the town, in order to the formation of a new street, was set up in its present situation by the late Col. Wemyss. It consists of a circular shaft, placed on a massive pedestal hewn from the rock on which it stands; and above the capital are the ancient arms of the town. Lord Campbell, lord chief justice of the court of queen's bench, is the second son of the late Dr. George Campbell, minister of Cupar.

CUPAR-ANGUS, or COUPAR-ANGUS, a market-town and parish, partly in the county of FORFAR, but chiefly in that of PERTH; including the villages of Balbrogie, Longleys, and Washington, and containing 2745 inhabitants, of whom 1868 are in the town, 12 miles (N. N. E.) from Perth, and 55½ (N.) from Edinburgh. It derives the affix, distinguishing its name from that of Cupar in Fifeshire, from the more ancient part of the town, which is within the county of Forfar or Angus. An abbey of Cistercian monks was founded at this place in 1164, by Malcolm IV., who amply endowed it with lands in the parish, and various other estates in different parts of the country. Among its possessions here were, Cupar grange, the home-farm of the monastery, where the abbot had a country residence; and the lands of Keithick, Arthurstone, Denhead, Balgersho, and Cronan. The endowment was augmented by the Hays of Errol, and other benefactors; and the establishment continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £1239 in money, and large payments in wheat, oats, barley, and other produce. The buildings had begun to fall into a state of dilapidation some few years before the Reformation, and their ruin was completed by a body of reformers from Perth. The only vestiges now remaining of this once magnificent structure are in the south-west angle of the present churchyard, on the side of the road to Dundee. A portion of the building with a beautiful arch was taken down in 1780, to furnish materials for the erection of the parish church, of which the north wall rests upon part of the foundation of the ancient edifice. The lands belonging to the monastery were erected, after its dissolution, into a temporal lordship by James VI., and granted to the Hon. James Elphinston, second son of Lord Balmerino, who was created Lord Coupar in 1609. On his decease without issue the title and estates merged in the Balmerino family, and, on the attainder of Arthur, Lord Balmerino, in 1745, became forfeited.

The TOWN of Cupar, which was an ancient burgh of regality, is pleasantly situated on the banks of a stream that flows into the river Isla about three miles to the west. It consists principally of four streets, formed by the lines of the Perth and Dundee roads, which intersect each other in the market-place. The houses are generally neat and well built, and some, of more recent erection, are of elegant appearance; the streets are paved, and lighted with gas by a company established within the last few years, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. A public news and reading room, well furnished with the London and provincial journals, is supported by subscription; and an agricultural society formed about twenty or thirty years since, for awarding premiums to the best breeders and feeders of cattle, hold their meetings here twice every year. There are two branch banks. The post-office has a good delivery, and facility of communication with Perth and other towns in the vicinity is afforded by excellent roads, and by the Perth and Forfar railway, which has a station here. The principal employment pursued is the hand-loom weaving of the coarser kinds of linen; there is also a tannery. A salmon-fishery is carried on in the river Isla, which likewise abounds with trout. The market is on Thursday. Fairs are held on the third Thursday in March, for horses and cattle; on the 26th of May, if on Thursday, otherwise on the first Thursday after, for cattle and sheep, and for hiring servants; on the third Wednesday in July, and the first Tuesday in October, for horses, sheep, and cattle; and on the 22nd of November, if on Thursday, or on the first Thursday after, for cattle and for hiring servants. Cattle-markets are also held on the first Thursday in December, and every succeeding Thursday till May. The Steeple was erected by subscription in 1767, on the site of the ancient prison of the burgh of regality, and the lower part of it is used as a place of temporary confinement.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by the river Isla, and is intersected by the great north road through the vale of Strathmore. It is about five miles in length, and from one mile and a half to two miles and a half in breadth, comprising 2800 acres. The surface is varied; and from a high ridge which intersects the parish, is obtained a splendid view of the Sidlaw mountains on the south, the lower range of the Grampians on the north, with the distant summits of Ben-More, Schihallion, and Ben-Voirlich. The soil is various; in some parts a rich alluvial loam; in others a stiff retentive clay, alternated with sand and gravel, and with peat-moss. The system of agriculture is improved, and the rotation plan of husbandry is in general use; the chief crops are wheat, oats, barley, and turnips. The lands have been well drained, and much soil of inferior quality has been brought into profitable cultivation; the buildings on the larger farms are substantial and commodious, but on the smaller of a very inferior description. The cattle, generally of a mixed breed, have been much improved under the encouragement afforded by the agricultural society. The annual value of real property in the Perthshire portion of the parish is £9324, and in the Angus portion £591,

making a total of £9915. Keithick and Arthurstone are handsome residences. There were formerly populous villages at Keithick and Caddam, but both have disappeared. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Meigle, synod of Angus and Mearns: the minister's stipend is about £240, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum; patron, the Crown. Cupar church, a plain structure, was built in the year 1780, and enlarged in 1832, now containing 800 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, Original Seceders, and Episcopalians. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average above £70. A savings' bank was opened in 1839, and has deposits to the amount of £2600; there are also two friendly societies, and a ladies' society for visiting and assisting indigent and aged women. To the east of the churchyard are the remains of a Roman camp, supposed to have been that of Lollius Urbicus, and within the area of which the abbey was founded.

CURRIE, a parish, in the county of EDINBURGH, 6 miles (S. W.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the villages of Balerno and Hermiston, 2000 inhabitants, of whom 297 are in the village of Currie. This place, anciently called *Kil-Leith* from a religious establishment on the Water of Leith, is supposed to have derived its more general appellation from the remains of the Roman station *Coria*, which some antiquaries have identified with the immediate vicinity. The lands appear to have been the property of the Lennox family, of whose baronial residence of Lennox Tower there are still considerable remains on an elevated situation on the bank of the river, commanding a fine view of the Firth of Forth. This castle, which was the occasional residence of Mary, Queen of Scots, and afterwards of the Regent Morton, was a place of great strength, surrounded by a rampart, and inaccessible on all sides. A subterraneous passage afforded communication with the river, but it has recently been closed, to protect the cattle that graze on the site.

The PARISH is skirted on the south by the Pentland hills, and is about six miles in mean length, though its extreme points from east to west are eight miles distant. It is four miles in average breadth, and comprises an area of 11,000 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder hill pasture and moss. The surface is generally elevated, and broken into numerous hills, of which Ravelrig, nearly in the centre of the parish, is 800 feet above the sea. There are also Currie hill and various others, some of which rise to a still greater height. The lower grounds are watered by the river of Leith, which has its source in three copious springs near the western extremity of the parish, and, after a course of fourteen miles, in which it turns numerous mills, flows into the Firth of Forth at the harbour of Leith. The SOIL is mostly a stiff retentive clay, and, though difficult to work, is fertile, producing favourable crops of grain of all kinds, notwithstanding that the harvests are usually late. The system of husbandry is in a very improved state; the lands are inclosed, and the farm-buildings substantial and commodious. Considerable numbers of black-cattle are reared in the pastures, and sent to Edinburgh; and during the spring and summer months, many sheep are purchased by the farmers, and fattened for the neighbouring markets. The annual value of real property in the parish is returned at £12,164. The principal substrata are limestone and freestone of excellent quality; and along the banks of the river, ironstone is found in abundance. The limestone is not wrought for agricultural use, from the want of coal to burn it; but near the village of Balerno are extensive quarries of freestone, from which materials have been taken for many of the buildings of the New Town of Edinburgh. In the lower parts of the parish, towards the north, are considerable remains of ancient woods; but on the higher lands, except on the demesnes of the landed proprietors, there are very few plantations. The seats are Riccarton, Malleny, Baberton, Ravelrig, Currie-Hill, Glen-Darroch, Larch Grove, Bankhead, West Brook, and Glen-Brook. The village of Currie is situated on the banks of the Water of Leith, and on the road to Lanark. The manufacture of paper was introduced here about the year 1790, by Messrs. Nisbet and Macniven, who erected extensive mills for that purpose; and there are also numerous corn and other mills in the parish. Facilities of communication are afforded by the roads to Lanark and Glasgow, by the Caledonian railway, the Glasgow railway, and the Union canal.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Edinburgh, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £264, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £16 per annum; patrons, the Town Council of Edinburgh. Currie church, a neat structure erected about the year 1790, is situated on an eminence on the south bank of the river; and its spire, rising above the foliage around, forms a pleasing feature in the scenery of the village. There is a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £42. Opposite to Lennox Tower, on the other side of the river, are the ruins of the ancient mansion of the Skenes, of Currie Hill; and on the summit of Ravelrig are some remains of a Roman exploratory camp. Among the distinguished persons connected with the parish have been, Sir George Skene, lord registrar in the reign of James VI., and his son, Sir James, president of the court of session; Sir Thomas Craig, lord advocate in that reign; and the Scotts of Malleny, eminent lawyers of the same period. Sir Archibald Johnston of Warriston, uncle of Bishop Burnet, and whose son was envoy to Brandenburgh in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, was a large landholder in the parish.

CUSHNIE, county ABERDEEN.—See LEOCHEL.

CUTHBERT'S, ST.—See EDINBURGH.

CUTHILL, or CUTTLE, a village, in the parish of PRESTONPANS, county of HADDINGTON; containing 172 inhabitants. This place is on the shore of the Firth of Forth, and in the western part of the parish, adjoining the village of Prestonpans. Some salt-works, a pottery, and a magnesia manufactory were formerly carried on here.

CYRUS, SAINT, or ECCLESCRAIG, a parish, in the county of KINCARDINE; including the villages of Lochside, Milton, Roadside, and Tangleha, and containing 1600 inhabitants, of whom 207 are in the village of St. Cyrus, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Montrose. This place, which is now generally known by the former of the two names, is supposed to have derived the latter, in the Gaelic language *Eaglais-Creag*, from the situation of its

church at the base of a rocky promontory projecting into the North Sea. The name of St. Cyrus, which, till the close of the last century, was limited to a portion only of the parish, is derived from a saint who lived in retirement on the adjacent lands of Criggie, where there is a well still called after him. At an early period, this parish was distinguished for a castle named the Fortress of Lauriston, situated near the eastern boundary. It was erected about the tenth century, and, in the reign of Edward III. of England, sustained repeated assaults from the troops of that monarch, by whom, in 1336, it was taken and garrisoned; but towards the close of that year it was recaptured by the regent Murray, and dismantled. The castle, and the lands belonging to it, were for more than four centuries in the possession of the Straton family, but in 1695 were sold to Sir John Falconer. From his descendants they were purchased about the year 1689 by Mr. Brand, who incorporated the remains of the ancient building, consisting of a square tower and a portion of the chapel, into a spacious modern mansion.

The PARISH, which is bounded on the south-east by the sea, and on the south and south-west by the North Esk river, is about five miles in length, and from two and a half to three in breadth. It contains 8477 acres, of which 6234 are arable, 300 in woods and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. The surface is diversified with hills, the principal of which are, Bridgeton and Jackston in the east, and Morphy and Pitbeadly in the west, averaging about 500 feet in height, and Brands hill and Woodston hill, having an elevation of 630 feet above the sea. These hills are intersected with deep valleys and narrow glens, watered by various rivulets, one of which, in its progress towards the sea, forms a picturesque cascade. The coast, which is indented with several small bays, is a level beach of fine sand for about a mile from the mouth of the North Esk, beyond which it is lined by precipitous cliffs of limestone, worn by the action of the waves into caverns of fanciful appearance. At the village of Milton-Mathers, where lime-works had been long established, the quarrymen had so undermined the elevated ledge which defended that part of the coast, that, in 1795, the village was swept away by an irruption of the sea, which encroached 150 yards upon the land.

The SOIL is generally a rich and fertile clay, well adapted for grain of every kind; and the crops are oats, barley, wheat, beans, peas, turnips, and potatoes, of which last great quantities are raised. The system of agriculture is improved; the dairy-farms are productive, and a kind of sweet-milk cheese is made, which is in high estimation. The annual value of real property in the parish is £14,034. The woods mainly consist of ash, plane, elm, beech, and birch, and the plantations of larch, Scotch, and silver firs; they are well managed, and are for the most part thriving. A great variety of other trees have been planted on the lands of Lauriston with entire success. The prevailing rocks in the parish are of the old red sandstone and trap formations. There are quarries of a durable white sandstone used chiefly for ornamental building, on the lands of Kirkside; and sandstone which is easily wrought, and very durable, is extensively quarried at Woodston and Lauriston, yielding a return of £1000 per annum. Tilestones were formerly obtained at Morphy, for roofing; but from their insufficiency to resist the influence of the atmosphere, the use of them has been discontinued. Lime-works were also once carried on, to a great extent; and at Sea-Greens, on the coast, in the immediate vicinity of the works, is a small harbour accessible to boats of 50 or 60 tons' burthen, by which the produce of the works was conveyed to its destination. Among the seats in the parish is *Lauriston*, a handsome mansion erected by the late proprietor, and including portions of the ancient castle; it is romantically situated on the verge of a precipitous height rising from a deep and richly-wooded dell. *Mount Cyrus* occupies an eminence to the north-west of the village, with beautiful lawns, and extensive plantations; and *Kirkside House*, a substantial modern mansion, stands near the southern extremity of the parish, in grounds tastefully laid out, and commanding some fine views of the bay and town of Montrose. *Bridgeton* is also pleasantly situated, on rising ground near the eastern extremity of the parish. The manufacture of coarse linen is carried on, affording employment to about thirty persons. There are some valuable salmon-fisheries, together producing a rental of nearly £3000 per annum, and giving occupation to about sixty persons; the fish are for the most part packed in ice, and conveyed to the Edinburgh and London markets. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads, of which the great north road has on its line two handsome bridges, one built in 1775, at an expense of £6000, and the other in 1817, at a cost of £600.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Fordoun, synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £247. 17., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £11 per annum; patron, the Crown. St. Cyrus church, erected in 1783, on a site nearly a mile to the north of the ancient church, and enlarged in 1830, is a neat substantial structure with a spire, and contains about 850 sittings. From its situation on an eminence 250 feet above the level of the sea, it forms a conspicuous landmark for mariners. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial school is well attended: the master has a salary of £33, with a good house and garden, and the fees average £30. The parochial library contains nearly 750 volumes, chiefly on religious subjects. Sir Joseph Straton, of Kirkside, bequeathed £500 for promoting education in the parish, the proceeds of which sum are applied to the payment of school fees for the children of the poor. Among the relics of antiquity is the Kaim of Mathers, a camp on those lands, situated on a rocky peninsula connected with the main land by a narrow isthmus, defended by battlements on each side: on the peninsula are the remains of a square tower, said to have been the residence of the ancestors of the Barclays of Ury. The castle of Morphy, supposed to have been the baronial seat of the Graham family, has totally disappeared, and the site has been effaced by the plough. On the lands, however, is still an upright stone, erected, according to tradition, to commemorate the defeat of the Danes in a battle that took place near the spot; it has the form of an obelisk, about thirteen feet in height, and the number of stone coffins containing human bones which have been found in an adjoining field, strengthens the probability of its supposed origin. Upon the hill of Pitbeadly are some remains of a circular camp.

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DAILLY, a parish, in the district of CARRICK, county of AYR, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Maybole; containing 2272 inhabitants, of whom 591 are in the village. The parish is about seven miles in length, from east to west, and varies from four to six miles in breadth. Its surface is chiefly one extended valley, bounded on both sides by hills of moderate elevation, and enlivened by natural woods and thriving plantations; and the prospect from the hills, including the winding course of the Girvan for nearly seven miles, in a direction parallel with the boundary of the parish, and meandering through large and beautiful domains, is extremely picturesque. The well-known Rock of Ailsa, which lies out between ten and fourteen miles from the Girvan shore, and is the abode of vast flocks of solan geese, forms part of the parish of Dailly: it is described under its own head. The soil near the river is light, but very productive. On the south side of the valley it is incumbent on a bed of gravel, and is peculiarly favourable for pasture; on the north side it is intermixed with clay. The whole number of acres is estimated at 17,000, whereof about 9000 are arable, 2500 in woods and plantations, and the remainder pasture and moorland, of which not more than about 300 appear capable of being brought into cultivation. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips; the system of agriculture is greatly improved, and much of the moorland has been reclaimed. Great attention is paid to live stock: the cattle are of the Ayrshire breed, with a few of the Galloway, and some crosses between the Ayrshire and Teeswater breeds; the sheep are of three varieties, the black-faced, the Cheviot, and a cross between these two breeds. Embanking has been practised with success: to prevent the inundation to which the lands were subject from the river Girvan, and to shorten its course, a new channel about 210 yards in length was some time since formed, and on both sides of it a double embankment was raised. The woods consist of oak, ash, plane, elm, and birch, and the plantations are principally Scotch, larch, and spruce firs; they are well managed, and in a very thriving state. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,695.

The substrata are chiefly coal, limestone, and freestone. The coal occurs in a large tract of elliptic form, about six miles in length, and 600 yards in breadth, forming part of the great coalfield extending from Edinburgh into the county of Ayr. It is of excellent quality; the quantity annually raised averages about 20,000 tons, and a great portion of it is shipped at Girvan for the coast of Ireland. The limestone, which is also of good quality, is extensively quarried at Craighead, on the Bargany estate, and at Blairhill, on the lands of Kilkerran; the quantity of lime annually produced is 100,000 bolls, each boll containing two Winchester bushels. The freestone is found in numerous places, but the most valuable occurs on the bases of the hills south of the coal basin, on the estate of Kilkerran, and the whitest and most compact lies near the centre of that tract. The materials for building the mansions of Kilkerran and Dalquharran, in this parish, and of Blairquhan, in the parish of Straiton, were raised from the freestone-quarries here. Kilkerran and Darquharran are handsome houses, pleasantly situated in demesnes richly embellished with plantations; and further down the river, in grounds laid out with exquisite taste, stand the mansion-house of Bargany and the castle of Killochen. The village has been greatly enlarged and improved within the last few years; the new parts of it are regularly built, and the houses of neat appearance. It has a post-office under that of Maybole.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr: patron, the Crown. The stipend of the incumbent is £348; the manse, built in 1801, is a comfortable residence, and the glebe comprises seven acres of land, valued at £15. 10. per annum. Dailly church, which is in the village, is a substantial edifice erected in 1766, and adapted for 600 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school, which is also a grammar school, is well conducted; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the fees average £25. A parochial library has been established, and is supported by subscription; it has nearly 200 volumes, chiefly on religious subjects. At Machry-Kill was formerly a small church or chapel dedicated to St. Macarius, from which circumstance that place took its name; and at the extremity of a wild and romantic dell near Kilkerran, abounding with picturesque features, was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, from which the place still retains the appellation of the Lady Glen. At the western extremity of the ridge of hills that intersects the parish, are the remains of an ancient encampment of oval form, about 100 yards in length, and sixty-five in breadth at the centre. It is surrounded by a double intrenchment, of which the inner rampart is the more entire. It commands a most extensive view, and is supposed to have been connected with the history of Robert Bruce.

DAIRSIE, a parish, in the district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Cupar; containing, with the village of Osnaburgh, or Dairsie-Muir, 669 inhabitants. This place is of some antiquity, and appears to have belonged to the see of St. Andrew's till the year 1520, when it was granted by charter of Archbishop Foreman to the family of Learmonth of Clatto, in whose possession it remained till the year 1616. It then became the property of Archbishop Spottiswood, from whose descendant, Sir John Spottiswood, it was conveyed to Sir George Morrison, Knt.; and it was subsequently purchased by Thomas, Earl of Kincardine. The estate was sold by the earl in 1772 to General Scott of Balcomy, whose daughter conveyed it by marriage to the Duke of Portland, by whom it was afterwards disposed of; and it is now divided among several proprietors. Dairsie Castle, the residence of Archbishop Spottiswood, and in which it is said he wrote his *History of the Church of Scotland*, though now a ruin, is in good preservation; it is situated on an eminence near the banks of the river Eden, and has an air of venerable antiquity. It was selected as a place of security and retirement, during the minority of David II., by the regents of Scotland, who held a parliament in the castle in the year 1335.

The PARISH, which is bounded on the south and south-east by the Eden, is of irregular form, nearly

three miles in length, and of almost equal breadth, comprising an area of 2300 acres, of which, except about fifty acres in woodland and plantations, the whole is arable. Its surface rises gently to a considerable elevation, and, towards the centre, into two conspicuous hills called respectively Foodie and Craigfoodie, the latter of which is 500 feet above the sea. Both these hills are cultivated to their summit; and Foodie, which is the less elevated, is crowned with plantations. The river, over which is a handsome bridge of three arches, erected by Archbishop Spottiswood, abounds with salmon and trout; and the Middlefoodie burn, a fine trout-stream, intersects the parish, and eventually flows into the Eden. The soil is mostly fertile, in many parts of great depth, and the system of agriculture is excellent, the parish being one of the best cultivated in Fifeshire; the crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, with the various grasses. The substrata are chiefly whinstone and freestone; the former is quarried on the hill of Foodie, and the latter is found in abundance on the lands near the river. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4752.

In this parish the principal mansion-houses are Craigfoodie, Pitormie, and New-Mill, all modern buildings. Woodend Cottage, a small but handsome residence, surrounded with wood, was occupied for some time by Lord William Russell, who was inhumanly murdered in London by his valet Courvoisier. The manufacture of dowlas is carried on under the direction of Mr. Inglis, in whose establishment about thirty-five persons are engaged; and there are two mills for the spinning of flax, one belonging to Mr. Annan, in which 5200 spindles, and one to Mr. Michael Smith, in which 31,250 spindles, are employed. Great facilities of intercourse are afforded by the Dundee section of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife: the minister's stipend is about £250, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £11 per annum; patron, Captain Mc Donald. Dairsie church, situated near the remains of the old castle, was erected by Archbishop Spottiswood, about the year 1621, and was originally an elegant structure in the later English style, of which it is said to have been one of the most beautiful specimens in the country. It underwent much mutilation, however, in the time of the Covenanters, who, in their zeal for the demolition of idolatrous monuments, in 1645 destroyed most of its richest details. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school is attended by about sixty children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £25 per annum.

DALAROSSIE, county Inverness.—See Moy.

DALAVICH, Argyll.—See Kilchrenan.

DALBEATTIE, a village, in the parish of Urr, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Castle-Douglas; containing 1430 inhabitants. This place is of modern erection, and is built on the estates of the Copland and Maxwell families. It is seated on both sides of the Dalbeattie burn, and is admirably situated for trade, the river Urr being navigable so far from the Solway Firth for small vessels, and the burn, which is a considerable stream, being well adapted for driving machinery. The manufacture of paper is carried on. A large portion of the population is Irish, for whose labour, in the present state of the district, there is not a sufficient demand; and hence much poverty exists among them. A post-office is established under Castle-Douglas. There is a place of worship in connexion with the Free Church; and a Roman Catholic chapel was built here about thirty or forty years since.

DALCROSS, county of Inverness.—See Croy.

DALGARVAN, a village, in the parish of Kilwinning, district of Cunninghame, county of Ayr, 1½ mile (N. by W.) from Kilwinning; containing 107 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Irvine to Dalry, and on the west side of the Garnock river, which runs here in a direction nearly from north to south.

DALGETY, a parish, in the district of Dunfermline, county of Fife, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Aberdour; containing, with the villages of St. David and Fordel-Square, and part of the villages of Crossgates and Hillend, 1265 inhabitants. This place, which is on the Firth of Forth, appears to have been indebted for its growth and importance to its situation in the heart of a district abounding in mineral wealth, and to the facilities it possessed of exporting the produce, from its proximity to the sea. The abundance and superior quality of the coal in the parish seem to have attracted attention at a very early period, and the mines are supposed to have been worked for nearly three centuries: none, however, are at present in operation. The parish is about five miles in length, and in some places not more than one mile in breadth. Its surface rises gently from the Firth towards the more inland parts, where the land attains an elevation of nearly 440 feet above the sea; and the higher grounds command an extensive and interesting view over the opposite shores of the Firth. The scenery is enlivened by the loch of Otterston, about three-quarters of a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in breadth, the shores of which, enriched with plantations and with natural wood, and having a pleasing alternation of hill and valley, form a very picturesque and varied landscape. A rivulet descending from the higher grounds flows through a deep-wooded dell, and, meeting with the stream of water from the drainage of the collieries at Fordel, is precipitated in its course from a rock, forming a strikingly romantic fall of nearly fifty feet.

The soil, especially in the southern part of the parish, is a deep black loam, mixed with clay; in the higher grounds, lighter; and in some of the lower, wet and swampy, with moss and heath. From the abundance of lime used, the lands are in general fertile. The system of agriculture is in a very advanced condition; draining has been carried on successfully, and the wet lands in the northern part have been greatly improved. The chief crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips; there are rather more than 1000 acres under cultivation, and about 240 in wood and plantations. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,573. The substratum mainly consists of secondary rock; and sandstone, whinstone, bituminous shale, limestone, and coal are abundant. The sandstone is found in various parts, but of better quality in the southern portion of the parish. The limestone lies about fifty fathoms below the coal, the beds of which are very extensive, and in many places intersected with dykes of sandstone, interspersed with limestone and quartz. The principal coal-works are on the estate of Fordel, and were in operation at a very early period, though not carried on to any

great extent till within the last forty or fifty years. The quantity of coal raised annually at these works was latterly about 70,000 tons, a great part of which, from its superior quality, was exported to the continent and to America; it was conveyed from the pits to the coast by a tramroad, in waggons containing from two to three tons each. The number of persons employed, including women and children, was about 550, for whose accommodation 130 houses were built on the estate, with neat gardens; and there were many others regularly engaged in shipping the coal at the port of St. David. The great north road runs through a remote part of the parish.

Donibristle Park, the splendid domain of the Earl of Moray, extends nearly the whole length of the parish, along the shore, with perpetually varying views: the fine old mansion is beautifully placed at the western extremity of Dalgety bay, conspicuous, among the rich woods, from the water. Fordel House is a handsome residence in extensive grounds embellished with plantations, and comprehending much interesting scenery. Cockairney is an ancient mansion, situated near the eastern extremity of the lake of Otterston; and on the northern bank of the loch is the old house of Otterston. St. Colme House, a modern edifice, is pleasantly situated opposite to the island of Inchcolm in the Firth of Forth. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunfermline, synod of Fife: the stipend of the incumbent is £227; the manse is the finest in Scotland, and the glebe is valued at £20 per annum. Dalgety church, a very handsome edifice in the later English style, was erected in 1830, on a site about a mile northward of the ancient church, which was close to the sea; it is adapted for 500 persons. The parochial school is well managed; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees on the average amount to £18. On the lands of the Earl of Moray are the remains of the ancient church, which previously to the Reformation was an appendage of the monastery on Inchcolm. Within the area is the tomb of Chancellor Seaton, who was created Earl of Dunfermline in 1605; and in front of one of the remaining galleries are the arms of the Earls of Dunfermline, a title that is now extinct.

DALGINROSS, a village, in the parish of Comrie, county of Perth, 6½ miles (W.) from Crieff; containing 317 inhabitants. This place is situated in the eastern part of the parish, and on the road from Crieff to Lochearnhead: the Earn water and Ruchill rivulet pass in its immediate vicinity. The village adjoins that of Comrie, and partakes of its trade, which is chiefly cotton-weaving. On the contiguous plain of Dalginross is a large Roman camp, of which Mr. Pennant has given a plan and description in his *Tour*.

DALHOUSIE, a village, in the parish of Cockpen, county of Edinburgh, 1 mile (W.) from Cockpen; containing 99 inhabitants. It is a small and straggling place, situated south of the road between Cockpen and Lasswade. The neighbourhood is distinguished as having been the seat, for many generations, of the noble family of Ramsay, whose baronial mansion of Dalhousie Castle stands on the banks of the South Esk, which flows at a few yards distance from the walls. It is of great antiquity, but has lost much of its former venerable aspect, having undergone many alterations from time to time, and been much modernised by the late Earl of Dalhousie. This illustrious nobleman and gallant officer, who rendered important services to his country through a brilliant military career in various parts of the globe, died at the castle in March 1838, in his sixty-eighth year, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, James Andrew, the tenth and present earl, governor-general of India, created Marquess of Dalhousie of Dalhousie Castle and of the Punjaub in 1849.

DALINTOBER, a village, in the parish of Campbelltown, district of Cantyre, county of Argyll, 1 mile (N. W.) from Campbelltown; containing 1762 inhabitants. This place forms a pleasant suburb to the burgh of Campbelltown, and is beautifully situated on the opposite shore of the loch of Kilkerran, now Campbelltown bay, at its north-western extremity. From the freedom the proprietors possess of granting long leases for building, from which the superior of Campbelltown is restricted, Dalintober has rapidly increased to an extent rivalling that of the burgh. It consists of one spacious street extending along the water-side, and has a substantial little pier.—See Campbelltown.

DALKEITH, a market-town, burgh of barony, and parish, in the county of Edinburgh; containing, with the villages of Lugton and Whitehill, 5830 inhabitants, of whom 4831 are in the town, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Edinburgh. This place, at a very remote period, was the property of the ancient family of Graham, whose baronial castle, together with the lands, passed in the reign of David II., by marriage with the daughter and heiress of the last lord, to Sir William Douglas, ancestor of the Earls of Morton. In the reign of James II., the castle was besieged by the Earl of Douglas, in consequence of the firm attachment of its proprietor to the cause of that monarch, against whom the Douglas family had rebelled. It was, however, vigorously and successfully defended; and after the disastrous battle of Pinkie, in 1547, became the asylum of many of the Scots who fled to it for refuge, till, from want of provisions, the garrison was compelled to surrender to the English. The castle was afterwards the chief residence of the Regent Morton, on whose attainder for the murder of Lord Darnley, it was forfeited with the barony to the crown. Upon his execution, the lands were in part restored to his family; but the castle was still held by the crown, and, under the designation of the Palace of Dalkeith, was reserved for the residence of Prince Henry, son of James VI. During the visit of Charles I. to Scotland, in 1633, the palace was the chief residence of that monarch; and in 1638 it was occupied by the Marquess of Hamilton, who had been appointed by the king as commissioner to treat with the Covenanters, and who, for greater security, removed into it the ancient regalia of Scotland, which were subsequently deposited in the castle of Edinburgh. In 1642 the castle and barony were purchased by the family of Scott, who are the present proprietors; and in the time of the parliamentary war, the castle became the residence of General Monk, Cromwell's governor of Scotland, by whom the grounds are said to have been considerably improved.

The town is beautifully situated between the rivers North Esk and South Esk, and is handsome and well built, consisting of several regular streets, of which the High-street is spacious, and increases in breadth, from its entrance on the west, till it terminates on the east at the principal lodge of the palace. The streets are paved,

and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. A public subscription library was established in 1698, and has now a collection of nearly 2500 volumes; there is also a circulating library, containing 3000 volumes. A scientific association was instituted in 1835, for the delivery of lectures on scientific subjects. In the High-street are numerous substantial houses, and handsome shops stored with every kind of merchandise; and in various parts of the town are several iron-foundries, tanneries, a brewery, soap and candle manufactories, extensive brick and tile works, and other establishments; with some hotels and inns of a very superior description. There are also several branch banks, and offices for the agents of different insurance companies. The market for grain, which is amply supplied, is on Thursday, and is numerously attended by dealers from distant places. From Martinmas to Whitsuntide, a very large market for oatmeal is held weekly, on Monday, which is one of the most frequented in the kingdom; and a customary market, abundantly supplied with butchers' meat, poultry, and vegetables and provisions of all kinds, is held every Saturday. Fairs, chiefly for horses and black-cattle, are held on the first Thursday in May and the third Tuesday in October. Facility of communication is maintained by good roads in various directions, and by the Edinburgh and Hawick railway, which has a short branch to the town. Dalkeith is partly governed by a baron-bailie, appointed by the Duke of Buccleuch; but he exercises civil jurisdiction only in actions not exceeding £2, and jurisdiction in criminal cases only for petty offences punishable by a small fine or a night's imprisonment, referring all more important causes to the sheriff of the county. There are six incorporated trades, the hammermen, bakers, weavers, shoemakers, dyers, and butchers; but they possess no exclusive privileges, and are scarcely to be regarded as any thing more than so many friendly societies. The paving, lighting, and watching of the town, with the regulation of the markets and police, are under the direction of a board of trustees, who are invested with power to levy taxes for these purposes. The court-house, containing also a small prison, is an ancient building, without any pretension to style, situated in the High-street.

From the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the numerous attractions of its palace and other objects of interest, the town is a favourite place of residence, and the resort of visiters from Edinburgh. The PALACE, which was the residence of George IV. during his visit to Scotland in 1822, and had also the honour of a visit from her present Majesty, attended by Prince Albert, in 1842, is situated at the eastern extremity of the town. Though not remarkable for the style of its architecture, it is a spacious and magnificent structure. It was erected on the site of the ancient castle, on the precipitous and richly-wooded banks of the North Esk, about the close of the seventeenth century, by Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, who, after the execution of her husband the Duke of Monmouth, resided here in all the pomp and splendour, and with all the appendages, of royalty. The interior comprises numerous state apartments: the grand staircase, the throne-room, the conservatory, the picture-gallery containing an extensive collection of paintings by the most eminent masters of the various schools, and the whole of the internal arrangements, are costly and superb. The demesne attached to the palace comprises more than 1000 acres, and abounds with variety and beauty of scenery. The rivers North and South Esk, whose banks are precipitous and richly wooded, flow in graceful windings through the demesne, and unite their streams, over which are many picturesque bridges, within its limits. The pleasure-grounds are tastefully laid out in lawns, shrubberies, and plantations; and the park, which is well stocked with deer, is finely ornamented with venerable timber.

The PARISH is about three miles in length, and nearly two in breadth, comprising an area of which about one-half is arable, and the other half woodland and pasture. Its soil is rich, and the lands are divided into farms of moderate extent, in the highest state of cultivation; the chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, potatoes, and turnips, and much of the surface is garden-ground, producing abundance of fruit for the Edinburgh market. The substratum is generally coal, which is found at a very considerable depth, and of which extensive mines are in operation at Cowden, about a mile south-eastward of the town. The annual value of real property in the parish is £16,713. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dalkeith, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The minister's stipend is £316, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £40 per annum. Dalkeith parish church, on the north side of the High-street, is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower; it is partly dilapidated, and the interior is but indifferently arranged, containing 1130 sittings: the churchyard is extensive. A new church was erected by the Duke of Buccleuch in 1840; it is a handsome cruciform structure in the later English style, and is beautifully situated in the north-west of the town, overlooking the vale of the North Esk. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod, Independents, members of the Free Church, and Episcopalians. The parochial or grammar school, which has long maintained a high degree of reputation, is conducted by a rector and two assistants; the rector's salary is £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £75. The course of studies includes the classics, the French and Italian languages, the mathematics, and the usual branches of a liberal education; and many eminent literary characters have received the rudiments of their education in the establishment. Dalkeith confers the title of Earl upon the Duke of Buccleuch.

DALLAS, a parish, in the county of ELGIN; including the hamlet of Edinville, and containing 1179 inhabitants, of whom 187 are in the village of Dallas, 8 miles (S. E.) from Forres. This place takes its name from the two Gaelic words *dale*, a vale or plain, and *uis*, contracted from *uisge*, water. It was formerly the seat of the sub-dean, and comprehended the parish of Altyre; but that district was disjoined and annexed to the parish of Rafford in 1657, and Easter Kelles, a part of the parish of Elgin, was joined to Dallas; an arrangement which was ratified by act of parliament in 1661. The barony of Dallas was at an early period in the possession of the Cummings of Altyre, whose castle of Dallas, or Torcastle, was built by Sir Thomas Cumming, in the year 1400; and the Cummings are still, with the Earl of Fife, and James William Grant, Esq., of Wester El-

chies, the proprietors of the parish. In shape the parish is like the section of an oblate spheroid; it measures about fifteen miles in length, and nine in breadth, and consists mainly of valleys and rising grounds. The chief valley is watered by the Lossie, which rises here, in Loch Trevie, and after contributing to form much beautiful scenery, and taking its course through the parishes of Birnie, Elgin, and Drainie, falls into the Moray Firth at the port of Lossiemouth. The summits of the hills skirting this valley on each side are covered with heath, but their slopes are highly cultivated, yielding heavy and luxuriant crops, down to the banks of the stream, which in many places are ornamented with alder-trees, supplying bark frequently used by the people for preparing a black dye. Besides the Lossie river, numerous burns greatly enliven the scenery, which in general is highly interesting; and all of these, rising among the hills, run into the Lossie. That called the burn of Glen Latterach, or Angry burn, forms a beautiful cascade, surrounded by nearly perpendicular rocks 100 feet in height; and on the burn of Auchness is another picturesque fall, though less striking than the former. All the lochs are well stocked with excellent trout; the chief are the lochs of Dallas, Noir, Rheninver, and Trevie.

The soil along the banks of the Lossie is a fertile alluvial earth, resting on gravel; at the base of the mountains the land has a tilly subsoil, and partakes of the character of the mosses, which, higher up, towards the south, spread out in extensive tracts. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the cultivation of the land. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2913. The rocks comprise granite, felspar, mica, freestone, and grey slate, and there are quarries of the two last, but not in operation. Of the plantations, the most conspicuous are those on the hills of Melundy and Wangie, and that on the estate of Craigmill: the first-mentioned hill has lately been replanted with silver-fir, spruce, larch, and birch, and part of the second with fir and larch, the other part being covered with natural oak; Craigmill, adjoining Melundy, has a thriving plantation of fir and larch. The village, which is pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the Lossie, about a quarter of a mile from the church, was feued about half a century since by Sir Alexander Penrose Cumming. The woollen manufacture is carried on in the parish, employing ten or twelve hands. There are county roads to Elgin and Forres, in good condition; and a new road called the Knockando road, extending from Forres to the Spey, is of great advantage to the more hilly parts of the district. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Forres, synod of Moray, and in the patronage of Sir William Gordon Gordon Cumming, of Altyre and Gordonstown, Bart. The minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., of which part is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum. Dallas church, situated about the centre of the parish, will accommodate 400 persons, but, never having been properly finished, is inconvenient and uncomfortable. The parochial school affords instruction in all the necessary branches; the master has a salary of £34, with a house, and fees, and also participates in the Dick bequest. The chief relic of antiquity is the ruin of the castle, situated on a plain about a mile from the church, on the north bank of the Lossie. In the churchyard is a stone cross, twelve feet high, at the foot of which lies an effigy of St. Michael, the patron saint of the parish, in ruins. There is also a large oblong stone at the east end of the parish, occupying the site of an old chapel and burying-ground.

DALMALLY, a village, in the parish of Glenorchy and Inishail, district of Lorn, county of Argyll, 13 miles (S. E.) from Bunawe, 16 (N. E.) from Inverary, and 99½ (W. by N.) from Edinburgh. It is a small village, pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the river Orchy, and contains an excellent inn, and a post-office. About a quarter of a mile eastward is the Well of St. Conan, the tutelary saint of the country, remarkable for the lightness and salubrity of its water.

DALMELLINGTON, a parish, in the district of Kyle, county of Ayr, 14 miles (S. E. by S.) from Ayr; containing 1199 inhabitants. This place derived its name, signifying in the Gaelic language "the town of the valley of the mill", from the particular local features which distinguished it at the time. The parish is about ten miles in length and three in average breadth, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the lake and river Doon, which separate it from the parish of Straiton, in Carrick. It comprises 20,000 acres, of which 1304 are arable, 17,800 pasture and waste (whereof 1200 might be brought into profitable cultivation), 750 in woods and plantations, and about 300 undivided common. The surface is extremely varied. The upper portion of it is intersected by three ridges of moderate elevation, two of which are nearly parallel, and the third crosses them obliquely. The lower part of the parish is one continued ridge of heights, the principal of them being Benwhat, Benbraniachan, and Benbeoch, which last terminates the ridge, to the east, in a splendid range of basaltic columns nearly 300 feet in height, and about 600 feet in breadth. Between this ridge and the river Doon is a plain, about three miles in length and one mile broad, on which the village is situated. Several deep and precipitous defiles are formed by the approach of the ridges towards each other; and on the Dumfries road they approximate so closely as, in some parts, to leave only a sufficient passage for the road and a small burn that flows by it. On the side of the Loch Doon range of heights, where the river issues from the lake, the precipitous rocks approach within thirty feet of each other for nearly a mile, rising perpendicularly to the height of 300 feet above the bed of the river, and presenting a magnificent combination of features. This pass, called the Glen or Craigs of Ness, forms the entrance to the vale of Doon, which afterwards expands into rich and luxuriant meadows. The river issues from the lake through two tunnels excavated in the solid rock, and, pursuing a north-western course along the boundary of the parish, intersects a level plain, in part of which, near the village, its waters expand into a wide lake. This lake is called Bogton, and is frequented by aquatic fowl of various kinds; and near the south-east of the parish is Loch Muck, in the form of a crescent, covering about thirty acres in the middle of a heathy moor; a lake of great depth, and abounding with black trout.

The soil on the banks of the river is a deep rich loam; along the bases of the hills in the lower part of the parish, a moist clayey loam, resting on sandstone; and behind the ridge, moss. In the higher part the soil

is light and dry, interspersed with peat resting on greywacke rock, with some portions of heath. The principal crop of grain is oats, and the green crops are chiefly potatoes: the system of agriculture is advancing; tile-draining is on the increase, and spade husbandry has been adopted with success upon the mossy lands, on a limited scale. About 8000 sheep, mostly of the black-faced breed, are pastured in the course of the year, with a small number of the Cheviot and Leicestershire breeds; about 300 Ayrshire cows, and about 500 head of young cattle, partly of the Galloway breed, are also annually pastured. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3679. The plantations are principally larch and Scotch fir, which appear to be well adapted to the soil, and are in a thriving condition, with ash, and birch, some oak, and other hard-woods. The substrata are chiefly sandstone and greywacke, with coal, ironstone, and limestone. The coal has been worked in several places, in some of which, especially in the lower parts of the parish, it has been found at little more than two fathoms from the surface. Pits have been opened, and are now in operation, at Camlarg, about a mile from the village; and at the extremity of the parish, about five miles distant.

The village, which was a burgh of barony, is pleasantly situated in the vale, sheltered in the rear by hills of various elevation. There are, a library supported by subscription, which has a collection of 800 volumes; and a reading-room, which has also a library of more than 600 volumes, bequeathed to it some years since by a shopkeeper of the village. A penny-post has been established here; and there are some inns for the reception of the numerous visiters whom the interesting scenery of the neighbourhood attracts to the spot, and of the shooting and fishing parties who resort hither during the season. In 1847 an act of parliament was passed for the construction of a railway, about 6 miles in length, from Dalmellington to Smithstown; to be called the Ayrshire and Galloway railway. The woollen manufacture is carried on to a small extent: two mills are in operation, employing a moderate number of hands, in spinning woollen-yarn, which is here manufactured into plaiding, tartans, carpets, blankets, and packing-cloths. Several of the inhabitants, also, are employed in weaving cotton-cloth; and there was formerly an extensive bleachfield, which, since the substitution of cottons and the increased importation of Irish linens, has been discontinued, and, in lieu, a thread-mill substituted on the premises. Fairs are held on Easter Eve, the first Friday after Whitsunday, and on Hallow E'en (all O. S.), chiefly for wool and for hiring servants. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £158, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34, with £10 fees, and a house and garden.

There was formerly a castle near the village, the site of which only is now remaining, the materials having been removed for the erection of a house in the village, from that circumstance called the Castle House. It appears to have been but of small dimensions; it was traditionally styled Dame Helen's Castle, and between it and the village is a mound, once the place for dispensing justice. There was another castle, apparently of larger dimensions, and of greater strength, situated on the projecting side of a deep glen, and called Laght Alpine; nothing, however, but the site remains. A Roman road passed through the whole length of the parish, but it has been destroyed to furnish materials for making dykes; it has been traced through the parish of Dalrymple to its termination at a ford on the river Ayr. Several cairns, also, have been removed for a similar purpose, one of which, on the summit of a hill above the village, was 115 yards in circumference.

DALMENY, a parish, in the county of Linlithgow; including the village of Craigie, and containing 1393 inhabitants, of whom 118 are in the village of Dalmeny, 1¼ mile (S. E.) from Queensferry. This place, in ancient records styled *Dumanie*, is supposed to have derived that name, of Celtic origin, signifying "black heath", from the appearance of the greater portion of its surface at the period. The barony, including the lands and castle of Barnbougle, once belonged to the family of Mowbray, who came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and of whom Philip de Mowbray was lord of Dalmeny in the reign of Alexander II. It remained in the possession of his descendants till the year 1615, when it was sold by Sir Robert Mowbray to Sir Thomas Hamilton, subsequently Earl of Haddington, whose grandson in 1662 disposed of it to Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart., of Carrington, afterwards justice-general of Scotland, and who was ancestor of the Earl of Rosebery, the present proprietor.

The parish is bounded on the north by the Firth of Forth, along which it extends for about four miles, from a rivulet separating it from the parish of Cramond, on the east, to Abercorn on the west. It is about two miles and a half in breadth, and includes the ancient parish of Auldcathie, which was annexed to it in 1618, and is the property of the Earl of Hopetoun; the whole comprising an area of 5850 acres, of which 650 are in Auldcathie. The number of acres under tillage is about 4000; about 1000 are meadow and pasture, and 850 woodland and plantations. The surface is finely undulated, rising in some parts into hills of considerable height, of which the principal are Dundas hill, the Mons, and Craigie hill, having an average elevation of 380 feet above the sea. The view from the summit of Mons hill is almost unrivalled for beauty and extent, commanding a range over sixteen counties, and comprising a rich variety of picturesque and romantic features. The shore of the parish is indented with numerous small bays and inlets; and though in some parts the beach is rendered unsafe, from the quantities of moss carried down by the river, yet it is pleasingly alternated with tracts of white sand, in which a great variety of shells is embedded. The Linmill burn flows into the Firth near the western extremity of the parish, and in its course, falling from a precipitous rock of whinstone, nearly seventy-five feet high, near Springfield, forms a pleasing cascade. The soil of the higher grounds is chiefly clay, improving gradually towards the lower lands into a rich loam, producing abundant crops, in some places almost without manure. The system of agriculture is in a very advanced state, and the lands have been well drained; the crops are oats, barley, and wheat, with turnips and potatoes; the pastures are rich, and a considerable number of sheep and cattle are fed on turnips. In this parish the plantations consist of oak, ash, elm, beech, plane, and fir, of which there are

many trees of long growth. The substrata are limestone, freestone, and whinstone; and on the acclivity of Dundas hill is a range of columnar basalt, about seventy feet in height, at the base of which was formerly a loch, now drained and consisting of a deep bed of moss lying on shell marl, in which oak-trees have been found embedded, in a very perfect state. The freestone is of the finest quality, and has been extensively wrought near Queensferry. Ironstone is also found, and there are some indications of coal, but no attempts have been made to work it.

Dalmeny House, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery, is a noble mansion built by the present earl, and surrounded by an extensive and richly-wooded park, in which are the remains of the ancient castle of Barnbougle, overhanging the Firth. The grounds gradually rise from the shore in beautiful undulations, commanding diversified prospects over the Firth and the adjacent country, and combining much variety of scenery. Her Majesty visited this seat during her stay at Edinburgh in Sept. 1842. *Craigie Hall* stands near the south-eastern extremity of the parish, in the vale of the Almond, and sheltered by rising grounds clothed with stately timber. The river Almond winds through the demesne, and, flowing by the mansion, forms a picturesque cascade, falling perpendicularly from its rocky bed, shortly after which the stream runs beneath a rustic bridge of one arch, forty-eight feet in span, erected in the year 1757, and covered with ivy. Near the cascade is a grotto, in which are a bath, supplied and emptied by sluices from the river; and a saloon. *Dundas*, an elegant modern mansion built in connexion with an ancient baronial castle, is situated on the steep acclivity of a craggy hill, in a picturesque demesne of 1600 acres. The castle is supposed to have been originally erected in the eleventh century, and several additions were made to it in the early part of the fifteenth century, when its proprietor obtained a license from Robert, Duke of Albany, to convert it into a fortress, which license was confirmed by James I., in 1424. Its walls, which are of great thickness, were raised to the height of seventy-five feet; the various rooms are all vaulted, and a circular staircase leads to the roof, which is flat, and defended by a battlement. In the grounds, in front of the castle, is a fountain of singular design, formerly occupying the centre of a quadrangular area inclosed with massive stone walls twelve feet in height. Within these walls were flights of steps, leading to a banquet-room at each of the angles; and the whole is said to have been constructed in 1623, by Sir Walter Dundas, who appropriated to that purpose the funds he had set aside for the purchase of the barony of Barnbougle, in which he was anticipated by the Earl of Haddington. The village of Dalmeny is pleasantly situated on the road to Dundas, and consists of a few cottages built round a green, with the church and manse.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Linlithgow, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £264, with a manse, and a glebe of five acres and a half; patrons, the Earl of Rosebery and the Earl of Hopetoun, alternately. Dalmeny church is ancient, and forms a very elegant specimen of early architecture. The interior is eighty-four feet long, and twenty-five feet wide, with a semicircular chancel, divided from the nave by a deeply-recessed and richly-moulded arch with zigzag ornaments; and the capitals of the columns that support the vaulted roof, are also embellished with sculpture. It was repaired in 1816, and contains 350 sittings. At the entrance is a large stone coffin, formed of one entire stone, and inscribed on the sides and on the lid with hieroglyphic characters. The church of Auldcathie is in ruins. There is a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34, and the interest of £300 bequeathed by Lady Semple in 1723, and vested in the Earl of Rosebery and the minister. The poor receive the rent of lands held by the Earl of Rosebery, producing about £30 a year. James Davidson, Esq., bequeathed £200 to the poor not on the parish list; and such of them as live in that small part of the town of Queensferry which is within this parish, participate in the proceeds of Mr. Meek's bequest of £5000 to the town of Queensferry. About a mile to the west of Barnbougle Castle, on the summit of an eminence, is an ancient cairn called Earl Cairney: it appears to have been originally 500 feet in circumference at the base, and is now twenty-four feet in height. At Springfield were lately discovered a skeleton of large size, and a trench filled with human bones; and near Queensferry, on the lands of Dundas, a brass vessel in which was a pagan idol was found in 1738, but was destroyed by the workmen. Several silver medals of Marcus Antoninus, having on the reverse a figure of Victory; the carved handle of a copper vessel; and part of an earthen urn, have been found near Dundas Castle. The parish gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Rosebery.—See QUEENSFERRY.

DALMUIR and DALMUIR-SHORE, villages, in the parish of OLD KILPATRICK, county of DUMBARTON, the one 2 miles (E. S. E.) and the other 2½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Old Kilpatrick; containing respectively 526 and 187 inhabitants. These places are in the vicinity of the Forth and Clyde canal and the road from Glasgow to Dumbarton, and on the south flows the river Clyde. They each partake in the manufactures of the parish, and there is a quay for domestic traffic, of very ancient date. Among the works are a paper-mill, a bleachfield, and a soda-factory: the last, established by the grandfather of the present Earl of Zetland, stands on the margin of the river, its furnaces and chimneys contrasting remarkably with the surrounding scenery, which is very pleasing. The principal stream of the district, supplied by two lakes, falls here into the Clyde.

DALROSSIE.—See MOY and DALROSSIE.

DALRY, a manufacturing town and parish, in the district of CUNNINGHAME, county of AYR, 5 miles (S. W.) from Beith, and 7 (N. N. E.) from Saltcoats; containing, according to the last census, 4791 inhabitants. This place derives its name, in the Gaelic language signifying the "king's valley", from its situation in the vale of Garnock, which formed part of the royal demesnes. Previously to the year 1608 the town was an inconsiderable village, consisting only of five or six decent houses and a few straggling cottages, and containing scarcely one hundred inhabitants. It owes its origin and increase to the erection of the parish church at this place, towards the commencement of the seventeenth century, when the two ancient churches, becoming dilapidated, were abandoned. The town is beautifully situated on a gentle eminence rising from the right bank of the river Garnock, and between the rivers Rye and Caaf,

which flow into the Garnock above and below the town. It consists principally of five streets, three of which terminate in an open area nearly in the centre. The houses are regularly and well built, and many of them are of handsome appearance; the streets are lighted with gas by subscription of the inhabitants, for which purpose a company was formed, and works erected, in 1834. There are two good bridges of stone across the Garnock, of two and three arches respectively; and bridges of one arch each have been erected over the rivers Rye and Caaf.

The weaving of silk for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley is the principal occupation of the inhabitants of the town, 500 persons being constantly thus engaged; and as they are employed chiefly in the superior description of articles, they have not been subjected to the depression occasioned by the introduction of power-looms, which are not adapted to the finer kinds of work. A great number of females, also, are employed in sewing and embroidering muslins, for the Glasgow and Paisley markets, which are celebrated for Ayrshire needlework; and a mill originally erected for spinning cotton has been enlarged, and converted to the spinning of woollen-yarn for the making of carpets. There is likewise a manufactory for wooden plates, bowls, ladles, and other articles of the kind, the machinery of which is driven by a steam-engine of two-horse power. The town contains numerous handsome shops, amply supplied with every requisite for the supply of the inhabitants and of the neighbourhood. A public library is supported by subscription, and has more than 1000 volumes: a church library, also supported by subscription, in connexion with the parochial school, contains 600 volumes; and there is a library belonging to the congregation of the United Presbyterian Synod. The Ardrossan Farmers' Society hold their annual exhibitions occasionally in the town, and the Ayrshire Agricultural Association meet alternately here and at Kilmarnock. Six fairs are annually held, but one only is of any importance, which takes place on the last day of July, and was formerly one of the most extensive horse-fairs in the west of Scotland; it is chiefly for horses and cattle, but comparatively little business is transacted.

The PARISH is ten miles in length and from three to eight in breadth, and comprises 19,046 acres, of which 12,287 are arable, 6089 pasture and waste, and 670 woodland and plantations. Its surface is pleasingly varied. A rich and fertile valley, along which the river Garnock pursues its winding course, intersects the parish nearly in the centre. On the western side of this valley the grounds rise by a gradual ascent towards the north-west boundary, and terminate in a ridge of hills, the highest of which has an elevation of 1200 feet above the sea. The lands on the eastern side are interspersed with hills of various height, of which Baidland and Caerwinning are the chief, the former having an elevation of 946, and the latter of 634 feet. The river Garnock rises in the parish of Kilbirnie, flows for seven miles through this parish, and after receiving in its course numerous tributary streams, of which the Rye and the Caaf are the principal, falls into the sea at Irvine. The Rye has its source in the parish of Largs, and runs through a deep and richly-wooded dell into this parish. The Caaf rises on the confines of Kilbride and Largs, and forcing its way through a basaltic rock, in which it has worn for itself a passage, enters a deep and rocky glen, where, its course being obstructed by huge blocks of stone, it forms a romantic cascade, falling from a height of twenty-four feet, in one unbroken column about twenty feet in breadth, between two large masses of rock. There are numerous springs of excellent water in the parish, and also some possessing mineral properties, one of which, at Loans Bridge, is a strong chalybeate, and one at Maulside powerfully efficacious in scorbutic affections. The vale of the Garnock is thought to have been anciently an extensive lake, reaching from this place to Johnstone in the county of Renfrew, and of which the lochs of Kilbirnie and Castle-Semple formed a part; a supposition in some degree rendered probable from the number of trees that have been found embedded in the soil of the valley.

The SOIL is generally a thin cold retentive clay, with a portion of rich loam along the banks of the Garnock; in some parts, of more adhesive clay, with a large extent of moss; and in the uplands, of a light and dry quality. The progress of the plough is impeded by vast numbers of boulders, of which, though great quantities have been removed at various times, many still remain. Some of the mosses are of great depth, and in all of them oak, birch, and hazel trees are found prostrate. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, beans, potatoes, and flax: the system of agriculture is in an advanced state, and much waste land has been brought into cultivation. The dairy-farms are extensive and well managed; about 1400 milch-cows are kept, mostly of the Cunninghame breed, and the average quantity of cheese, to the making of which particular attention is paid, exceeds 35,000 stones annually. In general the sheep are of the black-faced Linton breed, with a few of a breed between the Cheviot and Leicestershire. The annual value of real property in the parish is £16,314. The plantations, especially those on the lands of Blair, which have been chiefly formed on steep rocky banks within the last forty or fifty years, are in a very thriving condition, and consist of oak, ash, beech, chesnuts, and willow, and of silver and spruce firs, and larch. Those around the house of Blair contain several fine specimens of luxuriant growth, among which are a Spanish-chesnut tree and some plane-trees; and in the grounds are various kinds of evergreens, including Portugal laurels and rhododendrons of unusual size. The plantations on the lands of Maulside are also remarkably fine. The substrata of the parish comprise sandstone, limestone, and coal, and the hills are mostly claystone-porphyry, greenstone, and basalt; jasper is found in the porphyry, hornstone in the bed of the Caaf, and agate in that of the Rye. In the hill of Baidland, a vein of cannel coal has been discovered of the thickness of six feet, exceedingly inflammable, and, when burnt, emitting a strong sulphureous smell. Coal is wrought in various parts of the parish. Limestone is extensively quarried, not only for the supply of the parish, but for that of the adjoining districts; and there are three lime-kilns, at which great quantities of lime are burnt, and sold at a very moderate price. But more valuable than these minerals is the ironstone discovered since the opening of the Ayr railway, and which is now wrought to a great extent; iron-works have been erected on the estate of Blair, and others are contemplated. The discovery of most valuable strata of clay and blackband-ironstone has increased

the value of property, and infused a spirit of enterprise that was previously altogether unknown here. Blair House is a spacious mansion, situated in a richly-embellished demesne; a handsome residence has been erected at Swinridgemuir, and there is also a good house on the lands of Pitcon. Facility of intercourse is afforded by excellent roads; and the railway from Glasgow to Ayr, Kilmarnock, &c., has a station at Dalry.

For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of W. Blair, Esq.: the minister's stipend is £231. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £24 per annum. Dalry church, erected in 1771, and thoroughly repaired in 1821, is a plain edifice adapted for 870 persons. There are places of worship for the Free Church and United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school affords a good course of education; the master has a salary of £32, with £65 fees, and a house and garden. There are considerable remains of an ancient fortification on the summit of Caerwinning hill, consisting of three concentric circular ramparts of stone, inclosing an area about two acres in extent, and surrounded by a fosse which may still be traced. The walls, about ten feet in thickness, have been nearly destroyed by the removal of the stones, at different periods, for fences and other uses. The Scottish forces are said to have been encamped here previously to the battle of Largs. There were formerly some remains, also, of a square fort on a precipitous rock called Aitnach Craig, on the bank of the Rye; but it has been totally destroyed. An artificial mound near the town, named Courthill, of conical form, and grown over with grass, was once the place for dispensing justice; and various tumuli have been discovered, in some of which were human bones. Four urns containing human bones have been found on the lands of Linn, near the site of an ancient chapel. An urn, also, containing calcined bones and ashes, has been discovered near Blair House.

DALRY, a parish, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 15 miles (N. N. W.) from Castle-Douglas; containing 1215 inhabitants, of whom 574 are in the village of St. John's Clachan. This parish, the name of which, signifying the "Royal Dale", is derived from a level and fertile plain called the Holm, is about fifteen miles in length, and seven miles in breadth, comprising 33,000 acres. Its surface is diversified with hills, of which some are green to their summit, and others are covered with barren heath; the proportion of arable land is very small, nearly four-fifths of the area being pasture. The river Ken, which rises in the northern extremity of the parish, forms the western boundary between it and the parish of Kells, and after a beautifully-winding course, flows through Loch Ken into the river Dee. The smaller streams are the Blackwater, the Earlston, and the Stronriggan, which run through the parish into the Ken; they all abound with trout, and in the Ken are found also pike and salmon. The chief lakes are Lochinvar, Boston, Knocksting, and Knockman, of which Lochinvar, about fifty acres in extent, is the most important; the others are all of very small dimensions, and undistinguished by any features requiring notice. In Lochinvar are the remains of the ancient castle of the Gordons, Knights of Lochinvar, and afterwards Viscounts Kenmure; and near it is a cairn, raised as a trophy on a spot where the first knight killed a wild boar that infested this part of the country. The scenery along the banks of the Ken is enriched with ancient woods of considerable extent, of which the largest is that of Earlston, formerly a hunting-seat of the Earl of Bothwell, and in which are some plantations of stately fir.

The soil on the Holm lands is tolerably fertile, yielding favourable crops of barley, oats, turnips, potatoes, and rye; and the hills and higher lands afford excellent pasture. The system of agriculture is improved; and the surface has been drained, and inclosed with stone dykes of sufficient height to afford shelter to the cattle. Great numbers of sheep and black-cattle are reared in the pastures. In the village is a post-office under that of Castle-Douglas; and facility of communication is maintained by good roads, of which those leading from Kirkcudbright to Ayr and Glasgow, and from Newton-Stewart to Dumfries and Edinburgh, intersect the parish. The annual value of real property in Dalry is £5768. For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is £217. 12., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, William Forbes, Esq., of Callendar. Dalry church, erected in the year 1832, is a neat structure containing 700 sittings: in the churchyard is an aisle of the old church, quite detached from the present building, and which is the burying-place of the Gordon family. There is a place of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church. Two parochial schools, the masters of which have a yearly salary of £25 each, with a house and garden, in addition to fees, are supported by the heritors, and together attended by more than forty children. A grammar school was founded by Dr. Robert Johnson, of London, who endowed it with £1000 for the gratuitous instruction of the children of the parish; it is under the management of two masters, who have salaries of £15 a year each, and is attended by nearly 120 children. The building, erected in 1658, comprises a good dwelling-house and schoolroom, with eight acres of land attached to it. There are remains of ancient buildings on the adjoining farms of Benbreck and Manquhill, supposed to have been the residence of a branch of the Galloway family; and in various parts of the parish are intrenchments for the security of cattle during the times of the border warfare.—See Clachan, St. John's.

DALRYMPLE, a parish, in the district of Kyle, county of Ayr, 5 miles (N. E.) from Maybole, and 6 (S. E.) from Ayr; containing 909 inhabitants. This place derives its name, in the Celtic language signifying "the dale of the crooked water", from the situation of its village on a bend of the river Doon. The barony, which in ancient times was held by a family who took their name from the lands, was, in the reign of David II., divided into two portions, and held by two families named Dalrymple, descended from one common ancestor. In 1371, on the resignation of one of the portionists, John Kennedy of Dunure obtained from Robert II. a charter granting him that half of the barony, and in 1377 another charter, conferring upon him the other half; and the whole continued in the possession of his descendants till 1684, after which the barony passed into the hands of various proprietors. The parish is about seven miles in length, from east to west, and three miles in extreme breadth, and is bounded on the south and west by the river Doon. It comprises 6700 acres,

of which 4200 are arable, 1900 meadow and hill pasture, 500 woodland and plantations, and about 100 water. The surface, with the exception of that part in which the village is situated, is exceedingly uneven, being interspersed with rising grounds and small detached hills of various elevation. Woodland, the most southern height, commands a fine view of the surrounding country, including the isles of Bute and Arran, the Mull of Cantyre, Ailsa Craig, and Ben-Lomond; and from the summit of Kirkmien, the highest of the elevations, the north coast of Ireland may be distinctly seen in fair weather. There are numerous springs in the parish, and several of them possess mineral properties, though one only, on the lands of Barbieston, is a chalybeate of moderate strength.

Of the lakes, the only one of much importance is that of Martinham, which is about a mile and a half in length, and less than a quarter of a mile in breadth; its greatest depth is about twenty-six feet. On a beautifully-wooded island in this lake, are the ruins of an ancient building supposed to have been the mansion-house of the Martinham estate; they are 100 feet long and thirty in breadth, and the walls, which are the chief remains, are thickly overspread with luxuriant ivy. The other lakes are Loch Snipe, Loch Kerse, and Loch Lindston. All of them abound with pike, perch, and eels, and are frequented by wild-duck, teal, widgeon, and other aquatic fowl. From the loch of Martinham, which extends a considerable way into the parish of Coylton, a small burn flows into the river Doon. This river, celebrated by the poet Burns, falls, after a course of about thirty miles, into the Firth of Clyde. Salmon are found in its stream, though in less number since the laying down of stake-nets at its mouth, and some are taken which weigh from ten to twenty pounds: sea and yellow trout, par, eels, and pike are also found in its waters.

The SOIL is principally clay, though alternated with sand, gravel, and loam: the clay is of various kinds, of a red, blue, and whitish hue; the loam is found chiefly near the river and around the lochs. There is very little mossy land. The crops are oats and wheat, barley, bear, potatoes, turnips, beet, and a small quantity of flax for domestic use; the system of agriculture is in an advancing state, and all the more recent improvements have been introduced. There are several large dairy-farms, all of which are well managed; about 4000 stones of cheese are annually produced, of which a considerable part is sent to market, and the remainder sold for the supply of the immediate neighbourhood. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5615. The woods consist of oak, elm, ash, alder, birch, plane, and lime; and the plantations, of larch, spruce, and Scotch firs. In the old gardens at Skeldon are six stately oaks, supposed to be more than 300 years old, and some remarkably fine larches; and in the village are to be seen a sycamore and horse-chesnut tree of extraordinary dimensions. The substrata are limestone, red sandstone, and conglomerate: the limestone occurs in masses not more than a foot in thickness, and of great hardness; the sandstone is of good quality for building, but not extensively worked. Large boulders of trap and granite are scattered over the surface of several of the lands. Coal is found in the upper parts of the parish, and there are two mines, but not at present in operation. The seats are Skeldon and Hollybush, both of them handsome residences seated in richly-planted demesnes.

The village is beautifully situated, and is uniformly and neatly built on lands belonging to the Marquess of Ailsa. A subscription library, a musical society, a curling club, and a club in honour of the poet Burns, have been established here, and are well attended. Several of the inhabitants are occupied in the various trades requisite for the wants of the neighbourhood; and a woollen manufactory, employing about thirty persons, has been erected on the bank of the Doon. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Crown; the minister's stipend is £229. 17., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12. 10. per annum. Dalrymple church, situated near the village, was rebuilt on the foundation of the ancient edifice, in 1764, but in a very insufficient manner. The parochial school affords education to about sixty scholars; the master has a salary of £30, with £25 fees, and £8 in lieu of a house and garden. There are some remains of the ancient castles of Kerse, Skeldon, Barbieston, and others; that of Barbieston was converted into a dwelling-house about fifty or sixty years since. Part of a Roman road, supposed to be that from Solway Firth to the Firth of Clyde, may be traced through this parish into that of Ayr. A tripod of Roman bronze was found in Lindston loch, near the line of this road, about half a century since; and a flagon of earthenware of Roman workmanship was found at Perclewan, on the same line of road, in 1833. On the road from Ayr to Maybole are three ancient circular forts, situated on an elevated ridge, and all surrounded with trenches, in which human bones and the horns of deer have been discovered. A stone coffin, containing a skeleton of large stature, was dug up in cutting through a hillock of gravel to form a new approach to Skeldon House; and in the meadows of Barbieston, not far from the same spot, were several cairns, on the removal of which, human bones, heads of pikes, and spears were found. In a grave in the churchyard, several silver coins of James I. were found a few years since; and silver coins of Edward I. and Edward III. were discovered by the plough, in a field near the village, in 1835. The poet Burns, alternately with his brother, attended the parochial school of Dalrymple.

DALSERF, a parish, in the Middle ward of the county of LANARK; including the villages of Millheugh, Larkhall, and Rosebank, and containing 3205 inhabitants, of whom 112 are in the village of Dalserf, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from Hamilton. This place has been supposed to derive its name from the Gaelic *Dal*, signifying "a holm" or "flat field", and *Sarf*, "a serpent", making together the term "the field of serpents". The parish was anciently called Machanshire, but assumed the name of Dalserf, as is generally thought, about the time of the Reformation, through the removal of the church from the former site, at Chapelburn, to a new site on the banks of the Clyde. It was originally an appendage and chapelry to Cadzow, now Hamilton, parish, and during a long period was the property of the crown. The celebrated family of the Cumyns had for some time possession of it; but it reverted to the crown in the reign of Baliol, and in 1312 Robert Bruce made a grant of it to Sir Walter, son of Gilbert, ancestor of the Hamilton family, who have retained the principal estates in the parish to the present time. In the fourteenth century the district was made a barony, called the barony of

Machane or Machanshire. The Hamiltons prominently appear in Scottish history; they warmly espoused the cause of Mary, Queen of Scots, and several of them were engaged in her wars, and afterwards suffered severely for the part they had taken in them.

The PARISH is six miles and a half in extreme length, and varies in breadth from two miles to four and a half, containing 7219 acres. It is bounded on the east and north-east by the river Clyde, and on the west and the south-west by the Avon and the Cander respectively. In the centre of the parish the surface is tolerably level; but on the east towards the Clyde, and on the west towards the Avon, the fall is considerable, and in many places somewhat abrupt: the slope towards the north is continuous, and far more gradual than the falls on the eastern and western sides. The view on the north and north-west is terminated by the Campsie hills and the mountains of Dumbartonshire and Argyllshire; the view on the south is bounded by Tinto, of which, with its circumjacent scenery, a very fine prospect may be had from the high lands in this parish. Large numbers of pheasants and woodcocks, and some black-cocks, are to be seen here; and at the close of autumn, many flocks of plovers from the moorlands visit the wheat-fields. The chief rivers are the Clyde and the Avon; the Cander, which is the next in size, falls into the Avon, and gives the name of the district of Cander to that part of the parish inclosed by it, where there are some superior farms. Numerous burns rise in the parish, and breaking forth from the high ridge on the western side of the river Clyde, dash in many places with great impetuosity over the abrupt sandstone rocks, making several beautiful cascades. After this they run on till they fall into the Clyde river. The ravines formed by these waterfalls, which are swollen in some parts of the year and frequently dry in others, are clothed with foliage, and stretching across the country obliquely to the two great rivers, diversify the scenery, and add considerably to the striking views on the Clyde. The river Avon, also, has clusters of verdant knolls and many clumps of rich plantation on its precipitous sides. The principal streams contain salmon, trout, salmon-fry, and par, which, however, bear at present no proportion to their former numbers, owing to the machinery erected on the banks of the Clyde, from which the residuum of chemical and dyeing operations runs into the waters; the drainage of lime manure from contiguous lands; and other causes.

The SOIL varies considerably throughout the parish. The low ground in the neighbourhood of the rivers is mostly rich alluvial deposit, consisting chiefly of sand and mud of great depth, resting upon a subsoil of sand and gravel. In the higher lands near the Glasgow and Carlisle road, and above the village of Dalserf, which stands about 120 feet above the level of the sea, the soil is a strong heavy clay, lying upon a compact tenacious subsoil of till. In some places are strips of sandy earth; and in others, especially near the Avon, the grounds are chiefly loam. The southern part contains a few acres of moss; but, with this exception, the whole parish is cultivated. The chief crops are wheat and oats, the soil in general not being considered suited to green crops, though in some parts very good potatoes, turnips, carrots, and beet-root are produced. Great attention is paid to dairy-farming; the cows are chiefly of the Ayrshire breed, and about 500 are kept. Much competition exists in the improvement of every description of live stock, for which premiums have been awarded to some of the farmers by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. The cultivation of orchards also forms an important part of the rural occupations, the parish being situated in about the centre of the great range of fruit plantations in Clydesdale. A few acres of fruit-trees are cultivated on the banks of the Avon; but the chief plantations are near the Clyde, among the acclivities overlooking the river, which are too abrupt and rugged to admit the approach of the plough. Apples, pears, and plums of every kind grow luxuriantly, the plum range, however, only extending a distance of three or four miles along the river. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7704. The rocks consist of sandstone and freestone, of the latter of which several excellent quarries are wrought. Large quantities of coal, also, are obtained in every direction, the district forming a part of the great coal basin stretching from near Glasgow in the north, for a distance of about thirty miles, to the water of Douglas in the south. The produce of the collieries, some years ago, was about 16,000 tons annually, but it is now much more considerable.

The chief mansions are Dalserf, Millburn, and Broomhill, all of which are respectable structures, standing in the midst of beautiful scenery. The villages are considerable, and together contain about two-thirds of the population of the parish. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of cotton, the weaving of which is superintended by agents employed by Glasgow firms; and many females are occupied in the manufacture of lace, for the houses at Hamilton. Among the roads that intersect the parish are, one from Glasgow to Carlisle, another from Glasgow to Lanark, and a third from Edinburgh to Ayr, which crosses the river Clyde at Garion Bridge. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Hamilton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend averages about £264, and the Duke of Hamilton is patron: there is an old manse, with a glebe worth £37. 10. per annum. Dalserf church, which is beautifully though somewhat inconveniently situated on the bank of the Clyde, was built in 1655, and repaired in 1721; it contains 550 sittings. There are two parochial schools, one of which is in the village of Dalserf, and the other at Larkhall; the classics, mathematics, French, with all the usual branches of education, are taught, and the master of the Dalserf school has a salary of £34, with a house and garden. A good subscription library has been established at Larkhall, and another at Dalserf with 120 volumes. The chief relics of antiquity are two tumuli, in one of which, situated at Dalpatrick, some workmen a few years ago found a stone coffin, about two feet and a half long and a foot and a half wide, in which was deposited an urn containing a human jaw with the teeth, and other bones. Another urn was also found, of very superior materials and construction, near which was a lamp of baked clay. The remains of mounds with fortifications, and cairns, may still be faintly traced; and some years ago an earthen pot was dug up at Millheugh, containing coins of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. There are several chalybeate springs, and one or two springs impregnated with sulphur.

DALSHOLM, a village, in the parish of NEW KILPATRICK, county of DUMBARTON; containing 111 inhabitants.

DALSWINTON, a village, in the parish of KIRKMAHOE, county of DUMFRIES, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Dumfries; containing 94 inhabitants. It is situated in the western part of the parish, and though a small, is an improving village, of recent origin. Here stood the ancient castle of Dalswinton, long the chief seat of the family of Cumming, and on the site of which an elegant and commodious mansion was erected by the late Patrick Miller, Esq., to whose taste and judgment the neighbourhood is indebted for its rapid improvement. Mr. Miller, about the year 1780, introduced the culture of the Swedish turnip. It was first sown by him on his estate at Dalswinton, and propagated from his original plants through the Lothians and elsewhere; and to his example is owing the successful cultivation of this valuable esculent throughout the empire. The first application of the steam-engine to the purposes of navigation, was made by Mr. Miller in 1788, on a piece of water in his own grounds here. A vessel twenty-five feet long and seven broad, with two wheels, and propelled by a small engine constructed by Mr. Symington, was employed for the purpose; and the success of the experiment led to the well-known exhibition, under the same auspices, of a full-sized vessel, on the Forth and Clyde canal, in the following year. The fine estate of Dalswinton is now in the possession of Captain Miller, son of this gentleman, and formerly M.P. for the county.

DALTON, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES; containing 658 inhabitants, of whom 54 are in the village, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Ecclesfechan. The name is derived from the Anglo-Saxon term *Dal-ton*, or *Dal-dun*, signifying "the fort in the dale", and appears to have been applied on account of a fort in the immediate neighbourhood of the village of Dalton, at which village baronial courts were held in ancient times. The parish is seven miles long from north to south, and three broad, and contains 6753 acres. It is bounded on the north-east by the river Annan, in which great quantities of salmon, grilse, sea-trout, and whiting are taken, though they are far from being so numerous as formerly, in consequence of stake-nets having been placed at the mouth of the river, in the Solway Firth. There is much variety of hill and dale in the parish, and extensive views are obtained from the more elevated situations: on the south are seen the Solway Firth, studded with vessels, and, in the distance, the Cumberland hills. The soil to a great extent is alluvial, consisting chiefly of gravel and sand, spread over the lowlands, and formed into ranges and groups of little hills. In the higher lands the soil is mainly composed of the waste and debris of the transition rocks, but is tolerably fertile, and the transported soil on the banks of the river is exceedingly productive. The whole is cultivated, with the exception of 600 acres which are waste or pasture, and 517 acres in wood; all kinds of crops are raised, and the improved system of husbandry is adopted, though varied by different farmers in the rotation of crops. The cattle are of the black Galloway breed, and the few sheep that are reared consist of Cheviots and Leicesters. The produce of the soil is usually sent to Annan, seven miles distant, where is a weekly market. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4031. The chief mansion is that of Dormont, an elegant and commodious structure built in the year 1823, situated on the bank of the Annan, and ornamented with beautiful grounds and plantations. Another mansion, that of Rammerscales, occupies a romantic site upon a hilly range, surrounded with overhanging wood, and commanding the whole vale of Annan. A third house, called Kirkwood, and which, like both of the preceding, is of modern erection, is also entitled to notice. The principal village is Dalton, the communication of which with the nearest market-towns is convenient, not only by the parish roads, but by the great turnpike-road from Carlisle to Portpatrick, which passes through the south end of the parish.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; patron, David Sandeman, Esq. The stipend of the minister is £171. 12., and there is a manse, with a glebe of ten acres, valued at £10 per annum. Dalton church, situated in the village, was built in 1704, and will accommodate 300 persons. In the churchyard is a handsome sepulchral monument to the Rosses of Halkhead, in the county of Renfrew, who were resident in the parish for a considerable period. There is a parochial school, at which French, the classics, and practical mathematics, with the usual branches of education, are taught; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and about £20 fees. The only relics of antiquity are, the ruins of a castle at Holmains, formerly the residence of the Carruthers; and a camp of circular form on the Almagill hills, now named Range Castle. The latter stands upon a transition rock of greywacke, and is a beautiful specimen of this class of military works; its diameter is 102 yards, and the fosse which encompasses it is nine feet deep, and twenty-seven broad. The late Sir Andrew Halliday, physician to the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., was a native of the parish.

DALVAIT, a village, in the parish of BONHILL, county of DUMBARTON; containing 71 inhabitants.

DALZIEL, a parish, in the Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 2½ miles (E. N. E.) from Hamilton; containing, with the villages of Motherwell and Windmill-Hill, 1457 inhabitants. The parish of Dalziel is by some writers supposed to have derived that appellation, signifying "the white meadow", from the peculiar appearance of the lands before they were brought into cultivation. It is said to have given name to the family upon whom the barony of Dalziel was bestowed at a period which cannot now be accurately determined. In 1365, Sir Robert Dalzell obtained a grant of the barony of Selkirk from David Bruce, whose firm adherent he had been in his troubles, and to whom he manifested the truest loyalty during the king's captivity in England. He appears to have subsequently incurred the displeasure of his sovereign, and the estate of Dalziel was given to the family of Sandilands, or, as some say, that of Fleming. By the marriage, however, of a member of the new family to the heir-male of Sir Robert Dalzell, the estate returned to the original proprietors, and continued in their sole possession until the death of an owner who left two daughters. One of these conveyed her share by marriage to the nearest heir of the family, and eventually the whole estate was once more held by the Dalzells, till a branch of the Hamilton family came in the place of these ancient owners.

The PARISH is bounded on the north and west by the river Calder, and on the south-west by the river Clyde. It is about four miles in length and three in breadth, comprising an area of about 2880 acres, of which about one-tenth is pasture, 520 acres woodland and plantations, and the remainder arable. The surface rises gradually from the Clyde and the Calder towards the centre, where it forms a flat ridge, averaging 200 feet in elevation above the sea; and the parish is diversified with several glens of romantic appearance, one of which, called Dalziel glen, is about two miles in length. The river Clyde is subject to great inundations, to prevent which an embankment has been constructed. The Calder is here about sixty feet in breadth; it takes its rise in the neighbouring parish of Shotts, and falls into the Clyde near the extremity of this parish. The Dalziel burn has its source in the parish of Cambusnethan, and, flowing through the glen of Dalziel, falls into the Clyde. In general the SOIL is a stiff clay, but on the banks of the rivers a rich loam; the crops are oats, wheat, beans, and peas. There are several large dairy-farms; the cows are chiefly of the Ayrshire breed, and a few horses and sheep are reared. On the banks of the Clyde are some orchards, the principal of which produces on an average about £600 per annum; an improved method of pruning has been introduced with success, and great attention is paid to the cultivation of the trees. The plantations consist of fir, larch, oak, ash, elm, lime, and plane; a fine avenue nearly a mile in length extends along the banks of the Clyde, and near the mansion-house of Dalziel is a venerable oak, measuring twenty-one feet in girth at a distance of nearly five feet from the ground. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4983.

The substratum of the lands is principally clay-slate, interspersed with freestone of various quality, among which is found a seam of flagstone. A quarry of hard-grained freestone has been opened near Windmill-Hill, which is wrought into mantel-pieces, and is susceptible of a high polish; and near the village of Craigneuk is a valuable quarry of flagstone, the stone of a reddish colour, and varying from one-quarter of an inch to five inches in thickness. Coal abounds in the parish, which is situated nearly in the centre of the coal district of the Clyde; the only mine in operation is near Coursington. Dalziel House, erected in 1649 by an ancestor of the present proprietor, is beautifully situated on the north side of the Dalziel burn, and in the most picturesque part of the romantic glen to which that stream gives name. The building has all the character of an ancient baronial residence, and attached to it is a tower about fifty feet high, the walls of which are eight feet thick; the several apartments are commodious, and in the dining-room are numerous family portraits, including portraits of Sir John Hamilton, of Orbiston, and Lord Westhall, one of the senators of the College of Justice. There is a small foundry for the manufacture of spades, in which about fifteen persons are employed. Means of communication with the neighbouring market-towns are afforded by good roads, among which is one from Glasgow to Lanark; the Wishaw and Coltness railway passes for nearly three miles through the parish, and is joined at Motherwell by the Clydesdale Junction railway. Both the lines of railway are in connexion with the great Caledonian company.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of J. G. C. Hamilton, Esq. The minister's stipend is £155. 11., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £50 per annum. Dalziel church, dedicated to St. Patrick, was in the twelfth century granted with its revenues to the abbey of Paisley, and subsequently to the dean and chapter of Glasgow, in whose possession it continued to the Reformation. The ancient building, which was of the same date as the cathedral of Glasgow, was taken down about ten years after the erection of the present church, which was built in 1789, and is a neat cruciform structure. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school affords a good education; the master has a salary of £34, with £18 fees, and a house and garden.

The western branch of the Roman Watling-street entered this parish at Meadowhead, and passed through it in a direction from east to west. Till within the last twenty or thirty years a considerable portion of it remained, in a high state of preservation; but it has been obliterated by the construction of the modern road from Glasgow to Lanark, and no trace of it can be at present discerned. Near the north-west boundary of the parish is a very ancient bridge over the river Calder, still called the Roman bridge; it consists of a single arch of great height, is about twelve feet in breadth, and without parapets. This bridge is supposed to have formed a continuation of the Roman road into the parish of Bothwell. Close to it was a Roman camp, which has for many years been destroyed; and nearly in the centre of the parish, on the steep bank of the river Clyde, are the remains of another, of which portions of the ancient fosses may still be traced. On the site of this camp, about a century since, the proprietor erected a summer-house, round which he formed terrace-walks and plantations, and from the summit of which a fine panoramic view of the surrounding country is obtained, combining many of the most interesting features of Scottish scenery. Near the site of Nisbet House, is one of the stones at which the ancient barons dispensed justice to their vassals; it is of heptagonal form, and one of the faces is ornamented with the representation of a sword. There were formerly two others in the parish, near the site of the Roman road; they have both been removed.

DAMHEAD, or JAMETSON, in the county of DUMBARTON.—See JAMETSON.

DAMHEAD, a village, in the parish of ARNGASK, counties of FIFE, KINROSS, and PERTH, 5 miles (S. W.) from Abernethy; containing 138 inhabitants, of whom 56 are in the Fifeshire, 24 in the Kinross-shire, and 58 in the Perthshire, portion. This village is situated in the central part of the parish, and in the vale through which the great north road passes, leading from Edinburgh to Aberdeen by way of Perth. A sub-post-office was established here in 1838, in connexion with the post-offices of Kinross and Bridge-of-Earn.

DANESHALT, county FIFE.—See DUNSHELT.

DARGIE, a hamlet, in the parish of LIFF, county of PERTH, 3 miles (W.) from Dundee; containing 32 inhabitants. It is in that portion of the parish which formed the ancient parish of Invergowrie, now united, with Benvie, to Liff; and is about a mile west-by-south of Invergowrie church.

DARLINGSHAUGH, a village, in the late quoad sacra parish of LADHOPE, parish of MELROSE, county of ROXBURGH, 4 miles (W.) from Melrose; containing 1116 inhabitants. This village is beautifully situated on the Gala water, and, though within the parish of Melrose, may be regarded as an appendage to Galashields, in the manufactures of which a considerable number of the population is employed. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Edinburgh and Hawick railway. A school-house has been built by the heritors.

DARNICK, a village, in the parish and district of MELROSE, county of ROXBURGH, 1 mile (W. by N.) from Melrose; containing 280 inhabitants. It is pleasantly seated in the vale of Melrose, and the population is chiefly employed in agriculture. The Edinburgh and Hawick railway passes here. A school-house has been built by the heritors for the instruction of the poorer children.

DARVEL, a village, in the parish of LOUDOUN, district of CUNNINGHAME, county of AYR, 1½ mile (E.) from Newmilns; containing 1362 inhabitants. This is a considerable place, and it would seem that several lands here formerly belonged to the Knights Templars, as many of them still bear the name of Temple, and do not hold of any superior, not even of the crown. A large part of the population is engaged in hand-loom weaving, the children assisting in the minor branches of the manufacture. The Reformed Presbyterians have a place of worship; and there is a school partly supported by the noble family of Hastings, and the master of which is allowed a dwelling-house and garden. Near the village is a place called Glen Chapel, but there remains no vestige of a religious edifice; and in the vicinity are the ruins of an ancient castle.

DAVID, ST., a village and sea-port, in the parish of DALGETY, district of DUNFERMLINE, county of FIFE, 1 mile (E. N. E.) from North Queensferry; containing 155 inhabitants. This little sea-port, which is situated on the Firth of Forth, owes its origin to the Fordel collieries, in the parish, belonging to Admiral Sir P. H. Durham, G.C.B., by whom great improvements were made in it, for the more expeditious and convenient shipping of the coal so largely obtained. The harbour, which, from what remains of the original works, seems to have been badly constructed, was improved by the proprietor at an expense of £2000, and now affords safe anchorage to ships of 500 tons' burthen, which may load and deliver their cargoes on the beach. There are extensive salt-works: the salt water, at flood-tides, is forced by a steam-engine into a capacious reservoir, whence, after depositing its residuum of sand, it is conveyed in a purified state into large pans, producing annually about 30,000 bushels of salt. The Fordel collieries are now closed.

DAVID, ST., a hamlet, in the parish of MADERTY, county of PERTH; containing 65 inhabitants.

DAVIDSON'S-MAINS, a village, in the parish of CRAMOND, county of EDINBURGH, 2½ miles (N. N. W.) from Edinburgh; containing 470 inhabitants. This place, also called Muttonhole, is situated on the road from Edinburgh to Cramond; and in its vicinity is Muirhouse, the seat of Dr. Davidson, who allows the teacher of a school a salary of ten guineas per annum.

DAVIOT, a parish, in the district of GARIOCH, county of ABERDEEN, 4 miles (N. W.) from Old Meldrum; containing 643 inhabitants. This parish is supposed to derive its name from the Gaelic term *dabhoch*, which signifies a piece of land sufficient for the pasture of a certain number of cows. Its length is about three miles, and the average breadth two; but it was augmented ecclesiastically by act of assembly at the close of the seventeenth century, by the annexation of parts of the parishes of Fyvie and Chapel of Garioch, and, including this addition, it covers about eight square miles. The civil parish comprises 5250 acres, of which the whole is in tillage, with the exception of a few acres in wood, and a little moss. Its surface is agreeably diversified by a ridge of gentle undulations, passing through the centre, from north to south, and accompanied on each side by a ridge of inferior elevation, also slightly undulated. The soil exhibits several varieties; that on the higher grounds is thin and gravelly, and on the descent a rich loamy earth rests on a clayey subsoil, while the lower parts are to a considerable extent covered with a shallow peaty soil, incumbent on a bluish clay. The several sorts of grain, with the exception of wheat, are raised, of good quality; but the soil is best adapted to oats, and various kinds of them are cultivated, especially those denominated Scotch barley and the early Angus. Green crops of all descriptions likewise grow luxuriantly. Very few sheep are reared, but much attention is paid to cattle, in consequence of the facilities afforded by steam navigation for sending them to the London market: the breed was formerly the Aberdeenshire, but a great improvement has been made of late years, by crossing this with the short-horned. A seven years' rotation is generally practised, and other modern usages of husbandry have been introduced; much waste land has been drained and cultivated, and there is now very little waste remaining. The annual value of real property in the parish of Daviot is £3250.

The substrata comprise whinstone and inferior granite, and ironstone exists in considerable quantities, but the distance from coal-mines renders the working of it impracticable. The plantations consist chiefly of Scotch fir and larch, which, however, rarely attain to a great size, manifesting symptoms of decay at about the age of forty years. Beech, elm, and ash are in some parts interspersed with the fir; trees of this description appear to be better suited to the soil, and grow in some places in a very thriving manner, especially around the mansion of Glack. Besides this residence there is a handsome mansion in the parish on the estate of Fingask, built in 1834. The inhabitants are engaged in husbandry, with the exception of a very small number who work at a manufactory for carding and spinning wool, which was some time since established here by an enterprising individual to whom the board for the encouragement of manufactures granted a premium for his exertions. There is considerable facility of communication: a road runs past the church from north to south, and in the latter direction forms two branches, one leading to Old Meldrum, and the other to Inverury five miles distant. A turnpike-road, also, traversing the east and north sides of the parish, was formed in 1835, to connect the east and west branches of the great north road from Aberdeen to Inverness; it runs from Old Meldrum to Sheelagreen, in the parish of Culsamond. Another road was finished in 1839, on which a coach travels daily between Aberdeen and Huntly.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Crown. The minister's stipend is £159, of which about a sixth is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum. Daviot was formerly a prebend in the diocese of Aberdeen, and is said to have been assigned to the bishop as an alms-gift by Malcolm Canmore; the present church was built in 1798, and accommodates 400 persons. The parochial school affords instruction in the classics, mathematics, and book-keeping, in addition to the elementary branches: the master has a salary of £30, with a house, and £20 fees; he also shares in the Dick bequest. The principal relic of antiquity is a Druidical temple in fine preservation, on the lands of Mounie, near the church. A battle-axe was dug up in 1833, supposed to have been used at the battle of Harlaw, fought in 1411, in the adjoining parish of Chapel of Garioch; and some years since, a silver coin of the reign of Elizabeth, a little larger than a shilling, was found in a garden, on the site of the old manse.

DAVIOT and DUNLICHTY, a parish, chiefly in the county of Inverness, and partly in that of Nairn, 5 miles (S. E.) from Inverness; containing 1681 inhabitants. These two ancient parishes were united about the year 1618: the former received its appellation, as is supposed, from David, Earl of Crawfurd, who built a fort here; and the latter, which is by far the larger division, derives its name from the *dun-le-catti*, or "hill of the Catti", which bisects the territory formerly held by the Catti, whose descendants now possess nearly the whole lands. At Tordarroch, in the district of Dunlichty, the Earl of Moray caused 200 men of the clan Chattan to be hanged in a barn in one day, about the year 1532, for various acts of spoliation committed in his territory. They had been captured by stratagem, the earl having assembled them under pretence of holding a feudal court; and to each, while being led to the gallows, pardon was offered upon condition of their betraying Hector Mackintosh, under whose command they had acted. The greater part of Drummossie moor, where the celebrated and decisive battle of Culloden was fought on the 16th of April, 1746, is situated in this parish, as well as the spot on which the prince stood during the engagement: the prince afterwards, with a few friends, crossed the river Nairn above the Mains of Daviot, and passing by Tordarroch, advanced to Gorthleck in Stratherrick.

The parish of Daviot and Dunlichty, the boundary line of which is very irregular, stretches along each side of the river Nairn, from north-east to south-west, for about twenty-five miles, and varies in breadth from one and a half to four or five miles. It comprises about 4000 acres under cultivation, 1500 natural pasture, 830 of natural wood, and above 2270 of plantations. The surface is for the most part wild and dreary. It consists principally of the valley of Strathnairn, extending from Wester Aberchalder on the south-west to the bridge of Daviot on the Highland road, where the vale contracts itself almost to a point, and terminates in a steep narrow glen. The hills on the south-eastern boundary are a continued chain, forming the northern range of the Munadh-Leagh mountains, and attaining an elevation of from 1000 to 2000 feet above the level of the sea. On the west and north-west the boundary consists of an abrupt ridge 1500 feet high, containing a series of lakes, some of them celebrated for their delicious trout; while on the north and north-eastern limit is the sandstone ridge called Drimmashie or Drummossie moor, at the eastern end of which the battle of Culloden was fought. The scenery is generally uninteresting, though occasionally romantic; the mountains are either bare rock, or covered with coarse grass, and the lower grounds are to a considerable extent mossy tracts, shaded by sombre woods and plantations. The stream of the Nairn, however, introduces some variety, and in its course to the town of Nairn, where it falls into the Moray Firth, after a course of thirty-six miles from its source at Cairn-Gregor, in the south-west part of Dunlichty, renders the aspect of the country in many places agreeable and interesting.

The soil exhibits several varieties, being in some parts light and sandy, in others wet and spongy, with a clayey bottom; and frequently black mossy earth is to be seen, with different admixtures and modifications. The crops which succeed best are oats and barley; but since the recent improvements in husbandry, comprising draining on an extensive scale, liming, inclosing, and the rotation system of cropping, wheat of good quality has been grown, and the agricultural character of the parish has attained a respectable footing. Many earthen embankments have been raised along the river, as a security against floods, which have sometimes done much damage to the lands. The rock in the hills bounding the valley consists chiefly of grey gneiss, and large blocks of white granite are found loose upon the tops and sides of most of them: conglomerate, red and grey granite, and limestone are also to be seen in the parish. A bed of marl, which has been successfully used as manure, was lately discovered on the south bank of Loch Bunachton, about seven feet below the surface, and having a depth of from five to six feet. The old plantations are of common Scotch fir, with a few larches, and cover about 1020 acres; there are others of Scotch fir, larch, ash, oak, and beech. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5288. The seats are, Daviot, a commodious modern structure; the house of Farr, which has lately received some elegant additions; and Aberarder, also a modern mansion. The road from Edinburgh to Inverness passes through the parish, and with the latter town the inhabitants carry on their chief traffic.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Inverness, synod of Moray, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and Earl Cawdor: the minister's stipend is £187, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum. There are two churches, about seven miles distant from each other, in which public worship is usually performed alternately. The church at Daviot is about four miles from the eastern, and that at Dunlichty twelve miles from the western, boundary: the former, with seats for 500 persons, was built in 1826, at a cost of nearly £1000; and the latter, containing seats for 300 persons, was built in 1759, and repaired in 1826. There are also an episcopal chapel, and a place of worship for members of the Free Church. A parochial school is situated in each of the districts, and affords instruction in the ordinary branches; the salary of each master is £25, with £11 and £9 fees respectively. The poor receive the interest of £400 left by William Mac-

gillivray in 1833. Near the mansion of Daviot, is the ruin of a seat which appears to have been originally of great strength; and there are remains of Druidical temples in several places.

DEAN, formerly a quoad sacra parish, partly in the parish of CORSTORPHINE, but chiefly in that of ST. CUTHBERT, EDINBURGH, county of EDINBURGH; containing 2262 inhabitants, of whom 108 are in Corstorphine, and 2154 in St. Cuthbert's. This place, now somewhat decayed, is situated on the north bank of the Water of Leith, and forms a western suburb of the city of Edinburgh, from which it is distant about three-quarters of a mile. The village stands on the Edinburgh and Queensferry road, on both sides of which it once stood. In its vicinity is Dean bridge, a superb and stupendous structure, thrown over the ravine of the Water of Leith, and having four arches, each ninety feet in span, and of corresponding height from the stream; it was completed in 1831, and from it is presented one of the finest views in the neighbourhood of the city. Dean House here, is a venerable mansion surrounded with fine old trees, which failed not to attract the notice of Sir Walter Scott. The parish was in the presbytery of Edinburgh, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Dean church, erected in 1836, and intended chiefly for the inhabitants of the village of Water-of-Leith, and the surrounding population, is in the later English style, and contains 1030 sittings, of which thirty are free: the stipend of the minister is £80, arising from seat-rents and collections. There are also an episcopal chapel, and a place of worship for members of the Free Church.

DEAN, a village, in the parish of WILTON, district of HAWICK, county of ROXBURGH, 1 mile (W.) from Hawick; containing 129 inhabitants. It is seated in the southern part of the parish, and on a small stream, a tributary to the river Teviot, which latter bounds the parish on the south-east.

DEANBURNHAUGH, a village, in the parish of ROBERTON, county of ROXBURGH, 8 miles (W. by S.) from Hawick; containing 86 inhabitants. This place is of very recent origin; it is pleasantly situated on the road from Eskdalemuir to Hawick, and on the west side of the Borthwick water. The surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified.

DEANSTON, formerly a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of KILMADOCK, county of PERTH; including the hamlet of Murdochston, and containing 1050 inhabitants, of whom 982 are in the village of Deanston, 1 mile (W.) from Doune. This place appears to have originated in the establishment of some cotton-works on the south bank of the Teith, for which that copious and powerful stream afforded ample advantages, and in the consequent erection of a spacious village for the residence of the men employed in the concern. The village, which consists of one wide street parallel to the river, is regularly built: the houses are two stories high, with attics; they are roofed with slate, and whitewashed, having a cleanly and cheerful aspect, and attached to each of them is a neat garden. The works were established about the year 1786, by Messrs. Buchanan, of Carston, brothers, the eldest of whom was the first agent of Sir Richard Arkwright in Glasgow for the sale of cotton-twist; and under his superintendence the works soon rose into importance for the spinning of yarn, equal to the finest which has since been produced at Manchester. In 1793 the works became the property of Mr. Flounders, of the county of York, and subsequently of James Finlay and Co., of Glasgow, under whom they were remodelled by Mr. Smith (the well-known agriculturist), a nephew of Mr. Buchanan; and in 1822 the company made arrangements with the neighbouring proprietors, and obtained an additional quantity of water-power. These extensive works are at present driven by four water-wheels, of eighty-horse power each, and afford employment to 800 persons; the whole of the establishment is lighted with gas, and thoroughly ventilated. Attached is a schoolroom, erected by the company, by whom a master is kept to instruct the children employed in the factory, who attend the school for three hours daily. Midway between Deanston and Doune, the Teith is crossed by a substantial bridge, upwards of two centuries old, from which one of the finest views in this part of the country may be obtained.

DEE, BRIDGE OF, a village, in the parish of BALMAGHIE, stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 3 miles (S. W.) from Castle-Douglas; containing 243 inhabitants. It derives its name from a bridge over the Dee, which river bounds the parish on the east, and separates it from the parish of Kelton. The lands in the neighbourhood are the property of the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge.

DEER, NEW, a parish, in the district of DEER, county of ABERDEEN, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Cuminestown; containing, with the village of Kirktown of New Deer, 3756 inhabitants. This parish originally formed a part of Old Deer, and was separated from it about the beginning of the seventeenth century; it was at first termed Auchreddy, from the land on which the church is built, and this name is engraved on the communion-plate, with the date 1694. The remains of castles and various tumuli prove that it was once the scene of military operations. Edward, brother to Robert Bruce, is said to have encamped after the battle of Inverury on a large moor about a mile westward of the village, and thence to have gone in pursuit of the Cumyns to Aikey-Brae, near Old Deer, on which spot a fair has long been kept in commemoration of a battle fought between them. The old castle of Fedderate, at present in ruins, is believed to have been the retreat of some followers of James II., who, being driven from Fyvie Castle, which they had taken after the battle of Killiecrankie, sought a refuge in this fortress, whence they were expelled by King William's troops.

The PARISH, which is one of the largest in the county, is upwards of fourteen miles long, and upwards of eight miles and a half broad, containing 29,020 acres. With the exception of Mormond hill, it is the highest ground in Buchan, its elevation being from 200 to 300 feet above the sea. On a fine day, the spire of Peterhead church, about eighteen miles to the east, may be seen from the hill of Culsh; and in a western direction, Bennachie, which is nearly twenty-eight miles distant, the Foudland hills, the Binhill near Cullen, with the Knock Hill, Benrinnes, and others, are distinctly visible. The surface is in general flat, and the elevation of the land renders the climate cold, the operations of husbandry being frequently delayed by the snow remaining on the ground. Three branch streams rise in the northern quarter of the parish, one of which flows eastward, passing Old Deer, and falling into the river Ugie;

another, running in a western direction, forms a confluence with a stream that falls into the Doveron, while the third, flowing towards the south-west, joins the Ythan near Gight. The SOIL is light, and rests partly on a subsoil of coarse clay, in other places on granite, but chiefly on a bed from six inches to two feet thick, altogether rocky and impervious, and holding the water that falls upon the land till evaporated by the heat of the sun. Almost the whole of the parish is arable, and the chief grain cultivated is oats; potatoes and hay are grown in large quantities, as are also turnips. The number of acres under tillage is 18,183; 1957 are in pasture, 3587 heath, 4164 moss and moor, and 825 acres occupied by wood. The system of cultivation differs in the several parts of the parish, a five years' rotation of crops being adopted in some places, and in others a seven years' course. The Buchan breed of cattle is much esteemed, especially when crossed by the Tees-water. Considerable improvements have been made by several of the large farmers, chiefly by reclaiming extensive tracts of wet ground; great improvements have been made by Mr. Gordon of Nethermuir, and the farm-houses, though still in some parts indifferent, are much better than formerly. The rocks consist of coarse granite and inferior limestone, which latter the farmers excavate for themselves, and burn into lime for the purposes of building or of agriculture. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,905. The village, which is situated on the summit of a hill, contains upwards of 100 houses. Seven fairs are held in it, viz., one in January, one in April, a feeing-market in May, markets in June, August, and October, and a feeing-market in November, at all of which cattle, sheep, horses, and country produce are sold. The grain is chiefly sent to Peterhead, Fraserburgh, and Banff. There is a good road to Ellon, thirteen miles distant, and the turnpike-road from Peterhead to Banff crosses the parish.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Crown. The stipend of the minister is £219, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. The old church, now entirely removed, was built in 1622, and an aisle was added to it in 1773. In 1838 another church was erected, at a cost of about £3000; it is a neat edifice in the later English style, and affords accommodation for 1600 persons. At Savock is a chapel of ease, built in 1834 at a cost of £819, and which contains 700 sittings. The parish contains three meeting-houses belonging to the United Presbyterian Synod, but the number of communicants in each is very small: there is also a place of worship in connexion with the Free Church. There are three parochial schools, situated respectively at Kirktown, Savock, and Whitehill, in which the classics, mathematics, and all the usual branches of education are taught; the salary of each master is £24, and the amount of their fees collectively about £60: between £20 and £30 are also received by each from the Dick bequest. A bursary at Marischal College, of the value of £9, for a scholar of the name of Cruickshank or Topp, is in the gift of the incumbent. The relics of antiquity in the parish consist of the remains of castles, Druidical temples, and tumuli; and urns of baked clay, containing human bones and ashes, have been found. About a mile from the village, in the northern quarter, formerly stood a circular heap called the Standing Stones of Culsh, and the place still retains the name, though the stones were taken away seventy or eighty years ago, to supply materials for building. A little farther in the same direction are the ruins of the castle of Fedderate, the best stones of which have also been removed for the purpose of building. The floors of this structure were arched with stone; and water was conveyed to it by means of pipes, pieces of which have been found at different times in turning up the ground. It stood in the midst of a morass, now drained and cultivated, and the only access to it was by a drawbridge across a moat. It is supposed to have been a place of great strength, and was in various hands at the time of the Revolution in 1688. Dr. Mavor, the compiler of travels, &c., was born in the parish.

DEER, OLD, a parish, 10 miles (W.) from Peterhead; partly in the district of DEER, county of ABERDEEN, including the villages of Stuartfield and Old Deer; and partly in the county of BANFF, including the village of Fetterangus; the whole containing 4453 inhabitants. The name appears to be derived from a Gaelic word signifying the worship of God, perhaps applied on account of the first Christian church in Buchan having been erected here. The remains of antiquity in the parish throw considerable light upon its primitive history; vestiges of four or five Druidical temples are still visible, and numerous others were removed at no very remote period, in order to facilitate the extended operations of agriculture. On the north side of the hill of Parkhouse there were until lately the remains of a small village, supposed to have been occupied by the Druids, but usually called "the Picts' houses" by the neighbouring peasantry. Upon the summit of Bruxie steep, and at Den of Howie, near Fetterangus, are traces of fortifications and encampments, affording evident proof of military operations in ancient times; and in the vicinity of Aikey-Brae are several tumuli said to have been the burying-places of warriors who fell in a sanguinary conflict between Edward, brother of Robert Bruce, and Cumyn, Earl of Buchan. Deer is also remarkable as the site of a distinguished abbey, founded about the beginning of the thirteenth century by the then Earl of Buchan, and first held by a company of Cistercian monks from the abbey of Kinloss in Moray. This establishment was suppressed at the time of the proscription of religious houses, and erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Robert, the earl-marischal's second son, created Lord Altrie; but that nobleman dying without issue, the title became extinct, and the estate passed into the hands of the head of the family. A very considerable demesne was attached to the abbey, and its revenue amounted to £572. 8. 6. in money, with sixty-five chalders, seven bolls, one firlot, and three pecks of meal, fourteen bolls of wheat, and fourteen chalders and ten bolls of bear.

The PARISH, or rather the main portion of it, in Aberdeenshire, measures in mean length about nine miles and a half, and about four miles and a half in breadth, containing upwards of 25,000 acres, of which about three-fourths are under tillage or in pasture, 2000 acres are occupied by growing wood, and the remainder is peat-moss, moor, and waste. It is bounded on the west by the parish of New Deer. The surface is altogether undulated, being marked by a succession of hills and valleys of various extent and form, many of which are

clothed with verdure, or ornamented with clumps of wood. Deer, wild geese occasionally in spring, ducks, partridges, woodcocks, and snipes, and large numbers of rabbits are to be met with in different parts. The chief streams are two tributaries of the Ugie, which form a confluence in the parish of Longside, and fall into the sea about a mile north-west of Peterhead; the black trout with which they abound supply abundant sport to the lovers of angling. The soil differs to a considerable extent; the crops consist chiefly of oats and turnips. Large tracts of pasture are occupied by herds of cattle; there are very few sheep kept, the only flock of any consequence being on the Pitfour estate, where from two to four hundred of various breeds are generally pastured. The cattle are mostly the native black, rather above the middle size, with which the Teeswater has been crossed during the last few years; they are fattened upon turnips, and many of them are sent for sale to the London market. Husbandry is well understood in the parish, and considerable improvements have been made by laying out land for pasture, by draining, and inclosing. The annual value of real property in the parish is £13,165. The prevailing rocks are granite and limestone, the latter of which is frequently found with veins and blocks of gneiss, and often so loaded with magnesian earth as to render it more useful for building than for agricultural purposes. Near the lime-quarry on the lands of Annochie are blocks of pure white quartz, and in other parts of the parish varieties of siliceous stone occur. Particles of granite, felspar, quartz, and mica are found in gravel-pits. The large tracts of peat-moss formerly to be seen are for the most part exhausted by the continual demand upon them for supplies of fuel, and very little peat-moss is now to be found. The chief seat is the Mansion-House of Pitfour, the character of which may be conjectured from the fact, that the expenses incurred by the proprietor in erecting and furnishing the house, and improving the contiguous grounds, have amounted to nearly £80,000: it has fine gardens and plantations. On the Kenmundy and Aden estates are also elegant and commodious mansions with good gardens and well laid-out plantations. Upon the estate of Dens is a plantation of about eighty acres, consisting chiefly of Scotch fir and larch. Fair specimens may be seen in different places of ash, elm, silver-fir, larch, and pine; but beech and spruce-fir appear to be the kinds more particularly adapted to the soil and climate.

The inhabitants of the villages are to a considerable extent engaged in some branch of manufacture. In Stuartfield about thirty persons are employed in weaving linen-yarn for the Aberdeen houses, and at Millbrake and Aden some sorts of woollen-cloth are made. There are also two flax-mills in the parish, and to the larger of the two woollen-mills a dye-house and a fulling-mill are attached. Six fairs are held in the course of the year, of which Aikey fair on the Wednesday after the 19th of July, and St. Dunstan's on the corresponding day of December, are chiefly for the sale of cattle, sheep, and horses. Another is held on the Thursday after the 25th of January, one on the Thursday after the 18th of March, one (lately established) on the Monday after the 17th of September, and one about the beginning of November. Several others formerly held have been discontinued, and the four last mentioned are of inferior note. The turnpike-road from Fraserburgh to Aberdeen runs in a direction north and south, and that from Peterhead to Banff east and west, through the parish.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Crown. The minister's stipend is £219, and there is a manse, built in 1823, with a glebe worth between £40 and £50 per annum. The church, which was built in 1788, and repaired a few years since, contains 1200 sittings. There is an episcopal chapel; and the members of the Free Church, the Original Secession, the United Presbyterian Synod, and the Independents have places of worship. Three parochial schools are supported: the master of the chief establishment, situated at Old Deer, and in which, besides the usual instruction, Greek and mathematics are taught, has a salary of £31, with a house, and about £30 from fees; the other masters have a moderate salary each, with fees, and all of them have a considerable allowance from the Dick bequest. The principal remains of antiquity are the ruins of the abbey, surrounded by the high wall belonging to the fruit and kitchen garden of Pitfour. The larger part of the ruins has been taken, at different times, for the purpose of forming stone dykes and erecting dwelling-houses; but what now remains is carefully preserved by the proprietor of the estate. A church of cruciform design once stood on the north side; its length from east to west was 150 feet, the breadth ninety feet, and the nave, which was thirty-eight feet and a half wide, was supported by a row of pillars, whose bases may yet be seen, about seventeen feet distant from each other. The most interesting Druidical temple is that on the top of Parkhouse Hill, the chief stone of which, called the Altar Stone, is fourteen and a half feet long and five and a half broad; the stones are placed about fourteen feet asunder, and inclose a circle forty-eight feet in diameter. There are several chalybeate springs in the parish.

DEERNESS, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of ST. ANDREW'S, county of ORKNEY, 12 miles (S. E.) from Kirkwall; containing, with the island of Copinshay, 777 inhabitants. This place, the name of which is supposed to have originated in the number of deer frequenting it in ancient times, is a peninsula about four miles in length, and from one to three miles in breadth, connected with the rest of the Mainland by a narrow isthmus. It is bounded on the west and north-west by the harbour of Deer Sound, which separates it from the remainder of the parish of St. Andrew's, and on the south and east by the North Sea. According to tradition, the whole of the peninsula was one wide forest; and roots and trunks of trees, and the antlers of deer, have from time to time been dug up at a considerable depth. The surface is varied with gentle elevations, and towards the north-east rises into a lofty promontory called the Mull head, about 200 feet above the level of the sea: the soil is not unfertile, and considerable improvement has taken place in the system of agriculture, and in the construction of implements of husbandry.

Deer Sound is more than four miles in length, and from one to two miles and a half in breadth; the bottom is clay mixed with sand, and the depth of water sufficient to render it accessible to vessels of considerable burthen, to which it affords safe anchorage and shelter from the winds. The situation of this place is peculiarly favour-

able for a fishing-station; and in addition to the various kinds of fish taken off the coast, the herring-fishery is carried on to a very considerable extent, affording during the season full employment to fifty boats, each having four men and a boy. Facility of communication with Kirkwall and other parts of the Mainland, is afforded by one of the best roads in this part of the country. Cattle and grain are sent to Leith, to which place there are regular packets, and a steamer in summer. The district was separated from the parish of St. Andrew's for ecclesiastical purposes in May 1830; it is in the presbytery of Kirkwall, synod of Orkney, and in the patronage of the Crown. Deerness church is a plain building, erected about the close of the last century, and affords sufficient accommodation for the inhabitants. The stipend of the minister is £120, with a manse, and about three acres of glebe land. A school is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, who pay the master a salary of £12 per annum, to which £3 are added by the heritors. Near the summit of Mull head was formerly an ancient chapel of very difficult access, to which numerous pilgrims were accustomed to resort; there are also some tumuli and remains of Picts' houses in the district. In the north-east end of the parish is an excavation, or *gloupe*, as it is here called, about 150 paces in length and sixty in breadth, the entrance into which is below ground, and admits of a boat sailing into it.—See COPINSHAY.

DELTING, a parish, in the county of SHETLAND, 25 miles (N. N. W.) from Lerwick; containing, with the islands of Muckle Roe and Little Roe, 2019 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which is said to be of Danish or Norwegian origin, is situated about the centre of the Mainland, and is separated on the west from the parish of Northmavine by a long narrow harbour called Sulom Voe, and from the island of Yell on the north by Yell Sound. It is so indented by fissures and intersected by narrow bays, no part of it being above two miles from the sea, that an estimate of its superficial extent cannot be given with accuracy. Its length is about fourteen miles, and its mean breadth from three and a half to four miles. The surface, in its general appearance, is hilly, bleak, and dreary, ornamented occasionally with a few small lochs, and the quantity of land under tillage is not more than 600 or 700 acres, attached to which is pasture of nearly the same extent; the remainder of the parish is hilly pasture ground abounding in peaty soil, which affords abundance of excellent fuel. The arable land has been lately much improved by draining, and a considerable number of Scotch ploughs have been introduced, as well as carts, which before were very scarce here. The annual value of real property in the parish is £1777. The principal rocks are gneiss and syenite, with which also are found limestone and hornblende. There are three mansion-houses, namely, Busta, Ullhouse, and Garth. The inhabitants are mostly employed in fishing; and in the month of May, the whole of the fishermen meet at the stations in Northmavine and Papa-Stour, to commence operations for the taking of ling and cod, upon which they chiefly depend: in a recent year 528 barrels of herrings and sixty tons of ling, cod, tusk, and saith were cured in Delting, and these were only a part of what had been taken. Piltocks and sillocks, called also coal-fish, are likewise caught to a considerable extent, and supply the inhabitants with a large portion of their food, and frequently with a quantity of oil.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Olnafirth, synod of Shetland, and in the patronage of the Earl of Zetland. The stipend is £150, of which about a third is received from the exchequer; with a manse, built in 1751, and thoroughly repaired and enlarged about the year 1820, at an expense of £500; and also a glebe valued at £10 per annum. The minister is likewise entitled to the vicarage tithe of certain quantities of butter and oil, which is appropriated for the communion elements. There are two churches, that of the south district, which was erected in 1714, and is reckoned the principal, and the north-district church, built in 1811; the number of sittings in each is about 560. The parochial schoolmaster receives a salary of £25. 13. 3., and about £3 fees. There are two other schools, of which the masters are allowed, one £25, and the other £20, by the General Assembly. Near Yell Sound is a Pictish castle called Brough; at Burravoe are the remains of an ancient harbour, and at Busta a block of granite between ten and eleven feet in height, called the Standing Stone of Busta. There are also two caves, one at Culsterness, containing two apartments, and supposed to have been originally used as a hiding-place, and the other in the vicinity of the loch of Trondavoe, said to have been used in times past as a depository for stolen sheep.

DENHOLM, a village, in the parish of CAVERS, HAWICK district of the county of ROXBURGH, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Jedburgh; containing 696 inhabitants. This place is beautifully situated in the northern part of the parish, on the road from Jedburgh to Hawick, and equidistant from both towns. The population are employed in stocking-weaving, the work being given out to them by the manufacturers of Hawick. A sub-post-office has been established, and the village has lately been much improved. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and Congregational Unionists, and one of the parochial schools is in the village, in which is also a subscription library containing about 900 volumes. Dr. John Leyden, author of the *Scenes of Infancy*, and famous as an oriental scholar, was born at Denholm.

DENINO, county of FIFE.—See DUNINO.

DENNY, a manufacturing town and parish, in the county of STIRLING, 7 miles (S.) from Stirling, and 5 (W. N. W.) from Falkirk; containing, with the former quoad sacra parish of Haggs, and the villages of Fankerton and Loanhead, 4916 inhabitants, of whom 1881 are in the town. This place, whose name, derived from the Gaelic *Dun*, is descriptive of its situation on an eminence, originally formed part of the parish of Falkirk, from which it was separated about the year 1618. A considerable portion of the parish appears to have belonged to an establishment of Knights Templars that probably existed here or in the immediate vicinity, and the land is still known by the appellation of Temple-Denny. The TOWN, which is situated on the south bank of the river Carron, and on the high road from Glasgow to Stirling, consists partly of a street extending from the church northward to the bridge over the Carron: a second runs eastward from the church, and in a direction parallel to this another spacious street has been more recently built, which, in compliment to the principal landed proprietor, is called Herbertshire-street. The houses are generally well built, and roofed with slate, and have a handsome appearance. A public library, containing nearly 1200

volumes on general literature, is supported by subscription; and there is also a theological library of 400 volumes. Several efforts for the establishment of reading-rooms have been made, but without success. A club for the practice of archery was established in 1828, and the members, who were elected by ballot, held annual meetings in October, when prizes of medals and silver arrows, and other honorary distinctions, were awarded; but this club was dissolved about six years ago. There is still a curling club.

The woollen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent, for the Glasgow houses; the principal articles are tartans, linsey-woolsey stuffs, and fancy shawls. The machinery of the mills is driven by the Carron, and the softness and purity of the water render it peculiarly appropriate for cleaning and dyeing the various articles produced in the works, in which about 160,000 pounds of wool are annually consumed, affording occupation to 200 persons. A mill for the manufacture of different kinds of coarse paper and milled-boards, at Carron-Grove, employs about twenty persons: the materials are chiefly old tarred rope, of which about a ton is used daily; and the mill is lighted with gas. The manufacture of writing-paper is also extensively carried on, in the Herbertshire mills, by Messrs. Duncan and Sons, employing twenty men and fifty women, who reside principally in Denny and Fankerton; the machinery is driven by two water-wheels, one of which is twenty-four, and the other twenty-two feet in diameter. A mill for crushing dye-woods, on the bank of the Carron, and with which are connected works in Castle-Rankine glen, affords employment to more than twenty persons, in the production of dyeing materials and of pyroligneous acid and the several liquors requisite for the various colours; and on the lands of Knowhead is an extensive forge for the making of spades. A large distillery is in operation, which produces about 50,000 gallons of whisky annually; and a brick and tile work has been established: many of the inhabitants of this place, also, are employed in the print-works in the adjoining parish of Dunipace. There are likewise numerous corn and meal mills on the river, for the better supply of which with water-power, a reservoir of sixty acres has been constructed on Earl's burn, about nine miles above Denny, at an expense of £2000. The town contains well-stored shops for the sale of different kinds of merchandise, and all the various handicraft trades requisite for the supply of the district are carried on at Denny, which also derives a considerable degree of traffic from its situation on a public thoroughfare. The post-office has a good delivery; facility of communication is afforded by excellent roads and bridges, and in 1846 an act of parliament was passed for the construction of a branch railway to Denny from the Scottish Central line near Larbert. A baron-bailie presides over the town, with power to hold a court for the recovery of debts not exceeding £2; and fairs are held annually, for cows, on the Wednesday before the 12th of May and the Wednesday after the 11th of November; but there is no market.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by the river Carron, on the south by the river Bonny, and on the west by the hill of Darrach. It is nearly six miles in length and four in breadth, comprising a little less than 9000 acres, of which 2000 are permanent pasture, and the remainder chiefly arable. The surface, which declines gradually from the hill of Darrach towards the east, is divided nearly in the centre by an elevated ridge throughout its whole length, whence the ground slopes towards the north and south; the only other hill of any note is that of Myothill, on the lands of Temple-Denny. The scenery is richly diversified, commanding a view of Herbertshire House, the seat of the Dowager Lady Forbes of Callendar, and of the beautifully undulated and tastefully embellished grounds wherein it is situated, on the opposite bank of the Carron. There are numerous springs, and, besides the two streams above mentioned, several small rivulets: of the latter, Castle-Rankine burn, which has its source near the base of Darrach Hill, and falls into the river Carron near Denny Bridge, is the largest. The river Carron, rising in the Muckle Bin, to the west of Darrach Hill, and flowing in an eastern course, forms a strikingly picturesque cascade called Auchinlilly-lin-spout, near the bridge on the road to Fintry: a cottage commanding a fine view of the fall was built by Mr. Hill, of Edinburgh, but it is now a ruin, having been destroyed by the overflowing of the Carron. The Bonny flows into the Carron about two miles eastward of the town.

The SOIL on the banks of the Carron and the Bonny is a fertile loam, in the central districts it is gravelly, and in the higher lands are considerable tracts of marshy ground; the crops are oats, barley, wheat, beans, peas, potatoes, and turnips. Though greatly improved, the system of husbandry is still defective from the want of draining and inclosures; and with some exceptions the farm-buildings are of very inferior order. There are a few sheep reared on the lands, and these are chiefly of the Cheviot and Leicestershire breeds; the cattle are generally the Ayrshire, and the horses of the Clydesdale breed, to the improvement of which great attention is now paid. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6293. The natural woods are mostly oak and birch, which are carefully preserved; and the plantations are ash, elm, birch, lime, oak, plane, and larch, Scotch and spruce firs, all of which are properly managed and in a thriving state. In this parish the substrata are principally whinstone and freestone, and ironstone and coal are also found in abundance. The coal on the north of the ridge, though nearest to the manufactories, is only wrought occasionally, from the difficulty of drawing off the water; the mines on the south, at Banknock, are in full operation. There are three seams of the coal, of which the upper is three feet six inches, the middle twenty-two inches, and the lowest five feet in thickness; and the produce, after supplying the wants of the locality, is sent by the canal to Greenock and Edinburgh. The parish contains Myothill House, beautifully situated near the base of Darrach Hill, in grounds embellished with plantations.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Stirling, synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £250, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum; patron, the Crown. Denny church, erected in 1813, was internally beautified in 1838, and lighted with gas; it is a neat structure in the Grecian style, and contains 767 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church and the Free Church. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average

£24 : a handsome building has been erected for the school. The only antiquities are some remains of a Roman station at Castle-Carie, near the southern confines of the parish. A rude stone coffin was discovered in digging the foundation for Headswood Cottage, at Woodgate, and found to contain the ashes of an adult supposed to have been killed near the spot, at the time of the wars with Edward I. of England. A circular hollow now under cultivation, in the south of the parish, near the river Bonny, is said to have been the site of a Caledonian encampment during the occupation of Castle-Carie by the Romans.

DENOVAN, a village, in the parish of DUNIPACE, county of STIRLING, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Falkirk; containing 104 inhabitants. This village is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in calico-printing works. It is situated on the north bank of the river Carron, amidst scenery of pleasingly picturesque character, the effect of which is heightened by the graceful tower of the parish church rising above the surrounding foliage, and the handsome residence of the proprietor. The works were established by Mr. Adam, in 1800, and afford employment to about 400 persons, the greater number of whom are resident in the town of Denny, on the opposite side of the Carron. In addition to these persons, engaged in the regular printing departments, are nearly 200 children, chiefly girls, of whom some are occupied in attendance on the printers, and others in sewing and fringing shawls.

DESKFORD, a parish, in the county of BANFF, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Cullen, on the road to Keith; containing 860 inhabitants. This parish derives its name, signifying a cold place to the south, from the comparative temperature of its climate, and its situation with respect to Cullen. It is rather more than five miles in length, and about three miles in its average breadth, comprising a quadrilateral area of 8500 acres, of which 2800 are arable land in good cultivation, 4850 waste or partly in pasture, and 850 woodland. The surface is hilly, and between the high grounds is a beautiful valley watered by a stream called the burn of Deskford, which rises in the adjoining parish of Grange, and receives in its course many tributary streams, descending from the heights on both sides. In the valley and lower lands the soil is a rich black loam, and in an improved state of cultivation. The high land on the east side of the valley is called the Green Hill, and in several places is planted with larch and common fir; that on the west side is chiefly covered with heath, with the exception of a small portion that is cultivated. Considerable improvement has been made in draining, and there is a quarry of excellent limestone, extensively worked both for building and for agricultural purposes. A large tract of moss supplies the inhabitants with peat and turf, which are also sent to Cullen and several villages on the coast. The substratum of the parish is mostly mica-slate, in which fragments of quartz are frequently found, and, beneath the surface of the higher grounds, gravel, or clay and gravel mixed. The principal manure is lime; but bone-manure is also used with considerable benefit, and in the upper part of the parish fish manure is applied. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2154.

The scenery, especially in the valley, is pleasing and picturesque. The burn affords much variety in its progress through the parish; and the numerous streams that fall into it from the high grounds on both sides, issue from narrow glens whose sides are fringed with wood, and in their descent form cascades of singular beauty. Of these the most interesting is one called the Linn; the stream rushes with great impetuosity from a deep cleft in the rock, which it has worn into fanciful cavities, and after repeated obstructions precipitates itself from a height of thirty feet. A tract of hilly and moorish ground, called the Cotton Hill, comprising about 250 acres, has within the last few years been inclosed for plantations: the drains made for preparing the ground for the purpose, extend nineteen miles, and the dykes for its inclosure nearly six miles. The woodlands of the parish now comprise 850 acres. There was formerly a bleachfield, and during the prevalence of the linen manufacture the female population were engaged in spinning; since the discontinuance of that trade the bleachfield has been converted into arable land, and there are now only two meal-mills (to one of which is attached a kiln) and a barley-mill. The most important improvement that has lately taken place is the construction of a line of turnpike-road through the parish, opening a communication between Keith and Cullen, and which, from the formation of a harbour at the latter town, affords a facility of forwarding the agricultural produce. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Fordyce, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Earl of Seafield; the minister's stipend is about £193, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £8 per annum. Deskford church, built before the Reformation, is in good repair, and capable of receiving a congregation of 357 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school affords instruction to about forty boys; the master's salary is £32, with £2 in lieu of a garden, £12 fees, and about £30 from the bequest of Mr. Dick. There is the interest of a sum of money, amounting to £10. 12. a year, distributed among the poor.

On the borders of a farm called Liechestown there was found within the last twenty or thirty years, at the depth of six feet, in a mossy piece of ground, the head of a swine in brass, of the ordinary size, with a tongue of wood moveable by means of springs: it is now in the museum of the Banff Institution. Upon an adjoining farm, called Inalterie, supposed to signify the place of "the altar", are the remains of an ancient massive building, in one part of which is a deep circular hole of the size of a well, inclosed with a stone wall rising to a considerable height. The origin and purpose of the building are equally obscure. Close to it is a vault, on exploring which a staircase was found leading down to the interior; but the search was interrupted by continued heavy rains, and has not been resumed. It is supposed to be the remains of some baronial castle or ecclesiastical building. In the immediate vicinity was formerly an artificial mount of stones, called the Law Hillock, thought to have been a place for administering justice, for which it was well adapted; but it has been removed for the purpose of employing the materials in building. On the other side of the burn of Deskford, and within view of the former, is another mount, rising to an elevation of twenty feet, and sloping gradually on the sides. It is level on the summit, which is of elliptical form; and is surrounded at the base by a

ditch, part of which forms the bed of a stream called the Ha' burn. This mount is termed the Ha' Hillock, and is supposed to have been also an ancient tribunal. Adjoining the church are the ruins of a tower formerly belonging to a castle, the residence of the chief proprietor of the parish. It is said that there was originally a communication from this tower to the church, the walls of which are contiguous: and the latter is thought to have been originally the domestic chapel of the castle. The tower formed a very conspicuous object, rising considerably above the roof of the church; but being in a very ruinous state, it was taken down some years since, from an apprehension of danger. Close to the church is St. John's well, supplied by a spring that appears to issue from beneath the church, which was originally dedicated to St. John; and near it is a small fragment of a very stately tree dedicated to the same patron.

DEVONSIDE, a village, in the parish of TILLICOULTRY, county of CLACKMANNAN, ¾ of a mile (S.) from Tillicoultry; containing 170 inhabitants. This village, situated on the banks of the Devon, has sprung up within these few years. Coal, which is abundant in the parish, is wrought in its vicinity; and brick and tile works have been erected. The place is suitably circumstanced for manufactures, the Devon supplying water for steam-engines and other purposes.

DEWARTOWN, a village, in the parish of BORTHWICK, county of EDINBURGH, 1 mile (S.) from Ford; containing 193 inhabitants. It is one of the most considerable villages in the parish, is of pleasing appearance, and consists principally of small holdings on the estate of Vogrie, the property of the Dewar family. The dwellings are ranged on one side of the road, and in front is a plantation, with a small stream flowing near: the scenery in the neighbourhood is very picturesque.

Burgh Seal.

DINGWALL, a royal burgh, a sea-port, and a parish, the capital of the county of Ross, 20 miles (S. W.) from Cromarty, and 174 miles (N. N. W.) from Edinburgh; containing 2100 inhabitants, of whom 1739 are in the burgh. This place, the name of which is of Scandinavian origin, is supposed to have been originally a Danish settlement, and subsequently the seat of one of the numerous royal fortresses erected along the coast, to repel the frequent incursions of that warlike people. It is of considerable antiquity, and, from the discovery of foundations of houses and pavements within and beyond the limits of the present town, is supposed to have been anciently of greater extent and importance. It was erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II., who, in 1226, bestowed upon the inhabitants a charter investing them with all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the burgesses of Inverness. Dingwall Castle became the principal seat of the powerful Earls of Ross, who were proprietors of the greater portion of the lands in the surrounding district, several estates of which are still held under charters granted to the owners by the earls, and dated from Dingwall. The castle and the lands remained in the possession of the Earls of Ross till 1476, when, on the attainder of the last earl, the proprietor of the estate of Tulloch was appointed hereditary constable of the castle, and the earldom was vested in the crown. The only remains of the castle are a small shapeless fragment of the walls, from which a tolerable idea may be obtained of the massive solidity of the structure; the fosse by which it was surrounded may still be traced, and part of its site is now occupied by a castellated building recently erected by the proprietor of the land.

The TOWN is situated at the entrance of the picturesque and beautiful vale of Strathpeffer, which opens into the Firth of Cromarty. It comprises one chief street about half a mile in length from east to west, from which several smaller streets diverge at right angles; the houses in the main street are shaded by rows of tall poplar-trees in front, and those of the older class are generally well built and two stories high. From its vicinity to the mineral springs of Strathpeffer the town has been much extended within the last few years, and many handsome houses have been built. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water conveyed into the town from springs in the vicinity. There are no manufactures carried on; the principal trade arises from Dingwall being the general mart for the rich and populous district of which it is the centre, for which it has numerous shops, amply stored with wares of all kinds. The trade of the port, employing much shipping, consists chiefly in the exportation of grain, timber, bark, and agricultural produce; and in the importation of merchandise for the supply of the district, and of coal, lime, and other commodities. There are several vessels belonging to the port, which were built here, and are employed in the coasting-trade. The harbour, close to the town, was constructed in 1817, at a cost of £4365, and is under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by act of parliament in 1824.

Under the charter of Alexander II., confirmed by James IV., and ratified by James VI., the government of the burgh is vested in a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and ten councillors, chosen under the regulations of the Burgh Reform act. There are no incorporated guilds; persons dealing in merchandise within the burgh must become burgesses, the fee for which varies from £5 to £15. 15., but neither the sons nor apprentices of burgesses pay any fee, and craftsmen may exercise their trades without becoming burgesses. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the whole of the royalty, and comprehends both civil and criminal causes; for which the sheriff also, who has a substitute residing here, holds the usual courts. Dingwall is associated with Cromarty, Dornoch, Kirkwall, Tain, and Wick, in returning a member to the imperial parliament. The town-house, nearly in the centre of the town, is an ancient structure with a spire. Within the last few years, an extensive new prison, on the most approved principles, has been built; in front of which are the county buildings, an elegant structure containing accommodation for the gentlemen of the county when assembled on business, and also for the sheriff and other law courts. The market, on Friday, is well supplied with grain and provisions of all kinds; and fairs, chiefly for cattle and agricultural produce, are held on the third Wednesdays in January and February, the first Wednesdays in June, September, and November, the first Tuesday in July, and the Tuesday before Christmas-day. There are regular

posts to Poolewe, Stornoway, Ullapool, Lochcarron, Lochalsh, Kintail, Glenelg, and the Isle of Skye; and a branch of the National Bank of Scotland in very handsome premises, and more lately a branch of the Caledonian Bank, have been established in the town. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads in all directions, kept in excellent repair; and by steamboats to Edinburgh weekly, and every alternate week to London, which call at Invergordon, in the Firth of Cromarty.

The PARISH, which is situated at the western extremity of the Firth, is about three miles in length, of nearly equal breadth, and is bounded on the north by the lofty Ben-Wyvis, a mountain that attains an elevation of nearly 4000 feet; on the south by the river Conan; and on the south and south-east by the sea. It comprises about 5600 acres, of which 2380 are arable, 1380 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. The surface is beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, and with wood and water. To the north, the hill of Tulloch, a continuation of the ridge of Strathpeffer, rises to a height of 800 feet; it is crowned with timber of stately growth, and enriched on the acclivities with lands in the highest state of cultivation, and the tastefully embellished pleasure-grounds of Tulloch Castle. The Conan, which flows by a winding course into the Firth, adds much to the beauty of the scenery, and abounds with salmon and trout of various kinds, and also with pike and eels. At flood-tide the Firth forms a magnificent expanse, but at ebb-tide recedes for nearly three miles from the shore, leaving a flat strand of slime. The SOIL is generally of a clayey nature; in the lower lands near the town there is a deep black vegetable mould, of great fertility, and in dry seasons producing luxuriant crops. Throughout the parish, the soil of the lands under cultivation is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, which are the principal crops. The system of husbandry is in the most improved state; the lands are inclosed with hedges, in which are rows of timber, and the farm-houses and offices are substantial and well arranged. Few live stock are reared, but considerable numbers of sheep and cattle are pastured; the sheep are chiefly of the Cheviot breed, and the cattle of the Highland breed, with some Ayrshire cows on the dairy-farms. The woods abound in game of all kinds, which, from the sheltered situation of the place, resort in great variety; the principal are partridges, hares, grouse, black game, and pheasants, which last, though but of recent introduction, have rapidly increased in number. The plantations are fir, larch, beech, elm, oak, ash, sycamore, and various other trees, all in a very thriving state, and under careful management. In this parish the chief substrata are sandstone and conglomerate, and there are three sandstone-quarries, extensively wrought; the stone of one is of a grey colour, and of hard quality, and that of the others of light blue, of softer kind, but well adapted for building, and susceptible of a fine polish. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4576.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross: the minister's stipend is £244, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum; patron, the Crown. Dingwall church is a neat plain structure in good repair, and contains 800 sittings. Service is performed both in the English and in the Gaelic language, and a catechist is employed who is paid £15 per annum. There is an episcopal chapel, and the members of the Free Church have a place of worship here. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £40. The poor have the interest of some legacies, of which £700 was a bequest by one of the Tulloch family, and £100 by the late Bailie Mackenzie. Near the church is an obelisk rising from a base six feet square to the height of fifty-seven feet, erected by George, the first Earl of Cromarty, and secretary of state for Scotland to Queen Anne, to point out the family sepulchre. Towards the northern extremity of the parish are the remains of a Druidical circle; and at the east end of the town are those of the cross supposed to have been in the centre of the ancient town. This place gave the title of baron to Sir Richard Preston, who was created Lord Dingwall by James VI., with whom he was a great favourite; he married the only daughter of the Earl of Ormond, and left a daughter who conveyed the title to another family, by whom it was forfeited by attainder in 1716.

DINWOODIE, an ancient chapelry, in the parish of APPLEGARTH, county of DUMFRIES, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Lockerbie. It is situated on the road from Lockerbie to Moffat, and a little east of the river Annan, which bounds the parish on the west. On Dinwoodie Green is an inn, which served as a stage to the mail between London and Glasgow, prior to the introduction of railways. The Caledonian railway passes here, and has a station called the Nethercleuch station. Dinwoodie hill, in the neighbourhood of the village, is 736 feet high.

DIRLETON, a parish, in the county of HADDINGTON; including the villages of Fenton and Gulane, and containing 1497 inhabitants, of whom 353 are in the village of Dirleton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from North Berwick. This place, anciently called *Golyn*, a Gaelic term signifying a small lake, derived that appellation from a sheet of water near the village of Gulane, which has long been drained. The ancient manors of Golyn and Dirleton, which latter gives to the parish its present name, belonged, together with the lands of Fenton, in the early part of the twelfth century, to the family of Vaux or De Vallibus; and in 1340 passed, by marriage with the daughter and heiress of William De Vallibus, to Sir John Halyburton, whose grandson, Sir Walter, lord high treasurer of Scotland, was created Lord Halyburton in 1448. On the decease of the sixth Lord Halyburton, the lands were conveyed by his daughter and heiress Janet, in marriage, to William, second Lord Ruthven, by whose descendant, John, Earl of Gowrie, they were forfeited to the crown in 1600. They were afterwards granted to Sir Thomas Erskine, who killed the Earl of Gowrie while making an attempt on the life of James VI.; and Sir Thomas was created Lord Dirleton in 1603, Viscount Fenton in 1606, and Earl of Kellie in 1619. In 1663 the lands were purchased by Sir John Nisbet, afterwards lord of session and king's advocate, from whose descendant they passed by marriage to the present proprietor. Sir John Nisbet was born here in 1610, and died in 1688; he published a work entitled *Doubts and Questions in the Law, especially of Scotland*, which was highly esteemed, and of which Lord Chancellor Hardwicke was accustomed to say that "Dirleton's doubts were better than most people's cer-

tainties". The ancient castle of Dirleton, erected by the family of Vaux in the twelfth century, was a fortress of great strength, and opposed the most formidable resistance to Edward I., on his invasion of Scotland in 1298. The English forces by whom it was besieged were, during the long period of its defence, reduced to the greatest extremities; it was at length surrendered to Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham. The fortress remained in the hands of the English till the year 1306, and subsequently, on the invasion of Scotland by Cromwell in 1650, was besieged and taken by General Lambert, by whose orders it was dismantled and almost entirely demolished.

The PARISH is about five miles and a half in length, and four in breadth, and is bounded on the north by the Firth of Forth, and on the south by the small river Peffer, which divides it from the parish of Athelstaneford. It comprises an area of about 9450 acres, of which 6680 are arable and in a state of good cultivation, 380 woodland and plantations, and the remainder pasture and heath. The surface is generally flat, being varied only by two nearly parallel ridges of moderate elevation, which divide it into three almost equal portions. The scenery is greatly enlivened by the Firth, and its several islands, of which those of Fetheray, Eyebrochy or Ibris, and the Lamb form part of the parish. Fetheray is situated directly opposite to the village, about a mile from the shore, with which it is connected by a narrow isthmus rising on the west into an elevation, called from its appearance the Castle of Tarbet. The coast towards the east is level sand, and towards the west rocky, having crags of considerable height. The rivers are the Millburn and the Peffer: the latter divides into two shallow and inconsiderable streams, one forming the boundary of the parish, and, after a course of nearly eight miles, falling into the sea at Aberlady, and the other flowing in an eastern direction into the sea near Tynninghame.

On the southern side of the parish the soil is partly wet and marshy, and on the northern side light and sandy; the remainder is generally a good loam, resting on a tilly substratum, and by a highly improved course of agriculture rendered extremely fertile. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, and turnips. Bone-dust and rape manures have been extensively introduced; tile-draining is practised to a large extent, and much unprofitable land has been reclaimed. Great attention is paid to the improvement of live stock; about 2000 sheep are annually pastured, of the Cheviot, Leicester, and black-faced breeds, and about 500 head of cattle are fed yearly, besides about 120 milch-cows. The plantations are mostly on the sandy soils, and are well managed; the thinnings supply abundant materials for palings and other purposes. In this parish the substrata are sandstone, whinstone, and limestone: the sandstone is quarried at Gulane, and the whinstone at Burnside; the limestone has not been worked. Basalt is found near the coast, and on the farm of West Fenton it assumes the columnar formation, appearing in pentagonal columns, of which more than thirty were some years since discovered. The annual value of real property in the parish is £13,885. Archerfield is a handsome mansion-house, in a park, commanding an extensive view of the Firth. The village of Dirleton is beautifully situated on an eminence, about a mile and a half from the sea, and consists of neatly-built cottages, with gardens attached to them, richly ornamented with flowers and shrubs. From its elevated site it commands interesting prospects over the surrounding country, embracing, towards the east, the Bass rock, the island of May, and North Berwick Law; and with the ivy-clad ruins of its ancient castle, seated on a lofty rock at its eastern extremity, it forms itself a conspicuous object in the landscape. In the village are, a parochial library consisting of 160 volumes purchased by collections at the church; a subscription library; and a library of 180 volumes for the use of the school. It has a post-office under Haddington, and the North Berwick branch of the North-British railway passes through the parish. There are also good roads.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of Mrs. Ferguson. The minister's stipend is £293. 18., with a manse, and a glebe of thirteen or fourteen acres. Dirleton church is a substantial and handsome edifice, erected in 1612, and repaired within the last few years; it is well situated for the accommodation of the parishioners, and adapted for a congregation of 600 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school, in the village of Dirleton, affords instruction to about eighty children; the master has a salary of £34, with £33. 16. fees, and a house and garden. There were anciently several chapels in the parish, all subordinate to the church of Golyn: one of these, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was situated on the isle of Fetheray, and there are still some portions of it remaining. On the lands of Archerfield was formerly a convent of nuns of the Cistercian order, a cell to the monastery founded by David I. at Berwick-upon-Tweed; and the remains of the old church of Golyn are still in good preservation. Numerous coffins have been found near the villages of Dirleton and Fenton, formed of a peculiar kind of stone, and containing bones embedded in dark-coloured earth. Near West Fenton, a stone hammer of very great antiquity has been dug up; and not far from this there have been discovered by the plough the foundations of several houses, supposed to have been destroyed by an encroachment of the sea, which formerly reached the spot, though now some miles distant. In the parish are also remains of the old mansion of Saltcoats, belonging to the ancient family of Levington, whose ancestor received a grant of the lands of Saltcoats as a recompense for having killed a destructive boar that infested the neighbourhood.

DOLLAR, a town and parish, in the county of CLACKMANNAN; containing 1562 inhabitants, of whom 1131 are in the town, 7 miles (N. E.) from Alloa. This place, the name of which, in the Gaelic language, is descriptive either of a vale at the base of a hill, or of a secluded plain, belonged as early as the fifteenth century to the Campbell family, of whose baronial residence, Castle-Campbell, there are still considerable remains. By whom or at what period this ancient fortress, which is of formidable strength, was first erected, is not distinctly known; the style of the building indicates different dates, and evidently shows that the original structure received various subsequent additions. The later portions are in a state of ruin; but the keep, the oldest part, is in rather good preservation: it is a tower of quadrilateral form; the walls are of vast thickness, and the spiral staircase forming an ascent to the roof is still tolerably entire. To the south of the keep are ex-

tensive vaults, continued far beyond the walls of the castle. From the rugged and precipitous acclivities of the height whereon it is built, Castle-Campbell is almost inaccessible. In the year 1556, Archibald, the fourth Earl of Argyll, resided in the castle, where he was frequently visited by the reformer, John Knox, who administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper here previously to his departure for Geneva. The castle was burnt in 1644, by the Marquess of Montrose (after his victories at Auldearn and Alford), on his route to the south, on which occasion his troops burnt every house in the parishes of Dollar and Muckart belonging to the vassals of the Earl of Argyll. The lands are at present divided among various proprietors, of whom the principal are the Globe Insurance Company.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by the Ochil range, and is about three miles in length from north to south, and about a mile and a half in breadth, comprising nearly 4500 acres, of which 1740 are arable, 250 woodland and plantations, 2500 hill-pasture, and the remainder moss and waste. The surface, sloping gradually from the base of the hills towards the south, forms a gently inclined plain to the river Devon, by which the parish is intersected from east to west, and beyond which the ground rises by degrees to a ridge of table land of considerable breadth. The principal of the Ochils connected with Dollar parish are King's Seat, Dollar Hill, and the Wisp, none of which, however, exceed 1900 feet in elevation. At the western extremity of the range is Damiett, commanding an interesting view of the surrounding country, including Stirling, Alloa, Linlithgow, and Falkirk, and reaching to the centre of Lanarkshire, with the range of mountains from Perth on the east to Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond on the west. The river Devon flows through the vale of Dollar, in a beautifully winding stream, between banks richly wooded, and, after a course in which it forms many picturesque cascades, falls into the Forth at Cambus; it abounds with trout and par, and trout are also found in the numerous burns that flow into it from the Ochils. The bridge connecting this parish with that of Fossoway was built by Thomas Forrest, Vicar of Dollar, who suffered martyrdom in 1538, and hence it is called Vicar's Bridge. Though various, the soil is generally fertile; the crops are oats, wheat, barley, turnips, and potatoes. The system of agriculture is advancing, and the lands have been greatly improved by draining; the farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and most of the fences are kept in good order. The hills afford excellent pasture for sheep, of which considerable numbers are reared. The plantations, which are interspersed throughout the parish, are oak, ash, elm, beech, plane, and the various kinds of fir; birch and alder appear to be indigenous, and recently American oak, chesnut, and walnut, with various other trees, have been introduced, which appear to thrive. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4313. The rocks are chiefly of two classes, namely, trap rocks and coal formation rocks; and some veins of copper and lead have been found: there are sandstone of various colours, ironstone, limestone, and coal. Some unsuccessful attempts to work the copper were made a few years since. There is a quarry in operation, producing excellent stone for building; and the coal has been extensively wrought at Dollar, near the Ochils; and at Sheardale, on the table land to the south of the Devon. In both these coalfields are found splint and main coal, in seams of three and five feet in thickness, at depths respectively of nine and eleven fathoms from the surface. The works at Dollar have been discontinued; but those at Sheardale are in full operation, producing annually about 6000 tons for the supply of the neighbourhood.

The VILLAGE or town, which has greatly increased since the establishment of the Dollar Institution, is pleasantly situated on the sloping plain in the centre of the parish, and contains several handsome houses, the residences of families connected with that establishment, in addition to those inhabited by persons employed in the works in the neighbourhood. There is a bleachfield here, belonging to Mr. Haig: in 1787 it comprised only about four acres; but the concern has been much extended, and at present not less than thirty acres are appropriated to the bleaching of linen goods, and more than sixty persons are employed, of whom nearly one-half are women. The woollen manufacture, for which a mill has been erected, is carried on to a small extent; and a manufactory of bricks and tiles has been established, in which about twenty persons are engaged. A branch office under the post-office at Alloa has been established here; and fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held annually in May and October. Facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike-road from Kinross to Stirling, which passes through the parish. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Stirling, synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is about £160, of which a small part is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum: patrons, the Globe Insurance Company. Dollar church, built in 1775, being insufficient for the increased population, and also in a dilapidated condition, a new church was erected in 1842, at a cost exceeding £2500, defrayed by heritors and feuars; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, after a design by Mr. Tite, of London, and contains 600 sittings. There is a place of worship for members of the United Original Secession. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £25. 17., with a house and garden, and the fees average about £12 annually.

The Dollar Institution was founded in 1825, from the proceeds of a legacy by Mr. John Macnab, a merchant of London, who in 1802 bequeathed £90,000 three per cents. for the erection and endowment of a school, or some other charitable institution, for the benefit of the poor of his native parish. The trustees, originally consisting of the minister and elders of the parish, appropriated the funds to the establishment of a general seminary of instruction in all the various branches of learning, and have appointed six masters, to each of whom they give a minimum salary of £140 per annum, with a large house and garden, and the privilege of taking boarders. There is also a female teacher, who receives a salary of about £50, and has a house and garden. The branches taught by the masters are, the English language, writing and arithmetic, the Latin, Greek, and Oriental languages, the modern languages, mathematics, drawing, and geography. The number of scholars is about 300; and the school fees, averaging £120 per annum, are paid to the treasurer of the funds, which produce about £2000 per annum. The buildings of the institution were erected

after a design by Mr. Playfair, of Edinburgh, at an expense of about £10,000, and form a spacious structure in the Grecian style, 186 feet in length and 63 feet in breadth. In the centre of the principal front is a stately portico of six columns, supporting a cornice and pediment; and the upper portion of the walls is crowned with a handsome parapet. The building contains a hall and library forty-five feet square, lighted by a cupola forty-five feet in height, sustained on fluted columns; a museum, spacious class-rooms for the different masters, and other apartments. It has a large lawn, and the grounds on the north of the academy park, consisting of several acres, have been formed into gardens and nurseries, for the instruction of the pupils in horticulture and botany. Connected with the institution is also an extensive infant school, the teacher of which has a salary of about £50, with a house and garden. Thus, altogether, there are eight teachers in the establishment. An act was passed in 1847 for increasing the number of trustees, and for incorporating them. The poor of Dollar have, besides, the interest of other charitable bequests amounting in the aggregate to £319.

DOLPHINGSTON, a village, in the parish of PRESTONPANS, county of HADDINGTON, 1 mile (S. by W.) from Prestonpans; containing 63 inhabitants. This place is on the road from Musselburgh to Tranent, from which latter village it is distant, westward, about two miles. Here are the ruins of an ancient building supposed to have been a residence of monks, and there are also some ruins of a family seat of the Earls of Hyndford.

DOLPHINTON, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of LANARK, 6 miles (S. W.) from Biggar; containing 305 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Dolphinstown*, derived its name from Dolfine, elder brother of Cospatrick, first Earl of Dunbar; who in the reign of Alexander I. acquired possession of the manor, which, after passing through numerous families, several of whom were eminently distinguished, was divided among various proprietors. The parish is about three miles in length, from east to west, and two miles and a half in breadth; and its surface, which has a gentle acclivity, is tolerably level, with the exception of the hills of Dolphinton and Keir, the former 1550, and the latter 900, feet above the level of the sea. The principal stream is the Medwin, which near Garveld House divides into two channels, one flowing eastward into the Tweed, and the other westward into the river Clyde. There is also a small rivulet which, after receiving several tributary rills, falls into the Lyne. The scenery is generally pleasing, but the want of wood renders it less picturesque; great numbers of young plantations, however, have latterly been formed, which will soon contribute much to its embellishment.

The SOIL is generally a dry friable loam, intermixed with sand; in some parts, a kind of clay with portions of moss. The number of acres is estimated at 3668, whereof 2221 are arable, 444 in woods and plantations, and the remainder, of which probably 300 acres might be rendered arable, are rough pasture and waste. In this parish the chief crops are oats and turnips, and barley, wheat, and potatoes are also grown. The system of agriculture is improved; considerable progress has been made in draining, and much land heretofore totally unproductive has been converted into excellent meadow, producing luxuriant crops of hay. Attention is paid to the management of the dairy; about 200 milch-cows, chiefly of the Ayrshire breed, are kept in the several farms, and about 100 head of young cattle are annually reared. About 1000 sheep, also, are annually fed, the greater number of which are of the black-faced, and a few of the Cheviot breed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £1988. The substrata are whinstone, sandstone, and freestone. Some indications of lead-ore induced an attempt in search of that mineral, but it was not attended with success; fire-clay is obtained, and in the southern extremity of the parish is found a kind of stone well adapted for ovens. Dolphinton House and Newholm are handsome mansions of modern erection. The road from Edinburgh to Biggar intersects the parish.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Biggar, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The stipend of the incumbent is £158, of which above two-thirds are received from the exchequer: the manse was put into thorough repair and enlarged in 1828, and the glebe comprises about fourteen acres, valued at £27. 10. per annum: patron, Lord Douglas. Dolphinton church is a substantial edifice, but altogether inadequate to the wants of the population; it appears to have been built about two centuries since. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £26, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £15. He receives, also, the rent of four acres of land bequeathed by Willian Brown about 1658, and now producing £8 per annum; the interest of 1000 merks by the same benefactor, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children; and the annual sum of 100 merks for instructing twenty children, bequeathed by Mr. Bowie in 1759. Mr. Bowie also bequeathed 100 merks a year for the education of any youth of promising genius, or, in failure of such, to be appropriated to the apprenticing of children; fifty merks a year, either to the poor, or for the purchase of school books for children; and fifty merks a year to the minister for managing the property, which consists of lands at Stonypath, purchased by the testator for 8000 merks, and given in trust to the minister and Kirk Session for the above purposes. The poor have the interest of 200 merks left by William Brown about 1658. On the summit of Keir hill are some remains of an ancient camp in good preservation; and there are similar remains at other places in the parish. Within less than a mile south-west of the manse, is a tumulus of stones, about four feet in height, surrounded by a circle of upright stones inclosing an area twenty paces in diameter. Near this spot was found an ornament of fine gold, resembling part of a horse's bit, with about forty gold beads. Stone coffins are frequently found in various parts of the parish, of rude and ancient construction; and numerous sepulchral remains.

DORE HOLM, an isle, in the parish of NORTHMAVINE, county of SHETLAND. It is situated in the bay of St. Magnus, south of the mainland of the parish, and derives its name from a remarkable arch which passes through its centre, of lofty and capacious dimensions, and admitting boatmen to fish in the waters beneath, being lighted by an opening at the top. The islet is one of the smallest of the Shetland group.

DORES, a parish, in the county of INVERNESS, 7½ miles (S. S. W.) from Inverness; containing 1745 inha-

bitants, of whom 80 are in the village. Its ancient name was Durris, a word derived from the Gaelic term *tur-ri-ish*, signifying rising ground near water. The parish is situated nearly at the northern extremity, and on the eastern shore, of Loch Ness, by which an elevated portion of the lands is washed. It is between twenty and twenty-five miles in length, and upwards of four miles in breadth, comprising about 24,000 acres, of which 4000 are arable, the same number wood and plantation, and the remainder moorland pasture. A small part of the parish, containing twenty inhabitants, is locally in the parish of Boleskine. The surface is mountainous, with the exception of a narrow valley which runs throughout the district; and on the high grounds are several lochs: the village is of small extent, situated near the church, and from it is obtained a prospect comprehending the whole of Loch Ness, stretching for twenty-four miles. In the elevated parts the soil is very superior, and, in seasons free from frost and rain, produces excellent crops; but the low grounds are so hot in summer that the corn and grass are much injured, and in dry weather would be parched up were it not for the copious dews falling in the night. The chief mansions are those of Aldourie, Eregie, and Gortleg. There is a salmon-fishery in Loch Ness and the river Ness, and fine trout, pike, and char are found in the other lochs. The post-road from Inverness to Fort Augustus intersects the parish; and Loch Ness, which is part of the line of the great Caledonian canal, affords every facility for the importation of coal and lime, and the exportation of timber and wool. The produce is usually sent for sale to Inverness; but salmon, sheep, and fat-cattle are conveyed to the London market. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3165.

Dores is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Inverness, synod of Moray, and in the patronage of Earl Cawdor; the minister's stipend is £142, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £8 per annum. The church is a neat edifice, built in 1827, and there is a preaching-station in the south-western part of the parish. The parochial school affords instruction in the ordinary branches; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and £10 fees. There is also an Assembly's school, and a school is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. The relics of antiquity comprise the remains of a vitrified fort called *Castle-dun-Richuan*, or the Castle of the King of the Ocean; and a little to the east of this is an eminence called *Drum-Ashi*, or Ashi's Hill, where, according to tradition, Fingal fought with and killed Ashi, the son of the Norwegian king. The distinguished statesman, Sir James Mackintosh, author of *Vindiciæ Gallicæ*, and recorder of Bombay, was born in the parish in 1765.

DORNIE and BUNDALOCH, a village, in the parish of KINTAIL, county of ROSS and CROMARTY, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Sheilhouse; containing 510 inhabitants. This is a fishing-village on the banks of a branch of Loch Duich, from which the sea is entered by Loch Alsh. There is a small bay, and Dornie and Bundaloch immediately adjoin each other, and form one village, in which are some houses of respectable appearance; the scenery around is very romantic, and above the village are to be seen the mountains of Skye. In the vicinity are the ruins of Ellandonan Castle, the ancient seat of the Mackenzies of Seaford, occupying a rocky islet surrounded by the sea at flood-tide. This castle is said to have been built by Alexander II., to overawe the Danes and Norwegians; and in the reign of James V. the Macdonalds of Sleat in vain attempted to besiege it. Directly opposite, on the coast of Letterfairn, are the remains of the ancient circular castle of Gruagach. On the landward part of the islet is a fresh-water spring.

DORNOCH, a royal burgh, the county town, and a parish, in the county of SUTHERLAND, 201 miles (N. N. W.) from the city of Edinburgh; containing 2714 inhabitants, of whom 451 are in the burgh. This place is supposed to have derived its name, *Dor-Neich* or *Dor-Nach*, signifying in the Celtic language a horse's hoof, from the slaughter of a Danish general, who made a descent upon this part of the coast in 1259, and was encountered by William, Thane of Sutherland, who, having lost his sword in the battle, seized the leg of a horse lying on the ground, with which he killed his adversary, and put his followers to flight. It is of considerable antiquity, and in 1150 was an episcopal city, the residence of the bishops of Caithness, within whose province the county of Sutherland was included, and of whom Andrew is supposed to have erected the cathedral. His successor, Gilbert Murray, who was consecrated in 1222, greatly enlarged and beautified the church, in which, upon his decease in 1245 at Caithness, where the bishops had also a residence, a statue was erected to his memory, under the designation of St. Gilbert. All the glass used in the erection of the cathedral is said to have been made at Sydderay, about two miles from Dornoch. After the death of John, Earl of Sutherland, and his countess, who in 1567 were both poisoned at Helmsdale at the instigation of the Earl of Caithness, Mc Kay of Far, taking advantage of the minority of the young earl, then only fifteen years of age, invaded the county of Sutherland, set fire to the town of Dornoch, and laid waste the barony of Skibo. The young earl, who then resided in the castle of Skibo, was, through the persuasion of the bishop, given up to the Earl of Caithness, by whom he was carried off, and, although but fifteen years of age, married to his daughter, aged thirty-two; "an unfit match indeed", says Sir Robert Gordon in his history of the Earls of Sutherland. In 1570, the town and castle were besieged by the Laird of Duffus and his adherents; but being obstinately defended, they set fire to the cathedral, which, with the exception only of the tower, was completely destroyed. In 1614, the Earl of Sutherland commenced rebuilding the cathedral, which for many years served for a place of worship; but subsequently falling into decay, it was restored by the late Duchess-Countess of Sutherland, during the years 1835, 6, 7, 8, and 9, at a great expense; and though its restoration, unfortunately, was not entrusted to competent hands, it still forms one of the most interesting religious edifices in the kingdom. The lower portion of the structure contains the tombs of the ancient earls, and those of the late Duke and Duchess of Sutherland.

Burgh Seal.

The TOWN is situated on the western shore of Dornoch Firth, at the south-eastern extremity of the parish, and

consists of several spacious well-formed streets; the houses are of a very inferior order, little better than humble cottages, and though the county town, the place has only the appearance of an insignificant hamlet. It has been much improved within the last few years by the removal of some ruinous and unsightly buildings. There is a respectable inn, of late years handsomely enlarged, at which the mail stops daily in its passage to and from the north; a post-office is established, and there are also a branch bank, a savings' bank, and a friendly society. Near the town are perhaps the finest *links* in Scotland, and admirably adapted for games and exercises: the shore, too, is excellent for sea-bathing. No trade or manufacture is carried on: even the market has been long declining, and is now but little frequented. Fairs are held on the first Wednesdays in February, July, November, and December, for cattle; and also on the third Wednesday in March, and on the 20th of July (O. S.), if on Wednesday, or if not, on the first Wednesday after. The town was erected into a royal burgh in 1628, by charter of Charles I., under which the government is vested in a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and eight councillors. It is also the residence of the sheriff-substitute, sheriff-clerk, and procurator-fiscal. There are no incorporated trades or companies, nor have the burgesses any exclusive privileges; the jurisdiction of the magistrates, though equal in extent to that of other royal burghs, is little more than nominal, and few if any causes either civil or criminal are brought for their decision. The tower of the ancient episcopal castle is appropriated as a court-house, and for the public offices and public records of the county; and a new county prison has been erected, possessing every requisite for the classification and employment of the prisoners. Dornoch is associated with Cromarty, Dingwall, Kirkwall, Tain, and Wick, in returning a member to the imperial parliament; the number of qualified voters is thirty-eight. It also sends for itself a commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. As already observed, Dornoch is the county town; but its very uncentral locality and other disadvantages render it far from convenient to the inhabitants of the shire generally, as the seat of the administration of the law, and of the public affairs of the county.

The PARISH is bounded on the east and south by Dornoch Firth, and on the north-east by Loch Fleet, and is about fifteen miles in length and nine in breadth. Its surface towards the sea is generally flat, and in other parts diversified with hills of no very considerable height. The principal rivers are, the Carnaig, which rises to the south of Torboll, and flows through a strath into Loch Fleet, near the sands of Torboll; and the Evelix, whose source is near the head of the valley through which it flows, between richly-wooded banks, into Dornoch Firth near the Muckle ferry. The coast, with the exception of a few small rocks at Embo, to the north of the town, is flat and sandy. At the south extremity is the Muckle ferry, connecting the parish with the county of Ross, and which the north mail crosses daily: it is a most inconvenient and dangerous impediment to travellers, and apparently the passage and landings might be much improved. Along the northern boundary is Loch Fleet, forming an excellent harbour at Little Ferry, about three miles east of which an earthen mound nearly 1000 feet in length has been constructed by the parliamentary commissioners, at a cost of £12,000, affording communication between the parishes of Golspie and Dornoch. The rivers contain trout, which are also found in several small lakes among the hills. Though generally light, the soil varies from a sandy moss to clay alternated with sand; the crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture has been greatly improved within the last few years; extensive tracts of waste have been reclaimed and rendered profitable, and more than 6000 acres are now arable and in good cultivation. The farm-buildings are mostly substantial and comfortable; and attached to several of the farms are threshing-mills, some of which are driven by water. The cattle pastured are of the Highland black breed; and the sheep chiefly of the Cheviot, lately introduced. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3336.

There are many thousand acres of woodland on the Sutherland estate, consisting of Scotch fir, larch, birch, alder, and various hard-wood trees, all in a thriving state. Large additional tracts of moor ground, formerly bearing nothing but heather, and almost valueless, are also being annually planted. Coal has been found at Clashmore, and freestone of good quality for building occurs in various places; near the town is a large quarry, and at Embo and in other parts of the parish are quarries on a less extensive scale. Skibo Castle, a modern structure, erected on the site of the ancient castle of that name, is a handsome family residence: in its vicinity is some very rich alluvial land. The chief villages are, the fishing-village of Embo, situated on the coast between the town of Dornoch and the Little ferry; and the pleasant village of Clashmore, in which is a commodious inn, about three miles to the north of the Muckle ferry, and the same distance from Dornoch. For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dornoch, synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The minister's stipend is £266. 13., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum; patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Dornoch church, formerly the cathedral, is a venerable structure containing 1100 sittings. A place of worship has been erected for the members of the Free Church. The parochial school is held in a portion of the episcopal palace; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £6. Another school is held in a handsome school-house erected by the Duke of Sutherland within the last few years. There are still some remains of the ancient castle of Skelbo, on an eminence rising from the sea near the Little ferry; and the cross erected in commemoration of the exploit from which the burgh is supposed to have taken its name, and to which the common seal has an allusion, is, though much defaced, still remaining. In the parish are also two singular standing stones or pillars, about eight or nine feet high, and in a line with a similar stone in the adjoining parish of Criech: they are evidently of ancient date, but no tradition is now extant as to what their purpose was.

DORNOCK, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES; including the village of Lowthertown, and containing 847 inhabitants, of whom 203 are in the village of Dornock, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Annan. The name of this place is usually derived from the Celtic words *tor* or *dor*, signifying an oak or wood, and *nock*, a knowe or hill, and is said to have been applied in consequence of forests of oak once growing here. According to a prevailing tra-

dition, a battle was fought upon a moor in the neighbourhood, between a party of English under Sir Marmaduke Langdale and Lord Crosby, and a body of Scots under Sir William Brown of Coalston, in which the English were defeated, and both their commanders slain. The supposed graves of the two leaders are still shown in the churchyard, and a spring near the spot where the battle was fought bears the name of the Sword Well. At Stapleton is a strong square tower with battlements on the top, built by a person of the name of Irvine, it is supposed as a place of safety against the depredations of the English borderers.

The PARISH reaches from east to west about two miles and a half, and from the Solway Firth on the south to the river Kirtle on the north measures five miles, comprising an area of about 5000 acres. It contains some beautiful scenery, and is much frequented for its sea air and bathing. The small river Kirtle and the expanse of the Solway comprehend the chief of its waters; in the former eels and pike are found, and salmon-fishings are carried on in the Solway to a considerable extent by means of stake-nets. The greater part of the land is under tillage, and large tracts in the parish are appropriated to grazing; the mosses, which alone are uncultivated, amount to about 300 acres, and 150 acres are plantation. Oats and barley are the only grain sown, while potatoes and turnips, with large quantities of hay, are the chief green crops; the soil is of a loamy nature, with a hard tilly bottom, and is in general productive. The cattle are of the Galloway breed, and about 200 cows are kept for the dairy; a considerable number of swine are fattened, and the hams sent to England. The best system of husbandry is adopted; the manure used is farm-yard dung, and lime; draining has been carried on to a good extent, and improvements are still in progress. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3503. Robgill Tower, an old border fortress, modernised, and now the residence of the Smail family, is beautifully seated on the banks of the Kirtle. The village of Dornock is pleasantly situated upon a gentle eminence about a mile from the coast, and commands a fine view of the Firth; a third of the inhabitants are engaged in hand-loom weaving and the manufacture of checks and ginghams. The Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway, and the turnpike-road from Carlisle to Portpatrick, run through the centre of the parish from east to west, the former passing by the village, and the latter through it: the railway has a station here.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The stipend is £208, and there is a manse, built in 1845, with a glebe valued at £25 per annum. Dornock church, built in 1797, is a plain unadorned structure, containing 300 sittings: in the churchyard are some ancient and rather curious tombstones. There is a parochial school, in which all the usual branches of education, and sometimes Greek and Latin, and also mathematics, are taught; the master has a salary of £34, about £20 fees, and the allowance of a house and garden, with an acre of land. The remains of a Druidical temple are still to be seen in the eastern part of the parish, on the farm of Eastriggs: at the distance of 200 yards west of it, is a large cairn; and at the same distance eastward is another, of smaller dimensions. Old British coins and pieces of armour have been found.

DOUGLAS, a market-town and parish, in the Upper ward of the county of LANARK; including the village of Uddington, and containing 2467 inhabitants, of whom 1313 are in the town of Douglas, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Crawfordjohn, and 40½ (S. W. by S.) from Edinburgh. This place derives its name from the ancient and renowned family of Douglas, to whose ancestor Theobald, by birth a Fleming, Arnold, abbot of Kelso, gave a large tract of land about the middle of the twelfth century. William, son of Theobald, appears as a witness to various charters granted towards the close of the same century; and in 1289 his descendant, William Douglas, was one of the Scottish barons who signed an address to Edward I. of England, on behalf of their countrymen. During the protracted warfare between England and Scotland in the reign of that monarch, Douglas Castle, which was strongly fortified, and commanded the entrance to the western counties, was an object of continual dispute between the contending parties. It frequently fell into the hands of the English, from whom it was as frequently retaken by its original proprietors. On one occasion it was taken from Sir John De Walton, its occupier for the English, by Sir James Douglas, who, having assembled a strong retinue of his friends, entered the town on Palm-Sunday, while part of the garrison were at church, and attacking them as they came out, put them to the sword, and immediately advancing to the castle, made himself master of the place. The castle, exposed to repeated assaults, was of very precarious tenure, and, from the difficulty of maintaining possession, was distinguished by the appellation of the Castle of Danger. It was often destroyed, and more than once by fire; but it was always restored in greater splendour. On the death of the Duke of Douglas without issue in the year 1760, arose the famous law plea known by the name of the Douglas Cause, which was at length decided by the house of peers in favour of Archibald, son of Sir John Stewart of Grandtully, by Lady Jane Douglas, the duke's sister. Thus the estates of the family were vested in the duke's nephew; and in 1790 the title was revived by the elevation of that gentleman to the peerage, by the title of Baron Douglas of Douglas.

The PARISH is situated near the south-western extremity of the county, and is about twelve miles in length, and from four to seven miles in breadth, comprising 35,318 acres, of which about 5000 are arable, 28,000 pasture, 2000 wood, and 400 waste land and moss. The Douglas river intersects the parish, flowing through a valley that increases in breadth as it approaches the river Clyde, into which the Douglas discharges itself, after receiving in its course numerous tributary streams. On both sides of the valley the ground rises to a considerable elevation, forming in some parts a succession of hills that terminate towards the west in the Cairntable mountain, whose summit is 1650 feet above the level of the sea, and at the base of which the Douglas has its source. The heights on each side of the river are embellished with ornamental plantations; and in various parts of the parish are extensive woods of ancient and luxuriant growth, especially near Douglas Castle, in the grounds of which are some ash and plane trees of large dimensions. The SOIL is generally fertile in the vale; in other parts lighter and gravelly, and in some a stiff clay: the moors afford fine sheep-walks, and in many places consist of rich black loam. The grain crops are

oats, barley, and bear, with occasionally wheat, the cultivation of which has been introduced with success, but on a very small scale; and turnips and potatoes, for which the soil is favourable, are raised in large quantities. The pastures are extensive and rich, and numbers of sheep are reared, to the improvement of which much attention is paid; the average number exceeds 25,000, chiefly of the black-faced breed, which has been brought to great perfection. There are numerous dairy-farms, producing cheese and butter of superior quality; the cows are the Ayrshire, numbering about 500, and about the same number of black-cattle are fed. In this parish are some quarries of freestone of excellent quality for building; it is of a fine white colour, and is much admired. Limestone is also prevalent, and is quarried for agricultural and other purposes; coal is very abundant, and numerous mines have been opened, affording supplies of fuel to the places situated to the south and east, and giving employment to a great number of the population. Ironstone is found in several parts of the parish, though not worked; and in others its prevalence may be inferred from the property of many of the springs, which are strongly impregnated with iron. Great advances have been made in draining and inclosing the lands, and the annual value of real property in the parish is now £11,013.

Douglas Castle, the seat of Lord Douglas, is beautifully situated in grounds that were very much improved by a late proprietor. The castle, which was partly rebuilt after being destroyed by an accidental fire, has not, though a splendid seat in its present state, been completed according to the original plan designed by Mr. Adam. One wing only has been finished; and from the dimensions of this, which contains more than fifty apartments, some of them magnificent, the whole would have formed one of the most extensive residences in the kingdom. The scene of *Castle-Dangerous*, the last novel of Sir Walter Scott, was laid here. The other gentlemen's seats in the parish are Carmacoup, Spring Hill, and Crossburn House, an elegant villa, the grounds of which are tastefully disposed. The town or village is of great antiquity, and at one time was of some importance. As the head of the barony, it had a charter of incorporation giving to its magistrates many privileges, among which was the power of jurisdiction in capital offences; and to the east of the town is an eminence called Gallow Hill, formerly the place for the execution of criminals. The streets are narrow, and most of the houses are of ancient date, and apparently built for defence against the frequent incursions of an enemy; the walls are massive, and the windows few and small, presenting a forbidding and gloomy appearance. Several houses of a more airy construction have of late years been built. There is a subscription library, which at present contains more than 1000 volumes, and is rapidly increasing. A cotton-factory was established here in 1792 by a company from Glasgow, which after a few years declined; but many of the inhabitants are still employed in weaving cotton for the manufacturers of that city, with handlooms in their own dwellings. The market is held on Friday, and there are seven fairs, which are well attended. In 1847 an act of parliament was passed, authorizing the Caledonian railway company to make a branch from their Clydesdale junction line to the Douglas mineral field. The road from Edinburgh to Ayr, and that from Glasgow to London, both pass through the parish, and the former through the town. In respect of trade, the town is at present little more than a village for the residence of persons employed in weaving, and other mechanical occupations.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lanark, synod of Glasgow and Ayr: patron, Lord Douglas. The stipend of the incumbent is about £250; the manse is a handsome residence, built in 1828, and pleasantly situated in grounds well laid out, and the glebe, which is extensive, comprises some valuable land. Of the ancient church, which appears to have been a very stately and elegant structure, little more remains than the sepulchral chapel of the Douglas family, with a small spire. The chapel contains many monuments, which, though much mutilated and defaced by Cromwell's soldiers, still display features of exquisite sculpture. Among them is the monument of Sir James Douglas, the firm adherent and friend of Robert Bruce, who fell in combat in Spain, and whose remains were conveyed by his companions in arms for interment in the church of his native place. It is of dark-coloured stone, and bears the recumbent figure of a knight armed cap-à-pie, with the legs crossed, in reference to his having been on a crusade to the Holy Land. There is also a monument to Archibald Douglas, Duke of Touraine, which appears to have been of elaborate workmanship; and in a niche is a table-monument to James Douglas, Duke of Touraine, with two recumbent figures, and ornamented with ten figures in basso-relievo beneath. The present church, a comparatively modern building, is not sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of the parishioners: underneath it is a vault in which are deposited the remains of numerous members of the Douglas family, for which the ancient sepulchral chapel afforded no room. The parochial school is well attended; the master has the maximum salary, with an excellent dwelling-house and garden, and the fees amount to about £60. Near the base of Cairntable mountain are the remains of a fortified post, probably occupied by the Douglases during their repeated attempts to surprise the English garrisons that so frequently held possession of Douglas Castle; and within a mile of the castle are the remains of a stronghold called Tothorl Castle, supposed to have been thrown up by Sir Richard de Thirlwall, who was lieutenant-governor of Douglas under Sir Robert de Clifford. Within the castle-grounds is a mound designated Boncastle, near which has been found an urn, with a great number of human bones, a ring of pure gold of great weight, the head of a spear, and various other relics of antiquity. There are also several cairns in the parish. Among the natives of this place most distinguished for literary attainments, was Dr. John Black, author of the *Life of Tasso* and other works.

DOUGLAS, CASTLE, in the county of KIRKCUDBRIGHT.—See CASTLE-DOUGLAS.

DOUGLASTON, a manufacturing village, in the parish of KINNETTLES, county of FORFAR, 3 miles (S. W.) from Forfar; containing 81 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the late Robert Douglas, Esq., by whom it was erected in 1792, for the accommodation of the persons employed in his extensive works. A spinning-mill, of stone, roofed with blue slate from the quarries of the parish, and four stories in height, was completed here towards the close of the last century; and

the introduction of the spinning of yarn, which furnished employment to a considerable number of hands, was followed up by the erection of looms for weaving the yarn into various fabrics, the principal of which were Osnaburgs, Hessians, and brown and bleached sheetings. The machinery is of the most improved kind, and is propelled partly by a steam-engine of seven-horse power, and partly by water power equal to that of five horses. The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Kerbit rivulet, over which is a very handsome stone bridge of three arches, erected in the year 1770. A branch post between Forfar and Glammis delivers letters here; and the road from Dundee to Forfar, and also the Strathmore road, pass through the village.

DOUNE, a town, in the parish of KILMADOCK, county of PERTH, 8 miles (N. W.) from Stirling, and 44 (N. W. by W.) from Edinburgh; containing 1559 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the banks of the river Teith, near its confluence with the Ardoch, owes its origin to a castle founded here, according to some (but disputed) accounts, by Murdoch, grandson of Robert II., and who in 1370 was created Earl of Monteith, and in 1398 Duke of Albany. Murdoch was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Homelden in 1401, and detained in captivity till the year 1411, when he was exchanged for Percy, Earl of Northumberland, from which time he continued to live in retirement till the death of his father in 1420, when he succeeded to the regency, which, however, after a disastrous government of four years, he resigned. Subsequently a charge of high treason was preferred against him, his two sons Walter and Alexander, and his father-in-law Duncan, Earl of Lennox, who were all seized and carried prisoners to Stirling, where, being brought to trial and found guilty, they were beheaded. Isabella, the wife of Murdoch, was taken from the castle of Doune, and conveyed to that of Tantallan in Lothian, to which place, upon their decapitation, the heads of her father, husband, and children were sent to her in her prison, with a view to extort a revelation of the alleged treason; but she heroically replied, that "if the crime alleged against the parties were true, the king had done justly and according to law".

The castle of Doune was seized by James I., and annexed to the crown, of which it continued to form an appendage till the year 1502, when Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, on her marriage to James IV., obtained it as part of her settlement. After the death of James IV., Margaret married, in 1528, Henry, Lord Methven, a descendant of Murdoch, Duke of Albany; and, with the consent of her husband, granted to James Stuart, a younger brother of Lord Methven, the constableship of the castle for life. This grant was confirmed to him and to his heirs for ever by James V., and the office is still held by his descendant, the present Earl of Moray. Mary, Queen of Scots, and her husband Lord Darnley, frequently made the castle their resort as a hunting-seat; and in 1745 it was garrisoned by Mc Gregor of Glengyle, nephew of Rob Roy, who held it for Prince Charles Edward. A party of royalist volunteers from the university of Edinburgh, among whom was Home, the author of *Douglas*, having in one of their excursions ventured as far as the Teith, were all captured by Glengyle, and confined in the castle, from which they ultimately effected their escape by climbing over the walls, as related by Mr. Home in his *History of the Rebellion of* 1745. The remains, situated on a peninsular eminence, at the confluence of the Teith and the Ardoch, convey a tolerably adequate idea of the ancient magnificence of the castle; the walls, though roofless, are still entire, forty feet in height and ten feet in thickness, inclosing a quadrilateral area ninety-six feet in length and of equal breadth. In the north-east angle is a massive tower eighty feet in height, and at the opposite angle is another tower, forty feet high. The great hall is sixty-three feet in length, by twenty-five feet wide; and the kitchen, and many of the family apartments, are spacious and in tolerable preservation. In the lower portions of the building are several cells and dungeons of frightful appearance. The whole of the ruins have a stately and imposing aspect, and, from their situation, form a strikingly romantic feature in the scenery.

The TOWN has been much improved since the establishment of the cotton-works in the adjacent village of Deanston. It consists principally of three streets diverging from the market cross, which is situated on the spot where the roads from Bridge of Teith and Callander meet; the houses are generally of neat appearance, and several of the more modern are of handsome character. The manufacture of Highland pistols was formerly carried on here to a great extent, and the town was in high reputation for them; the pistols made varied in price from two to twenty-four guineas per pair, and were supplied to most of the nobility of Europe. The manufacture of Highland purses was also extensive, but these have totally disappeared, and the population is at present employed chiefly in agriculture or in the adjacent manufactory. A post-office is established here, and there is a savings' bank. Fairs are held on the second Wednesday in February, for the sale of grain and for general business; the second Wednesday in May, for milch-cows and cattle; the last Wednesday in July, for horses and cattle, the hiring of shearers, and other business; the first Tuesday and Wednesday in November, for sheep and black-cattle (a very large fair, called the Latter fair); the last Wednesday in that month, for horses and cattle; and the last Wednesday in December, for fat-cattle, grain, and general business. Facility of communication is afforded by parish and turnpike roads, as well as by the Scottish Central railway, to which there are regular conveyances. In 1846 an act was passed for the construction of a line from the Scottish Central railway, to Doune and Callander. Here is the parish church with its handsome tower, and the members of the Free Church have two places of worship, one of them formerly belonging to the Old Light body. There are also a place of worship for Wesleyans, and a congregation of Independents. Doune gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Moray.—See KILMADOCK.

DOURA, a village, in the parish of KILWINNING, district of CUNNINGHAME, county of AYR, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Irvine; containing 320 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Irvine to Dunlop, and between the Annock water on the south-east and the Lugton river on the west. The population is chiefly employed in the coal-mines in the vicinity. A branch of the Glasgow and Ayr railway, proceeding from the collieries here, supplies Ardrossan and various other places with coal, which is very abundant in the parish. Large school premises have lately been erected at the expense of the Earl of Eglinton.

DOVECOTLAND, a village, in the East parish of the city and county of Perth; containing 502 inhabitants.—See Perth.

DOVEHILL, a village, in the Abbey parish of the town of Paisley, Upper ward of the county of Renfrew; forming part of the late quoad sacra parish of Levern, and containing 131 inhabitants.

DOWALLY, county of Perth.—See Dunkeld.

DOWNIES, a village, in the parish of Banchory-Devenick, county of Kincardine, 8 miles (S.) from Aberdeen; containing 122 inhabitants. It is a small fishing-village, on the coast, and lying in the extreme south point of the parish. There is a very convenient cove here for fishing-boats, several of which belong to the place, each manned with four or five hands, employed in white-fishing, and sometimes visiting the Moray Firth in the herring season. The Aberdeen railway passes at a short distance.

DRAINIE, a parish, in the county of Elgin; including the villages of Lossiemouth and Stotfield, and containing 1515 inhabitants, of whom 16 are in the hamlet of Drainie, 4 miles (N.) from Elgin. This parish consists of the ancient parishes of Kinnedar, a parsonage, and Ogston, a mensal church; of which latter the Bishop of Moray received the great teinds. Ogston was disjoined from St. Andrew's, and annexed to Kinnedar, in 1642. The name of Drainie, belonging to an estate on which a new church was built about the year 1666, was after that event applied to the whole parish. The parish is partly a peninsula, as the ancient name Kinnedar implies, and is bounded on the north by the Moray Firth, on the east by the river Lossie, and on the south by the lake of Spynie, a piece of fresh water three miles in length and one in breadth, well stocked with eels and pike, and the resort of numerous aquatic birds. Drainie is about four miles long and two broad, and comprises 4480 acres, of which 3385 are in tillage, 365 under wood, and the remainder uncultivated. The coast is bold and rocky; and at the distance of a mile from the shore, opposite to the Coulard and Causea hills, is a dangerous reef, the dread of mariners, the centre of which, however, being always above water, serves as a beacon for avoiding the lower branches, stretching along unseen to a considerable distance on each side. There are two harbours, one at Stotfield, the other at the mouth of the river Lossie; and the numerous caves and fissures near the hamlet of Causea or Cove-sea, constitute a distinct and interesting feature in the scenery. The whole of the rock in this latter direction is a continuous mass of freestone, the softer parts of which, by the action of the winds and waves, have been wrought into a great variety of arches and pillars. A little to the west is a cave, once the cell of a hermit, and used by Sir Robert Gordon in the rebellion of 1745, for concealing his horses, when the followers of Prince Charles were ravaging this district; and farther in the same direction are many other caverns, but the coast is too rugged and dangerous to allow them to be explored.

All the low lands in the parish were formerly covered by the sea, which, when it receded, left a beach of stones, from about eight to twenty feet in height above the level of the lands under tillage, and which is beneficial as a protection against storms from the north. The interior is flat, and the soil of great diversity of quality, good and bad alternating with each other in rapid succession throughout. The low drained grounds consist of a rich loam or clayey marl, and produce fine crops; the higher lands have a lighter soil, resting upon a gravelly bed or on white sand, and a portion in the centre is of the worst description, having been denuded of its surface for the purpose of fuel. The usual white and green crops are raised, in some parts of superior quality, and the six-shift course is followed; but husbandry is in a comparatively low state, very little land having undergone the process of draining, and some of the modern improvements being only partially in operation. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5208. The Causea quarries supply abundance of freestone, which has been extensively used for ornamental work in the mansions of this and several adjacent counties; and in the fluor-spar rocks of the Coulard hill, lead of superior quality has been discovered, near which is a bed of limestone. A vein of lead was found and worked about the close of the last century, but the operation was discontinued, the return being inadequate to the expense. The plantations, of limited extent, consist of firs or pine irregularly scattered about the waste tract in the middle of the parish, and one or two clumps of firs in the south-east. The mansion of Gordonstown, on the estate of that name, is a large structure in the Dutch style, repaired and enlarged in 1730; it is now the seat of the Cummings, and was for several centuries the residence of the Gordons of Gordonstown.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Elgin, synod of Moray, and in the patronage of Sir William Gordon Gordon Cumming, of Altyre and Gordonstown, Bart.; the minister's stipend is £242, with a manse, and a glebe of six acres. The present church was built in 1823, nearly in the centre of the parish, but somewhat inconveniently for the villages, where the bulk of the population, which is rapidly increasing, is located. Drainie parochial school, in the western portion of the parish, affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £36, with £6 fees, and also participates in the benefit of the Dick bequest. A charitable fund, raised by subscription in 1806, for the benefit of the families of twenty-one seamen who lost their lives in a storm, afforded relief to the objects for whom the collection was made, by an annual distribution of the proceeds; but this fund is now exhausted. There is a burying-ground at the west end of the parish, covered with grave-stones; it contains a stone cross eight feet high, and at one time formed the site of the ancient church of Ogston: here now stands the splendid mausoleum of the Gordon family. About half a mile to the east is the ruin of the church built in 1666. A mile farther eastward is the burying-ground of Kinnedar, where stood the church of that name, the foundations of which are now scarcely discernible: adjoining are the remains of the castle of Kinnedar, a very strong and extensive fortification, called also the episcopal palace, where Archibald, the tenth bishop of Moray, and other bishops, resided before the cathedral was fixed at Spynie. On the summit of the Causea hills is a range of artificial conical mounds of earth styled the "warlike hills", at nearly equal distances, and from twenty to thirty feet in height, constructed for signal stations, and used at different periods by the possessors of the lands for communicating important information, and various other purposes.

DREGHORN, a parish, in the district of Cunninghame, county of Ayr, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Irvine; containing 1222 inhabitants. This place anciently formed part of the property of the De Morvilles, constables of Scotland, whose ancestor appears to have obtained large possessions here in the reign of Alexander I., and from whose family it passed, with the heiress of William de Morville, to Ronald, Lord of Galloway. Ronald's granddaughter, Helen, early in the thirteenth century married Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, who, in her right, became Constable of Scotland, and proprietor of the De Morville estates; and the lands were subsequently conveyed, by marriage with his daughters, co-heiresses, to William de Ferrars and Allan de la Zouch, ancestors of the present Marquess Townshend, and the Lords Ashby-de-la-Zouch in the county of Leicester. The estates, however, were soon after forfeited to the crown, from the adherence of those two noblemen to the interests of John Baliol; and the barony of Dreghorn was granted by Robert Bruce to Sir Alan Stewart, who was killed in the battle of Hallidown Hill, and whose descendants, afterwards Earls of Darnley and Lennox, retained possession of it till the year 1520. It then became the property of Hugh, first Earl of Eglinton, and his descendant is the present proprietor.

The parish is about eight miles in length, and varies from three-quarters of a mile to two miles in breadth. It is bounded on the west and north by the Annock water, on the east by the Gawreer burn, and on the south by the Irvine river. Dreghorn comprises 4477 acres, of which 1500 are arable, 2750 meadow and pasture, and about 120 woodland and plantations. The surface is level towards the sea, and rises in gentle undulations inland; the scenery throughout is pleasingly picturesque, and the banks of the Annock abound with natural beauty, heightened by several handsome villas and seats embosomed in thriving plantations. The soil is for the greater part a deep rich loam, and in other places intermixed with gravel; the chief crops are barley and wheat, with potatoes and turnips. The system of agriculture is in an advanced state, and the rotation plan of husbandry generally adopted; much of the land has been improved by draining. Great attention is bestowed on the management of dairy-farms; butter and Dunlop cheese are sent to the adjacent markets, and all due regard is paid to the improvement of the breed of live stock. The cows on the dairy-farms are the Ayrshire, and the sheep are mostly of the black-faced and Cheviot kinds, with a few of the South Down breed recently introduced. Coal abounds in the neighbourhood, and is extensively worked, and freestone of excellent quality is found; limestone, also, is quarried in the north-east part of the parish. The annual value of real property in Dreghorn is £10,130. Annock Lodge is a handsome residence situated on the south bank of the Annock, in a tastefully ornamented demesne, enriched with thriving plantations; and Pierceton, Righouse, Cunningham Head, and Warrickhill are also good houses. The village is on the road from Kilmarnock to Irvine, and is irregularly built upon a gentle acclivity commanding a view of the sea; most of the houses are of ancient appearance, and the general aspect, from the number of old trees with which the buildings are interspersed, is cheerful and extremely pleasing. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the lines of the Glasgow and Ayrshire railway company. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of Lady Montgomerie. The minister's stipend is about £250, with a manse, and a glebe of four acres and a half, valued at £3 an acre per annum. The church, situated in the village, is a substantial edifice, erected within the last seventy or eighty years, and adapted for a congregation of 430 persons. Dreghorn parochial school affords education to about 100 scholars; the master has a salary of £29. 18., with £50 fees, and a house and garden. There is also a school which has a small endowment in addition to the fees.

DRON, a parish, in the county of Perth, 1½ mile (S. S. E.) from Bridge of Earn; containing 441 inhabitants. The name of this place is in the Gaelic tongue said to signify a ridge or projection, which is descriptive of the locality where the church and manse are placed. The parish lies a mile south of the river Earn, and, including a tongue of land that belongs to Dunbarny parish and intersects the parish of Dron, measures between three and four miles in length from east to west. It extends about three miles in breadth, comprising 4100 acres, of which 2600 are under cultivation, 400 in wood, and the remainder hill pasture. Dron consists principally of a tract sloping towards the north from the Ochil hills, which form the southern boundary of the beautiful vale of Strathearn; and exhibits a series of well-cultivated and inclosed fields, seen to great advantage by travellers passing along the high road. Some of the hills on the southern extremity of the parish are ornamented with extensive plantations of fir, birch, ash, and other trees, disposed in belts and clumps; and the remaining high grounds in this direction present in general a smooth and verdant surface. Several rivulets run down from the hilly parts; and the Farg, which abounds with fine trout, after flowing, from its source in the Ochil range five or six miles distant, through a deep, narrow, and well-wooded glen of great beauty, forms a boundary line between this parish and that of Abernethy, and falls into the Earn at Culfargie.

The soil varies in quality according to its proximity to the hills. The lands verging towards the north are clayey and loamy, with some till, and produce rich crops of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, turnips, clover, peas, and beans. On the higher grounds, however, the earth is more shallow and mixed with rock: the best crops in this division, consisting of barley, oats, turnips, and potatoes, are produced chiefly in the flats and hollows, the other parts being too much exposed to high winds for successful farming; large tracts are wholly unfit for cultivation, and afford only indifferent pasture for sheep and cattle. The husbandry in general is of a superior character, and still in progress of improvement, especially in regard to tile-draining, which is extensively practised, and is particularly required by the soil, it being for the most part retentive and clayey. The substratum is freestone, which is occasionally quarried; and indications of the existence of coal are so prominent that many attempts to find it have been made since the year 1758, though without success. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4300. The chief residence is Balmanno Castle, once the seat of the Murrays, baronets of Balmanno, and now the property of the nephew of the last baronet, who was killed at the age of

twenty-two at Long Island, in the American war: this edifice, part of which is very ancient, is still in excellent preservation, and is considered a fine specimen of an old castle and mansion-house. There is also a neat modern mansion called Glenearn. The high road from Edinburgh to Perth runs through the parish. Farming produce is sent for sale to Perth, Newburgh, and Kinross, and large shipments of potatoes are made to London.

Dron is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Perth, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patronage of the Crown; the minister's stipend is about £180, with a manse, offices, glebe, and garden, valued at £45 or £50 per annum. The church was built about the year 1816, and is a plain neat edifice, beautifully situated on an eminence at the base of the Ochils, commanding extensive views of the picturesque scenery of part of Strathearn, the Carse of Gowrie, and the Ochil range. The parochial school affords instruction in the ordinary branches, and the master receives a salary of £34: the school-house and premises were rebuilt in the year 1839, at a cost of about £560. In the churchyard is the grave-stone of John Welwood, a celebrated minister in the time of Charles II., who died at Perth in 1679, and was buried here during the night. An old chapel (with a burying ground), at the entrance of Glenfarg, has been pulled down to give place to the new Edinburgh road; and the ruin of another chapel yet remains in the west end of the parish. On the southern declivity of a hill opposite the church, is a large mass of whinstone, about ten feet long and seven broad, and deviating from the perpendicular, called the rocking-stone of Dron.

DRONLEY, a village, in the parish of AUCHTERHOUSE, county of FORFAR, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Liff; containing 103 inhabitants. This is a neat and pleasing village, situated a little east of the road between Dundee and Meigle. A fine rivulet issuing from the lake of Lundie, and running along the southern border of the parish, is here joined by another small stream, and both uniting form the Dighty water, which empties itself into the Tay four miles east of Dundee.

DRUMBLADE, a parish, in the district of STRATHBOGIE, county of ABERDEEN; adjacent to the town of Huntly, and containing 945 inhabitants. The ancient name of this parish, *Drumblait*, which is Gaelic, signifies "covered hills or braes". King Robert Bruce is said to have lain encamped here during a time of severe sickness, and to have kept in check Cumyn, Earl of Buchan, one of the most powerful of the Scottish barons, who had pursued him hither, just before the battle of Barra, which was fought between them in the year 1307. The spot where the king intrenched himself was a height upon Sliach, still called "Robin's height". Some years ago, vestiges were visible of an encampment supposed to have been a part of the works of Bruce's station; and some tumuli, as well as immense masses of stone yet remaining in the vicinity, are said to have been connected with the same fortifications. A hill called "the battle hill" is thought to have been the scene of a conflict, at a later period, between the Cummings and the Gordons. The PARISH is about six miles in its greatest length, and between four and five miles in its greatest breadth, and contains above 7600 acres. Its surface is diversified by small hills, mostly cultivated, and by gently sloping valleys, with an extensive plain on the north, called the Knightland Moss, so level that, from the want of a proper fall for the water, the draining of it was long incomplete, though the whole of the tract is now under the plough or in pasture. There are several streams, but the only one of consequence is the Bogie, which divides the parish on the west from the town of Huntly.

The soil presents numerous varieties, of which the principal is a deep rich loam, producing, if well cultivated, and favoured by the season, very fine crops. A large part of the land, however, is stiff and heavy, with a cold crusty subsoil, which greatly impedes agricultural operations; and in some places the soil is light and sharp, resting upon loose sand or gravel. About 6000 acres are arable, 1100 unimproved, and 500 acres planted with larch and Scotch fir, and a little spruce and beech; all kinds of crops are raised, and of the grain produced oats most prevail, wheat being but little cultivated in the parish. The cattle are numerous, and form a principal object of attention here; they are chiefly the Aberdeenshire mixed with the Highland breed, but crosses with the short-horned have of late become common, and seem likely soon to supplant the native breed. The best system of husbandry is practised, and the improvements effected by draining, by reclaiming waste ground, and planting, have been so considerable within the last thirty or forty years, that the aspect of the parish has been almost entirely changed: the farm-houses and offices and the inclosures, however, are still in a somewhat inferior condition. The substrata afford granite, whinstone, and limestone, the first of which is excellent. In the parish is the mansion-house of Lessendrum, partly an old and partly a modern building. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits, but a few are employed in a distillery, a bleach-field, and two potato-flour manufactories, in a meal-mill, a lint-mill, and two wool-mills: at the distillery 40,000 gallons of superior malt spirits are annually produced, yielding to government about £10,000 a year duty. The great Aberdeen and Inverness post-road, and the Huntly and Banff turnpike-road, run through the parish; the one two miles south, and the other a mile and a half north-west, of the church. The annual value of real property in Drumblade is £5520. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Earl of Kintore. The stipend is £159, of which £51 are paid by the exchequer; and there is a good manse, with a glebe of ten arable acres, valued at £16 per annum. Drumblade church, a plain edifice, was built in 1773, and improved in 1829, and contains 500 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial schoolmaster receives £30 a year, and about £24 fees, with an allowance for a house, and a portion of the Dick bequest: Latin, mathematics, mensuration, and all the ordinary branches are taught. There is also a good parochial library. The Rev. George Abel, minister of the parish, left £100 in 1793, and his widow a similar sum several years afterwards, for the poor. Dr. William Bisset, late Bishop of Raphoe in Ireland, was proprietor of Lessendrum, and was interred here in 1834.

DRUMELDRIE-MUIR, a village, in the parish of NEWBURN, district of ST. ANDREW'S, county of FIFE, 1¼ mile (E.) from Largo; containing 82 inhabitants. The name of the parish was anciently Drumeldrie,

changed to Newburn from the circumstance, it is said, of a small rivulet in the parish having altered its course. The village is situated about half a mile distant from the shore of Largo bay, and on the high road from Largo to Elie: a little to the north-east is the moor.

DRUMGLAY, a village, in the parish of GLAMMIS, county of FORFAR, 2 miles (W.) from Forfar; containing 66 inhabitants. It is situated in the extreme north-east point of the parish, a short distance from the Dean river and the loch of Forfar, the former on the south, and the latter eastward, of the village.

DRUMLANRIG, a village, in the parish of DURISDEER, county of DUMFRIES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Thornhill. This place is distinguished for its magnificent palace of Drumlanrig, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, and formerly that of the Dukes of Queensberry. It is a large square pile, standing on a rising ground, and looking down with its almost innumerable windows on the plain beneath, the river Nith flowing at a short distance from the building: the walls are covered with a profusion of hearts and stars, and the arms of Douglas, and crowned by twelve fine turrets. The palace was built in the seventeenth century, by the first Duke of Queensberry, from the designs of Inigo Jones, and its erection occupied ten years: around it are old-fashioned gardens, which are kept in good order; and in its vicinity, a line of yew-trees, overspread by creeping plants, presents a peculiarly venerable appearance. Formerly, there was preserved in one of the parks a herd of the original wild cattle of Scotland, animals of a milk-white, except their noses, ears, and the orbits of their eyes, these being of a dark brown colour. In the churchyard of Durisdeer is a curious monument to "James Lukup, master of the works of Drumlanrig," bearing the date 1685.

DRUMLEMBLE, a village, in the parish of CAMPBELLTOWN, district of CANTYRE, county of ARGYLL; containing 462 inhabitants. It is in the immediate vicinity of a large colliery, in which its male population is for the most part engaged.

DRUMLITHIE, a village, in the parish of GLENBERVIE, county of KINCARDINE, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Stonehaven; containing 397 inhabitants. It lies in the southern part of the parish, a short distance west of the high road from Stonehaven to Laurencekirk, and about a mile east-north-east of the church. The Aberdeen railway has a station here. The inhabitants are principally weavers and shoemakers. Here are an episcopal chapel, a place of worship for members of the Free Church, and a small school.

DRUMMELZIER, a parish, in the county of PEEBLES; containing 228 inhabitants, of whom 63 are in the village, 2 miles (E.) from Rachan-Mill. This parish, in ancient documents *Drumellar* and *Drumeler*, anciently formed part of the parish of Tweedsmuir, from which it was separated in 1643; and in 1742 it was augmented by the annexation of part of the parish of Dawick, the remainder of which was added to Stobo. It appears to have been from a very remote period the property of the family of Tweedie, of whom Sir James Tweedie, to whose memory there is an inscription, dated 1617, over the entrance of a cemetery attached to the church, was the last member. The parish is about fourteen miles in length, and from three to four in average breadth, and is bounded on the north for about eight miles by the river Tweed, which, also, in the upper portion divides it into two parts. It comprises 17,386 acres, of which 1030 acres are arable, 189 meadow and low pasture, 520 woodland and plantations, and 16,647 acres hilly moor, affording tolerable pasture for sheep and cattle. The surface is generally mountainous, but between the hills and the river are some fine tracts of level pasture; the hills are clothed with grass and heath, and the scenery is enlivened by some stately timber, and thriving plantations of modern growth.

The SOIL is sharp, and the crops are oats and barley, with a few acres of wheat, also peas, potatoes, and turnips: the system of agriculture is in an improved state; the lands are well drained, and inclosed chiefly with fences of stone. Considerable attention is paid to the management of the dairy-farms, and to the rearing and pasture of sheep and cattle; about 200 milch-cows are kept, and 7000 sheep, chiefly of the black-faced breed, are fed in the pastures. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2993. The woods are oak, chesnut, sycamore, and larch, and on the older lands are many trees of luxuriant growth; the plantations are Scotch fir and larch, intermixed with various forest-trees. In this parish the substrata are mostly whinstone (with veins of quartz), white and very compact limestone, and slate; but no quarries have yet been opened. Dawick, a seat lately rebuilt, is a handsome mansion in the antique style of architecture, situated in a well-planted demesne, containing a fine collection of pine-trees from the Himalaya mountains and California. The village, which is irregularly built, is pleasant, and chiefly inhabited by persons employed in agriculture. The river Tweed and its tributaries abound with trout, and salmon are also found in the former from September till March.

The parish is ECCLESIASTICALLY in the presbytery of Peebles, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of the family of Trotter; the minister's stipend is £192, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum. Drummelzier church, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and at an elevation of 800 feet above the sea, is an ancient structure in good repair, adapted for a congregation of 200 persons. The parochial school affords instruction to about thirty children; the master has a salary of £32, with £10 fees, and a house and garden. At Kingledoors, in the upper part of the parish, was an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Cuthbert, the early evangelist of Tweeddale. There are remains of two castles: that called Tinnes or Thanes Castle, of which there is no authentic record, was of quadrilateral form, with circular towers at the angles, and walls six feet in thickness; the other, called Drummelzier Place, is supposed to have been the baronial seat of the Tweedie family. On the summit of one of the mountains, are vestiges of a road thought to have been part of the Roman road communicating with the line from Falkirk to Carlisle. Near the junction of the Powsail rivulet with the Tweed, is a spot said to have been the grave of Merlin.

DRUMMETERMONT, a village, in the parish of DUNNICHEN, county of FORFAR; containing 117 inhabitants. It is situated in the north-eastern part of the parish, and nearly adjoins the village of Letham on the north side. The village is long and straggling, and is chiefly inhabited by farmers and small weavers.

DRUMMOND, a village, in the parish of KILTEARN, county of Ross and CROMARTY, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Dingwall; containing 72 inhabitants. This place is seated in a level field near the Skiack rivulet, on the road from Dingwall to Novar Inn: the parochial church stands a short distance from it.

DRUMOAK, a parish, chiefly in the district and county of ABERDEEN, and partly in the county of KINCARDINE, 11 miles (W. S. W.) from Aberdeen; containing 811 inhabitants. Its original name was Dalmaik, by which it is still generally called by the inhabitants, though the denomination of Drumoak has also been used for more than 300 years. The latter appellation is said to be derived from the Gaelic word *drum*, signifying the ridge of a hill, and from *Moloch*, corrupted into *Moak*, the name of a celebrated saint to whose honour a monastery was erected in St. Servanus' isle, on the water of Leven. *Dalmaik* is compounded of the Gaelic *dal*, a haugh or valley, and *St. Moloch*, corrupted into *Maik*; and signifies the valley of St. Moloch, a description applicable to the district containing the ruins of the old church, near which is a well called St. Maik's Well. The lands in the parish belong to four proprietors. The estate of Drum comprehends one-half of the whole, and is possessed by the Irvine family, the first of whom, William de Irvin, was armour-bearer to Robert Bruce, and was rewarded by him for his zeal and fidelity with a grant of the forest of Drum, one of the hunting-seats of the kings of Scotland, conveyed to Irvin by charter under the great seal in 1323. Part of the lands of Leys is also comprised in the parish: it is situated in Kincardineshire, and has been held for more than 500 years by the ancestors of the present proprietor, Sir Thomas Burnet, Bart. The lands of Park formed part of the chase attached to the royal forest of Drum, and having been reserved by Robert when he made the grant of the forest, were given by David Bruce to Walter Moigne, since which they have passed through different families. The lands of Culter formerly belonged to the family of Drum; and almost the whole of that portion of them which lies within this parish, has lately been purchased by Mr. Irvine, and reunited to the Drum estate.

The PARISH approaches in figure to a triangle, but the outline is very irregular. It measures six miles in length, and averages two in breadth, comprising 7190 acres, of which 1797 are in the county of Kincardine. Of the Aberdeenshire portion 3467 acres are under cultivation, 485 are waste or continual pasture (including 80 acres capable of improvement), and 1441 are occupied by wood; of the Kincardineshire portion 798 acres are under cultivation, 793 waste or continual pasture (300 being capable of improvement), and 206 are in wood. The surface is agreeably varied by gentle undulations, rising from the boundaries on all sides but the east to the Drum hill in the centre, which is 500 feet above the level of the sea. In the eastern part the Ord hill attains an abrupt elevation of 430 feet, and its ridge stretches to the boundary of the parish in that direction. The most extensive and beautiful prospect in the neighbourhood is obtained from the southern peak of Drum hill, comprehending a tract stretching almost from the German Ocean on the east along the valley of the Dee, which river forms the southern boundary of the parish, and closed on the south by the Grampian range, and on the west by lofty mountains often topped with snow. The Dee has long been celebrated for its fine salmon: the fisheries were once much more profitable than they are at present in this locality, a diminution in the number of fish having been caused by stake and bag nets being thickly planted along the coast, and at the river's mouth. The loch of Drum, a fine sheet of water, of oblong form, covers nearly eighty-five acres, and is highly ornamental, its margin being beautifully fringed with alders, and three of its sides dressed with thriving plantations of larch, birch, and Scotch fir. Excellent pike, numerous eels, and a few perch are found in the loch, and common trout are taken by angling in the burns of Gormac and Culter, which separate this parish on the north from those of Echt and Peterculter. These fish also are all found in the pellucid stream of the Dee, with par, sea-trout, white trout, and flounders.

The SOIL is mostly of inferior quality, and on account of its general dryness, occasioned partly by a gravelly and porous subsoil, the farmers have much to contend with. The lands near the river are light and sandy, incumbent on gravel, and when penetrated by the heat of the sun in scorching summers, are dried up; the parts, however, which have been the longest under cultivation and most manured, are rich and loamy, bearing good crops. In the other portions of the parish the land is either thin and moorish, resting on till or some retentive subsoil, or consists of beds of peat, in which many fragments of trees are found, and from which, though to a great extent exhausted, fuel is still partly obtained for the supply of the parish. All kinds of grain are raised, with turnips, potatoes, and hay. The number of sheep has been greatly reduced in consequence of the conversion of large tracts of pasture into arable ground; the black-cattle are the Aberdeenshire polled breed, variously crossed, and lately much improved, and many swine are reared both for domestic use and for the pork-curers at Aberdeen. The prevailing system of husbandry is the seven-shift course, and large quantities of bone-dust are applied as manure. A considerable portion of marshy land has been reclaimed, and embankments have been raised at a great cost on the estate of Park. The annual value of real property in Drumoak is £2532. The rocks in the parish are of little interest, consisting chiefly of gneiss and granite, boulders of which are abundant, and are used for the erection of fences and farm-steadings. The wood principally comprises larch and Scotch fir, intermixed with birch and other trees; and very fine specimens of old oak, ash, plane, and elm adorn the grounds belonging to the mansion of Drum. This mansion is a spacious edifice in the Elizabethan style, built in 1619, with a venerable tower adjoining, supposed to have been erected in the twelfth century. The mansion of Park is also a handsome structure, in the Grecian style of architecture, built in 1822, and surrounded with extensive and well laid-out pleasure-grounds. The turnpike-road from Aberdeen to Braemar passes through the whole length of the parish. Fairs for the sale of cattle are held at Park Inn on the first Monday in January, the first Monday in April, the Monday after the second Tuesday in May, the second Tuesday in July (O. S.), and the Tuesday before the 22nd of November. They are of recent institution, and are badly attended.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of Alexander

Irvine, Esq.: the minister's stipend is £158, of which upwards of a third is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £22 per annum. Drumoak old church, removed in 1835, is supposed to have stood about 300 years, and was inconveniently situated on a strip of land stretching into the parish of Peterculter. The present structure, placed on nearly a central spot, is a neat and comfortable place of worship, raised at an expense of about £1000, and contains 630 sittings. A parochial subscription library was instituted in 1827, and comprises upwards of 300 volumes. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin and mathematics, in addition to the ordinary branches; the master has a salary of £30, with about £22 fees, and receives £10 in meal, for teaching twelve poor children, left by the family of Drum. James Gregory, the inventor of the reflecting-telescope, was a native of the parish. On Her Majesty's visit to Scotland in September 1848, the royal party passed through this parish on their way from Aberdeen to Balmoral.

DRUMOCHY, a village, in the parish of LARGO, district of ST. ANDREW'S, county of FIFE, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Leven; containing 156 inhabitants. This place is separated from Nether Largo by the mouth of the Keel rivulet, which forms the harbour, opening into Largo bay. The population are chiefly fishermen. The trade in salt, for which there were formerly many works here, has altogether disappeared.

DRUMORE, a village, in the parish of KIRKMAIDEN, county of WIGTOWN, ¾ of a mile (S. E.) from Kirkmaiden; containing 279 inhabitants. This village is seated on the eastern shore of the peninsula called the Rhinns of Galloway, and has a good harbour and quay, with safe anchorage for shipping. Four vessels, of between sixteen and thirty-seven tons' burthen, belong to the port, whence farm produce is shipped to various places; and in Luce bay some fishing is carried on. There is a daily post from Stranraer, distant south-south-east about twenty miles. Above the village are the ruins of Drumore Castle, which from its position and magnitude must have been of great strength and importance.

DRUMS, a hamlet, in the parish of ERROL, county of PERTH; containing 73 inhabitants.

DRUMSTURDY-MUIR, a village, in the parish of MONIFIETH, county of FORFAR, 6½ miles (N. E.) from Dundee; containing 176 inhabitants. It is situated on both sides of the old road from Dundee to Arbroath, and is long and straggling. In its immediate vicinity is the Hill of Laws, on which are the remains of a fortification, the stones bearing the marks of vitrification or fusion. A considerable quantity of gold coins was found a few years since near this spot.

DRUMVAICH, a hamlet, in the parish of KILMADOCK with DOUNE, county of PERTH; containing 49 inhabitants.

DRYBURGH, a village, in the parish of MERTOUN, county of BERWICK, 1½ mile (W.) from Mertoun. It is beautifully situated on the river Tweed, which forms the southern boundary of the parish; and was formerly a market-town of some importance, but is now chiefly remarkable for the much-admired remains of its ancient abbey. So early as the year 522, St. Modan, one of the first Christian missionaries in Britain, was abbot of Dryburgh; but from the circumstance of this original institution being unnoticed by historians subsequently to this period, it is supposed that the abbot and monks were shortly afterwards transferred to Melrose, and some centuries elapsed before the formation of a second establishment here. Hugh de Morville, constable of Scotland, about the middle of the twelfth century, with the concurrence of his wife Beatrix de Bello Campo, founded a new abbey, to which David I. granted a charter of confirmation; and the establishment was afterwards enriched by numerous benefactions from illustrious personages. In 1544, the whole of the town was burnt down, except the church, by the English army under Sir George Bowes; and in the year following, the monastery was plundered and burnt by the Earl of Hertford. About the year 1556, David Erskine, a natural son of Lord Erskine, and one of the sub-preceptors to James VI., became abbot. That monarch, however, soon after dissolved the abbey, and bestowed it as a temporal lordship, under the title of Cardross, on John, Earl of Mar, lord high treasurer of Scotland, with the privilege annexed of assigning that title of peerage, which the earl conveyed to Henry, his third son, ancestor of the present Earl of Buchan, by a deed dated 13th of March, 1617, and confirmed by the king and parliament. In 1786, the abbey was purchased by the Earl of Buchan from the heirs of Colonel Tod, who had bought it from the family of Haliburton of Newmains. Though not extensive, the remains are of very considerable interest; they are romantically overgrown with ivy, and consist chiefly of the chapter-house, north transept, and St. Modan's chapel: some parts of the ruins are of very early date, there being vestiges of the Saxon and Norman styles as well as of the early English. The environs are famed for their delightful scenery, and are ornamented with various pleasing objects, among which is a temple erected to the Muses, and surmounted by a bust of Thomson, the author of *The Seasons*. A colossal statue of Sir William Wallace crowns the brow of an adjoining hill; and near the ruins of the abbey is a remarkably light and elegant bridge for foot passengers and led horses, consisting of a platform of wood, elevated eighteen feet above the surface of the water, and fixed to pillars on each side of the river by chains. Sir Walter Scott was buried at Dryburgh.

DRYFESDALE, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 14 miles (N. N. W.) from Annan; containing, with the town of Lockerbie, on the Glasgow and Carlisle road, 2093 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the Dryfe, a small rivulet running through the north-west part of it, contains several memorials of its ancient inhabitants, and of their domestic feuds or military operations. There are vestiges of eight camps, some square or Roman, others circular or British, the most remarkable of which are two, the one British and the other Roman, facing each other, and separated by a narrow morass. They are on two hills east of the village of Bengall, a term perhaps implying "the hill of the Gauls", but which is often pronounced by the people of the district as Berngaw. Old pieces of armour and warlike weapons have frequently been found in them; and not many years ago the skeleton of a man was discovered in a cairn in the morass, with sandals which were sent as a great curiosity to the museum at Oxford. There are also the remains of what is supposed to have been a Roman station, or outwork, situate upon an eminence in the centre of the extensive holm

of Dryfe and Annan, and called *Gallaberry*, or "the station of the Gauls". The most perfect relic of this kind, however, is the British fort at Dryfesdale-gate, occupying two acres of ground, and the counterpart of which is a large Roman work, about half a mile due east: the two works are separated only by a moor, on which a bloody battle was fought between the army of Julius Agricola and the forces of Corbredus Galdus, the Scottish king. There are plain traces of the great Roman road that extended from the borders of England to the vast encampments on the neighbouring hill of Burnswark, and thence crossed the parish at Lockerbie to Dryfesdale-gate, and to Gallaberry, where it divided, one branch leading through Annandale, by Moffat, to Tweeddale and Clydesdale, and the other crossing the Annan, and passing through Nithsdale to the west country. On the holm of Dryfe, half a mile below the former churchyard, is an old thorn-tree pointing out the place where Lord Maxwell was killed in the celebrated fight on Dryfe-sands, between the Maxwells of Nithsdale and the Johnstones of Annandale: this engagement occurred on the 7th December, 1593, and the Maxwells were defeated with great slaughter. The highland part of the parish, which is divided from the lowland by a range of green hills, was once a parish of itself, called Little Hutton, and the church and burying-ground were at Hall-dykes: the time of annexation to Dryfesdale is uncertain. Besides this church there were two other places of worship within the limits of the present parish, viz., the chapel of Beckton, supposed to have belonged to the Knights Templars, and the chapel at Quaas, about a quarter of a mile west from Lockerbie.

The PARISH is seven miles in its greatest length, from north to south, and varies in breadth from one mile to three miles and a half, comprising about 11,000 acres. It is situated in the middle of the beautiful valley called the How of Annandale, and is bounded on the south and west by the river Annan, which separates it from the parish of Lochmaben. In the southern and western parts, the surface is tolerably level, but towards the north there are lofty hills, most of which, once clothed with pasture, are now productive of grain, potatoes, and other crops. The highest and most beautiful hill, and one from which the prospects are unusually interesting and extensive, is that called sometimes Quhyte-Woolen, but usually White-Ween, from its having formerly been a place for the pasturage of very white sheep. It rises about 700 feet above the level of the sea, and is covered with waving corn. Beacon-fires are supposed to have been lighted on it, to warn the inhabitants of the approach of English borderers. The only stream in the parish is the Dryfe, but the Annan, the Corrie, and the Milk all touch it on their passage to the Solway, and are well stocked with various kinds of fish. In dry weather the Dryfe is a small rivulet, but in a rainy season it pursues its course with great impetuosity, overflowing its banks. The Caledonian line of railway passes through part of the town of Lockerbie, and crosses the Dryfe about four or five hundred yards above the bridge on the road from Glasgow to Carlisle. The viaduct by which the line crosses the vale of the stream, forms a picturesque bridge of white freestone, consisting of five arches, of thirty feet span each. The whole of the parish is cultivated, with the exception of 600 acres, 250 of which are wood, and the rest moss and moor; and all kinds of grain and green crops are grown, the annual value of which is very considerable. The chief rock is whinstone or greywacke, which is very abundant; some soft freestone is also found, and limestone of a conglomerate character is wrought in a regular quarry, for sale, at Daltonhook. The annual value of real property in the parish is returned at £7670. Ecclesiastically, Dryfesdale is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Crown. The minister's stipend is about £190, and there is a good manse, delightfully situated, with a glebe valued at £25 per annum. The church, built in 1796, altered in 1811, and enlarged in 1837, stands on a small eminence on the west side of the main street of Lockerbie, a little north from the centre of the town; it is handsomely fitted up, and seats upwards of 900 people. There is also an Antiburgher meeting-house at Lockerbie. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin, Greek, French, and practical geometry, with the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and £33 fees. There is a subscription library.

DRYMEN, a parish, in the county of STIRLING; including part of the late quoad sacra district of Bucklyvie, and containing 1515 inhabitants, of whom 344 are in the village of Drymen, 55 miles (W. by N.) from Edinburgh. The name of this place was originally written Drumen, which is derived from the Celtic word *Druim*, signifying a knoll or rise in the ground, and is strikingly descriptive of the locality, the surface being marked in many places by such eminences. The parish is situated in the western part of the county, and is very irregular in its outline, but approaching to a triangular form, and measuring in extreme length fifteen miles, and ten in breadth. It comprises 32,200 acres, of which about 7000 are cultivated, 556 in wood, a considerable portion moss, and the remainder moorland, traversed by large numbers of native sheep and black-cattle. The moorland consists principally of two tracts, one of which, stretching from the east to the north-west, divides the parish into two parts, and the other, situated in the southern portion of the parish, is part of Stockiemuir. The former of these tracts, near its western extremity, has a lofty ridge separating the parish from that of Buchanan, and distinguished by the elevated points of Benvraick, 1600 feet, and Guallan, about 1300 feet, above the level of the sea: a little to the north of the ridge the river Duchray, a tributary of the Forth, forms the boundary of Drymen for several miles. The lands north of this extensive mountainous moor are contained within the general basin of the Forth, and the southern lands within that of the Clyde. Between the two moors is the picturesque vale of the Endrick, which comprehends most of the arable land in the parish, and is remarkable for its beautiful scenery, heightened by the eccentric windings of the stream: after running for a short distance through the parish, the river forms about two miles of its boundary on the south, and then loses itself in Loch Lomond. On the north-eastern limit of the parish flows the river Forth, winding slowly along, and exhibiting, in the colour of its water, the effect of the mossy land through which it passes, and which is a continuous tract called Flanders Moss. This moss, commencing here, and extending to

Stirling, a distance of sixteen miles, is supposed to have been the site of an extensive forest, forming part of the *horrida sylva Caledoniæ* cut down by the Romans to facilitate the conquest of the natives, who had their strong places in it: the remains of gigantic trees still bear the mark of the axe by which they were felled.

The prevailing SOIL is poor and shallow, with a cold impervious subsoil; but in some favoured spots, such as the vale of the Endrick, there is a fine hazel mould, inclining to loam. Towards the north the land is light and sandy, and about the Forth a deep rich clay is found under the moss. The husbandry practised here is of a very mixed character, the old system being still retained in some parts, to the neglect of the rotation of crops and many great improvements, which have been introduced into others. Of late years, a great change for the better has taken place. The sheep pastured on the moorlands are chiefly the black-faced, and the cattle are the native black. For the improvement of the former, Linton and Lammermoor rams are sometimes purchased; and on the farms in the southern and western parts some fine Leicesters may be seen, and many good specimens of Ayrshire cattle. The live stock have been much improved by the encouragement given by the Strath-Endrick Club, instituted in 1816, which meets here annually in August, and of which the Duke of Montrose is patron. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,032. The natural wood is mostly coppice; it covers about 180 acres, and among it may be noticed some lofty oaks and beeches. There is a very fine ash-tree at the gate of the churchyard, which is upwards of 200 years old, and measures sixteen feet seven inches in girth at the height of one foot from the ground. The vale of Endrick is well wooded, and the plantations consist of 376 acres, belonging principally to the duke. The mansions are those of Park, Finnich, and Endrick-Bank. The village is situated a little north of the Endrick, and its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. There is a manufactory at Gartness for weaving woollen goods, where, also, the preparation of the raw material and the dyeing are carried on. The turnpike-road from Glasgow and Dumbarton to Stirling passes through the parish, and to the first place the produce of the lands is generally sent.

Drymen is ECCLESIASTICALLY in the presbytery of Dumbarton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Crown; the minister's stipend is £272, with a manse, and a glebe of seven acres, valued at £19 per annum. The church, built in 1771, and reseated in 1810, is a substantial edifice in good repair, and contains about 400 sittings. The United Presbyterian Synod have a place of worship. The parochial school is about half a mile from the village; the master receives a salary of £31, with £25 fees. A parish library, now containing 400 volumes, was instituted in 1829, and a savings' bank in the same year. The northern portion of the parish, called the barony of Drummond, gives name to the Drummond family, the founder of which was a Hungarian named Maurice, who came over with Margaret, queen of Malcolm Canmore, and obtained lands here. One of his descendants, Anabella, daughter of Sir John Drummond, was united in marriage to Robert, Earl of Carrick, who succeeded to the throne as Robert III. In this barony, on the farm of Garfarran, are the remains of a fort said to have been erected by the Romans. Napier, the inventor of logarithms, resided at Gartness for a considerable period, during which he prosecuted his mathematical speculations.

DUBBIESIDE, or INVERLEVEN, a village, in the late quoad sacra parish of METHILL, parish of MARKINCH, county of FIFE, 6 miles (S. E.) from Markinch; containing 348 inhabitants. This village is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the river Leven, near its influx into the Firth of Forth, and is neatly and regularly built, consisting of one principal street intersected at right angles by two smaller streets. The inhabitants are generally employed at their own houses in weaving sheetings, dowlas, and towellings, for the manufacturers in the neighbouring districts. The surrounding scenery is of pleasing character, and the village is connected with the town of Leven, on the opposite shore, by a handsome suspension-bridge across the river. It contains a meeting-house in connexion with the United Presbyterian Synod.

DUDDINGSTON, a parish, in the county of EDINBURGH; including the villages of Joppa and Easter and Wester Duddingston, and the late quoad sacra parish of Portobello; and containing 4366 inhabitants, of whom 156 are in Easter and 200 in Wester Duddingston, the former 3½ miles (E. by S.) and the latter 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Edinburgh. This place derived its name, anciently *Dodinestun*, from the family of Dodin, to whom it belonged in the reign of David I., and of whom *Hugo, filius Dodini de Dodinestun*, appears as witness to a grant of lands to the canons of Holyrood. The manor was subsequently the property of the Thompson family, of whom Sir Thomas was created a baronet by Charles I. in 1637. It afterwards formed part of the possessions of the Duke of Lauderdale, who gave it with his daughter in marriage to the first Duke of Argyll, from whose successor, the fifth duke, it was purchased in 1745 by the Earl of Abercorn, whose descendant, the Marquess of Abercorn, is the present proprietor. The site on which the town of Portobello has been built, formerly that portion of the forest of Duddingston called the Figget Whins, afforded shelter to Sir William Wallace and his troops on their march to attack the town of Berwick; and during the parliamentary war, the Scottish leaders held a conference with Cromwell within this parish, previously to the battle of Dunbar. In 1745, the forces of the Pretender lay encamped on a plain near the village of Wester Duddingston, now within the demesnes of Duddingston House, for nearly a month before and after their defeat of General Cope at Preston; and the house in which Prince Charles Edward slept on the night previous to the battle is still remaining.

The PARISH is bounded on the west and north-west by the parishes of St. Cuthbert, the Canongate, and South Leith; on the north-east by the Firth of Forth; and on the south by the parishes of Inveresk and Libberton. It extends from the eastern base of Arthur's Seat to the Firth, for nearly four miles in length, and increases gradually towards the east from less than one mile to about two miles in breadth, comprising 1812 acres, of which, with the exception of a few acres of woodland and pasture, the whole is arable. The surface is generally a level plain, sloping by degrees from the base of Arthur's Seat to the Firth of Forth. The streams of the Powburn and the Braid intersect the parish, flowing through the pleasure-grounds of Duddingston House to

the hamlet of Duddingston-Mills, whence, pursuing their course through a narrow and romantic dell, they fall into the Firth to the west of Portobello. There is also a stream called Brunstane, which separates the parish from Libberton, and joins the Firth near Magdalene Bridge. Duddingston loch, a fine sheet of water about a mile in circumference, at the base of Arthur's Seat, adds much to the beauty of the scenery, and, by means of a small canal, supplies the rivulets that flow through the park. The greater portion of the parish was for a long time a barren moor, overgrown with furze, and partly covered with sand. From this unprofitable state, the lands of Prestonfield were first recovered and brought into cultivation by their proprietor Mr. Dick, at that time lord provost of Edinburgh, who, removing at his own expense the accumulated refuse of the streets of the city, employed it as manure for the improvement of his land. Not long afterwards, the whole of the moorlands in the parish were reclaimed, and brought into profitable cultivation.

The SOIL is generally clay, alternated with sand, and by judicious management has been rendered extremely fertile; the arable lands produce abundant crops of all kinds of grain, turnips, and potatoes, and the grass in the parks is luxuriantly rich. The system of agriculture is in the highest state of advancement, and all the more recent improvements in husbandry, and in the construction of implements, have been fully adopted. One or two cows of the Ayrshire or the Teeswater breed are kept on each farm for the use of the family; but scarcely any live stock is reared in the parish. The annual value of real property in Duddingston is £21,896. The principal substrata are coal, sandstone, and freestone. The coal, which is very abundant, was formerly wrought, but from the difficulty of clearing the mines from water, the working was discontinued; the mines, however, have been lately leased to an English gentleman, who has erected a powerful steam-engine, and there is every prospect of their being wrought with success. There are some extensive quarries of good freestone, from which materials have been raised for the erection of the houses of Portobello and Joppa; and in the bed of one of the burns is a stratum of black-coloured stone, of smooth and unctuous appearance, which, from its susceptibility of a high polish, is well adapted for mantel-pieces and other ornamental purposes. Strata of limestone and ironstone have been also found on some of the lands. *Duddingston House*, the seat of the Marquess of Abercorn, is a spacious and elegant mansion in the Grecian style, erected in 1768, after a design by Sir William Chambers, at an expense of £30,000. It is beautifully situated in an extensive park abounding with stately timber, and is surrounded with pleasure-grounds tastefully laid out in lawns, shrubberies, and walks; there are some temples and other ornamental buildings, and the demesne is enlivened by the windings of the rivulets, in which are artificial islands of picturesque appearance. *Prestonfield House*, the seat of Sir William Hanmer Dick Cunyngham, Bart., is a handsome mansion situated near the loch, in an ample demesne well laid out, and enriched with plantations: it commands a fine view of the city of Edinburgh, to the southern confines of which the park nearly extends.

The village of *Wester Duddingston*, where the parish church is situated, was formerly a large and populous place, the inhabitants of which were chiefly employed in weaving. It is at present a small but agreeable village, and consists mostly of detached villas, surrounded with gardens and pleasure-grounds, occupied as summer residences by families of Edinburgh, and some neat cottages inhabited by persons engaged in the works that are carried on in the vicinity. Many of the females are employed in washing linen, for which the situation of the village near the loch and its convenience for bleaching render it peculiarly adapted. The vicinity abounds with beautiful scenery, and commands extensive and interesting prospects, embracing Craig-Millar Castle, the Moorfoot, Lammermoor, and Pentland hills, the city of Edinburgh, and the Firth of Forth in the distance. *Easter Duddingston* is situated on an eminence near the sea; it consists only of small cottages inhabited chiefly by labourers, and is apparently falling into decay. The hamlet of *Duddingston-Mills*, near the junction of the Duddingston and Portobello roads, has a pleasingly rural aspect. Extensive mills for flour and barley were erected here a few years since, at an expense of £6000; they are driven by water and by steam, according to circumstances, and contain machinery of the most improved construction. In this hamlet are also situated the parochial school, and the handsome buildings of Cauvin's Hospital. Facility of communication is afforded by excellent roads, by the main line of the North-British railway, and by its Leith and Hawick branches.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale and presbytery of Edinburgh. The minister's stipend, including £10 for communion elements, is £300, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum; patron, the Marquess of Abercorn. Duddingston church is a very ancient structure in the Norman style, of which it contains some interesting details, particularly a fine arch separating the chancel from the nave. In 1631 an aisle was added by the presbytery for the Hamilton family and their tenants; the church was enlarged and repaired in 1840, and now contains 400 sittings. In the churchyard are some handsome monuments, and an obelisk of marble to the memory of Patrick Haldane, Esq., of Gleneagles. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod and Independents, an episcopal, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The parochial school is attended by about ninety children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £40. There is a subscription library in Wester Duddingston, containing about 400 volumes. *Cauvin's Hospital* was founded by Mr. Louis Cauvin, a French teacher in Edinburgh, and afterwards a farmer in this parish, who in 1825 bequeathed the greater portion of his estates to the lord provost, the principal of the university, the rector of the high school, and the ministers of Duddingston, Libberton, and Newton, in trust for the erection and endowment of an hospital for the maintenance and education of boys of not less than six, nor more than eight, years of age. The scholars enjoying the benefit of this institution are to be "the sons of respectable but poor teachers", and "of poor but honest farmers"; these failing, "the sons of respectable master-printers or booksellers", and "of respectable servants in the agricultural line." The buildings were erected in the villa style, in 1833, and contain the requisite accommodations for twenty-five boys, who are maintained in the

hospital for six years, and instructed in the French, Latin, and Greek languages, the mathematics, and the ordinary branches of a commercial education, by masters appointed by the trustees, who were incorporated by charter in 1837. The poor have a bequest of £100 left by Mr. Kay, of Edinburgh, architect.

DUFFTOWN, a village, in the parish of MORTLACH, county of BANFF, ½ a mile (N.) from Mortlach; containing 770 inhabitants. This village, which is situated a short distance from the junction of the rivers Fiddich and Dullan, is of recent growth, having arisen since the year 1817, when the first of its present buildings was commenced. A kind of market for grain is held here, which is occasionally resorted to by the dealers in the neighbourhood, but not on any particular day; and fairs for the sale of cattle are held five times during the year. There is a daily post; and a small prison has been built in the village, for the temporary confinement of delinquents previously to their committal.

DUFFUS, a parish, in the county of ELGIN; including the villages of Burgh-Head, Cummingston, New Duffus, and Hopeman; and containing 2529 inhabitants. The name of Duffus is supposed to be derived from the Gaelic word *Dubuist*, signifying the black lake, in reference to the lake of Spynie, now drained, or to some other lake of which there is no trace left. The parish was formerly remarkable for its castle, and as the scene of military operations; and there are several monuments of antiquity still remaining, with which its ancient history is closely interwoven. The most interesting relics are those of fortifications at Burgh-Head, by some thought to be Roman, and by others considered Danish, but most probably originally constructed by the Romans, and afterwards occupied by the Danes. The works were divided into two parts, a higher and a lower, and presented four strong ramparts, built with oaken logs, directed towards the small isthmus upon which the village of Burgh-Head now stands. A few years ago an obelisk was standing nearly in the centre of the parish, thought to have been erected by Malcolm II., in memory of a victory over the Danes under Camus; and not far from it there was once a village called Kaim, supposed to be the same as that mentioned by the historian Buchanan as retaining the memorable name of Camus. The village is now removed, but the place nevertheless retains the appellation of Kaim. Duffus Castle, the picturesque ruins of which are still visible, was the ancient seat of the lords of that name, a branch of the noble family of Sutherland, and who yet bear the title, recently restored from attainder, though they now possess no property in the district.

The PARISH is nearly six miles long and three broad, containing about 10,000 acres, and lying along the Moray Firth, by which it is bounded on the north. The coast at the east end is rocky and very bold, and contains some large and remarkable caverns; in the western part it consists of a level sandy beach. Along the shore, and for half a mile inland, the surface is mostly meagre pasture, supposed to have been once richly-cultivated land, and to have been reduced to its present condition by the blowing of sand from the western beach. The remaining part of the parish, with the exception of two slight acclivities, is a continuous plain of good ground in a high state of tillage. With respect to climate, the parish is highly favoured: the finest stone fruits ripen on the open wall, and the more rare and delicate flowers and shrubs attain a luxuriant growth, and prolong their blossoming until December. In the western district the soil is a black fertile earth, mixed in some places with sand; in the eastern quarter it is a deep rich clay, similar in many respects to the fine soil of the well-known Carse of Gowrie. The number of arable acres is 5381, in pasture 2962, and 310 are in wood: grain is produced of excellent quality, and to a considerable extent, greatly predominating in amount over the green crops, the annual value of the former being four times that of the latter. The cattle are of the Morayshire breed, which is very similar to the Highland, but more bulky: they have been recently crossed and varied with the Teeswater and other esteemed breeds. The best method of cultivation prevails, and many improvements in every department of husbandry have taken place; the farm-buildings are generally thatched with straw, but are substantial, and of suitable extent. The rocks consist of sandstone and limestone, of each of which there are quarries. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7902. Among the residences is Duffus House, a commodious and handsome mansion in the old English manorial style. The village of Duffus is regularly built, and is a neat, clean, and interesting place. The chief communication of the people is with the town of Elgin, to which there is a good turnpike-road; and a light post curricle brings the mail. Burgh-Head has an excellent harbour, and regular steam communication with Leith and London. There are three fisheries carried on, namely, a salmon, a herring, and a white fishery, which generally prove very profitable. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Elgin and synod of Moray; patron, Sir Archibald Dunbar, of Northfield, Bart. The minister's stipend is about £250, with an excellent manse, built in 1830, and a glebe of the annual value of £18. Duffus church, situated in the eastern extremity of the parish, at a very inconvenient distance from the bulk of the population, is an old and ill-constructed edifice of unsightly appearance, with a very picturesque and ancient porch; it was repaired in the year 1782, and is in good condition. There is a chapel of ease at Burgh-Head, where are also two dissenters' meeting-houses; and near Kaim is an episcopal chapel. A parochial school is supported, in which the classics and mathematics are taught, with the usual branches of education; the master has a salary of £36, a portion of Dick's bequest, about £12 fees, and a house and garden. There are several other excellent schools in the parish.

DUIRINISH, a parish, in the ISLE of SKYE, county of INVERNESS; containing, with the former quoad sacra parish of Waternish, 4983 inhabitants. This place, early in the tenth century, became the property of the Mc Leods, by marriage of the first Tormoid, or Norman of the name, with the daughter and heiress of Mc Railt, the original possessor of the lands. Frequent feuds between the Mc Leods and the Mc Donalds of Uist, in which the latter made attempts to render themselves masters of the property, subsisted for a long period; but with the exception of certain portions of land voluntarily alienated by the Mc Leods, the whole is still in the possession of their descendants. On one occasion, while a number of the Mc Leods were met for public worship in the church, a party of the Mc Donalds, having landed at Ardmore, in the district of Waternish, set fire to the

building; and, except one individual, the whole assembly perished in the flames. The inhabitants, however, whom the burning of the church had collected in great numbers, amply retaliated this barbarous outrage, for, attacking the invaders before they could regain their ships, they stripped them of their booty, and left the entire party dead upon the shore.

The PARISH is bounded on the north and north-east by Lochs Snizort and Grieshernish, on the south and south-east by Lochs Bracadale and Carroy, and on the west by the channel of the Minch. It is about nineteen miles in extreme length, and nearly sixteen miles in extreme breadth, comprising more than 60,000 acres, of which 2400 are arable, 3800 meadow and pasture, 130 woodland and plantations, and the remainder waste. The surface is boldly varied, rising in some parts into hills of considerable height, and in others into mountains. The most conspicuous mountains are the Greater and Less Helvels; they have an elevation of 1700 feet above the sea, and are clothed with verdure to their summits, which form a level plain. On account of their near resemblance in shape, they constitute an infallible landmark to mariners, by whom they are called Mc Leod's Tables. From the larger of the two a range of hills extends northward, terminating at the entrance of the bay of Dunvegan in Galtrigil Head, a bold and precipitous headland 300 feet in height; while from the smaller of the Helvels a similar chain of hills stretches to the south, terminating in the cliffs of Idrigil and Waterstein, the former of which have an elevation of 400, and the latter of 600 feet. Near the point of Idrigil are three basaltic pillars, rising perpendicularly from the sea, one of them 200 feet in height, and the two others 100 feet each; they have obtained the appellation of Mc Leod's Maidens, and there was formerly a fourth pillar, which has disappeared. The coast, from its numerous indentations, has a range of more than seventy miles in extent, and is generally precipitous and rocky; but within the many bays and lochs the shore has a moderate declivity, forming commodious beaches for landing. The lochs of Dunvegan and Grieshernish are safe roadsteads for large vessels during all winds; and Lochs Bay, Poltiel, and Carroy, though more exposed, afford good anchorage for ships in ordinary weather. Pol-Roag, a branch of Loch Carroy, is also a secure shelter, but from the narrowness of its entrance is accessible only to vessels of small burthen.

The SOIL is various, generally peat-moss, with some tracts of clay and gravel; the chief crops are oats and potatoes. On the larger farms, the system of agriculture has been improved within the last few years, the farm-houses are mostly commodious, and the fences well kept up; but on the smaller tenements, which are held by cottars without leases, husbandry is still in a very backward state. There are scarcely any black-cattle kept, the stock having been almost entirely superseded by sheep, which are numerous. The few sheep remaining of the native Highland breed are of diminutive size, but afford mutton of very delicate flavour, and are remarkable for the fine texture of their fleeces: within the last fifty years the black-faced breed has been introduced, but it is now giving place to the Cheviot. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4999. The plantations are of modern date, and are almost confined to the grounds of the principal landowners; they consist of oak, ash, plane, beech, alder, birch, and larch, with Scotch fir, which last, however, has not succeeded. In this parish the substrata are chiefly of the trapstone formation, intersected with veins of basalt; limestone, containing numerous fossil shells; coal, which is not workable; and veins of sandstone. Besides the fine castle of Dunvegan, the principal mansions in the parish are Orbost, Grieshernish, and Waternish, all of them handsome residences pleasantly situated. Considerable quantities of shell-fish are taken on the beach, and several persons are employed in the fisheries off the coast; the fish generally are cod and ling, which, after being cured, are sent to the markets. The manufacture of kelp is also carried on, to a moderate extent. About three boats, averaging ten tons' burthen each, belong to the parish; but no other vessels visit it for the purpose of trade. A post-office has been established at Dunvegan; and facility of communication is maintained by good roads, about thirty-five miles of turnpike-road passing through the parish.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Skye and synod of Glenelg. The minister's stipend is £158, of which one-third part is paid from the exchequer; with an allowance of £57 in lieu of a manse, and a glebe valued at £22. 10. per annum: patron, Mc Leod of Mc Leod. Duirinish church, erected in 1824, is a substantial and handsome structure in the centre of the parish, and contains 550 sittings. Two extension churches, each containing 330 sittings, were erected some years ago, one of them in the district of Arnizort, about twelve miles from the parish church, and the other at Sloosabost, on the west side of Loch Dunvegan. In each of these the parish minister preaches once in five weeks. There is a government church in the district of Waternish. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £8. Four schools are supported by the General Assembly, and three by the Gaelic Society. Among the antiquities is the castle of Dunvegan, the ancient baronial residence of the Mc Leods, of which the oldest portion was erected in the ninth century; a portion was added to it in the thirteenth, and the two parts, consisting of lofty towers, were connected by a range of low building, erected by Rory Mor in the reign of James VI. Recently the castle has undergone very extensive and costly repairs, adding much to its grandeur as an object in the scenery, and to its comfort as a residence. The whole is situated on the summit of a lofty rock, rising precipitously from the sea; and an easier line of approach was opened some years ago, by throwing a bridge across the chasm which separates it from a neighbouring rock. In this castle are preserved, the celebrated banner called the "Fairy flag", taken by the Mc Leods from the Saracens during the crusades; an ancient drinking-cup of hard dark wood, supported on four silver feet, and striped with ribs of highly-wrought silver having numerous sockets for the reception of precious stones, some of which are still remaining; and Rory Mor's horn, a drinking-cup of much larger dimensions, containing five English pints, noticed by Sir Walter Scott. There are numerous caverns in the rocks along the coast, one of which is 120 feet in length, forty feet in height, and ten feet wide; and the cave of Idrigil is resorted to by the fishermen for drying their nets, curing fish, and dressing their victuals. The parish likewise contains many bar-

rows, circular forts, and subterraneous dwellings: on the farm of Vatten, a long narrow passage leads into a central room arched with stone, from which branch off several galleries conducting to other subterraneous apartments, that have not been explored. Some rude sepulchral urns of reddish clay have been dug up; one of these is in the possession of Mc Leod of Mc Leod, and another has been deposited in the Glasgow Hunterian Museum.

DULL, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Aberfeldy; containing, with part of the village of Aberfeldy, 3811 inhabitants, of whom 145 are in the village of Dull. This place, the name of which is derived from the Celtic *dail*, signifying "a plain", appears to have been celebrated for a monastery founded here at a very early period, and which formed one of the only three Abthaneries existing in the kingdom. These peculiar establishments, the superiors of which had the title of Abthane, were at Dull, Kirkmichael, and Madderty; and Edgar, King of Scotland, conferred all of them upon his younger brother Ethelred, then abbot of Dunkeld, whose successor Hugh granted the monastery of Dull to the priory of St. Andrew's. The parish, which comprises the districts of Appin, Grandtully, Amulrie, Foss, and Fincastle, is about thirty miles in length, and, from its intersection by other parishes, is of very irregular form. It is from four to twelve miles in breadth, and consists of about 135,000 acres, of which 19,000 are arable, pasture, and meadow, 3000 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moor and waste. The surface is divided throughout its whole length by several parallel ranges of hills, forming part of the Grampians; they gradually diminish in height towards the north-east, and between them are the beautiful vales of Glenquaich, Appin, Foss, and Fincastle. Of these ranges the highest is the central range, dividing the vale of Appin from that of Foss, and containing a portion of the mountain *Schiehallion*, which has an elevation of 3564 feet, and is partly in the parish of Fortingal, and the hill of *Farragon*, which is wholly in this parish, and is 2535 feet above the level of the sea. In this range also is the *Craig of Dull*, a lofty rock commanding from its summit an extensive and diversified prospect, embracing the richly-cultivated vales of Appin and Fortingal, Loch Tay, the bridge of Kenmore, the noble mansion and wooded grounds of Taymouth, and a great variety of picturesque Highland scenery.

The principal river is the *Tay*, which, after flowing through the grounds of Taymouth, in the parish of Kenmore, enters this parish, and pursuing its course along the vale of Appin, which it sometimes partially inundates, runs to the north of the village of Aberfeldy into the parish of Logierait. The river *Lyon*, which has its source in Loch Lyon, in the parish of Fortingal, enters this parish at Coshieville, and taking a south-eastern direction, separates Dull from Weem, and flows into the Tay at the eastern base of the hill of Drummond. The *Quaich*, rising among the hills in Kenmore, expands, after a course of nearly eight miles, into the Loch Fraochy, in the valley of Glenquaich, on the southern border of the parish. The river *Tummel*, issuing from Loch Rannoch, flows in an eastern course into Loch Tummel, forming the northern boundary of the parish; and the *Garry*, which has its source in Loch Garry, in the parish of Blair-Atholl, intersects the north-eastern portion of the lands. These rivers form several interesting and highly picturesque cascades, the chief being the falls of Keltnie, Camserney, Tummel, and Moness; and in the Lyon and the Tummel are found pearl-muscles, some of them containing pearls of large size and of brilliant lustre. There are likewise numerous lakes in the parish. One of the principal of these is *Loch Tummel*, described under the head of Blair-Atholl, on the boundary of which it is situated. *Loch Fraochy* is about two miles and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth: on the south bank is a shooting-seat, the property of the Marquess of Breadalbane, the demesne attached to which is embellished with plantations. Trout of small size, but of excellent flavour, afford sport to the angler, for whose accommodation there is an excellent inn about half a mile distant. *Loch Ceannard*, situated in the hills of Grandtully, is nearly a mile in length, a quarter of a mile wide, and is encircled with bleak and barren mountains. Nearly in its centre is a small islet, on which are the ruins of an ancient shooting-lodge, almost surrounded with plantations of larch, affording shelter to flocks of black-game; and on the north bank of the loch is a neat modern villa in the cottage style. There are many small lakes in the immediate vicinity, all of which abound with trout, pike, and perch.

The SOIL in several parts is a rich loam alternated with clay, and in others light and gravelly; in some of the districts is found a thin brownish loam mixed with sand, and in others a wet moss. The chief crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips; the system of husbandry in the vale of Appin is in a highly advanced state, and elsewhere has been much improved under the auspices of the Highland Society. Great attention is paid to the improvement of live stock, and to dairy-farming. The cattle, of which about 5000 are kept, are generally of the West Highland breed, with a few of the Ayrshire on the dairy-farms; and the sheep, of which more than 18,000 are fed, are of the black-faced breed, with some of the Cheviot and Leicestershire on the lower grounds. The annual value of real property in the parish is £11,649. There are considerable remains of natural wood, consisting of birch interspersed with oak, ash, hazel, willow, alder, and mountain-ash; and very extensive plantations of beech, ash, plane, elm, oak, Scotch and spruce firs, and larch, which last is predominant, are under careful management, and in a thriving state. The rocks are chiefly of mica-slate, together with quartz, granite, hornblende-slate, &c. By far the most important rock in the parish, for economical purposes, is limestone, of which a bed traverses the district in a south-western direction, and appears at intervals in different places of the adjacent districts. A stratum of the same kind of rock as that of which Taymouth Castle is built, occurs upon the Aird of Appin; and there are indications of slate at the base of Schiehallion, but its quality has not been ascertained.

Grandtully Castle, the baronial seat for many generations of a branch of the ancient Stewart family, and now the residence of Sir William D. Stewart, Bart., is a venerable turreted mansion on the south bank of the river Tay; and Cluny, Derculich, Foss, and Moness are all handsome houses, finely situated. In the village of Aberfeldy (*which see*) the woollen manufacture is carried on to a moderate extent, there being a dye-mill, with machinery for carding and spinning; and at the hamlet

of Camserney a carpet manufactory was established by Sir Niel Menzies, Bart., which affords employment to about thirty persons. There are likewise a saw-mill and a wheelwright's establishment, in which latter bobbins are also made, for the Dundee market. Fairs are held at Aberfeldy for cattle, sheep, horses, &c., on the first Thursday in January, the Tuesday before Kenmore fair in March, the last Thursday in May, the last Friday in July, the last Thursday in October, and the first Thursday in November (mostly O. S.). Fairs for cattle and sheep are also held at Amulrie on the first Tuesday and Wednesday in May, and the Friday before the first Wednesday in November; at Coshieville on the last Thursday in October, and the day before Fortingal fair in Dec.; at Tummel-Bridge on the last Friday in Oct. (O.S.); and for horses and general business at Foss on the first Tuesday in March (O.S.). A sheriff's court for small debts, which has jurisdiction also over the parishes of Kenmore, Killin, Fortingal, Weem, and part of the parishes of Logierait and Little Dunkeld, is held quarterly at Aberfeldy, and has nearly superseded the justice-of-peace courts at Weem, within which district Dull is comprehended. There is a post-office at Aberfeldy, and a branch office has been opened at Amulrie. Facility of communication is maintained by good turnpike-roads.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Weem, synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is about £250, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £40 per annum; patron, the Crown. The church, situated in the village of Dull, is an ancient structure, repaired and reseated in 1840, and contains 600 sittings. A church has been erected at Foss by parliamentary grant. There are also chapels in connexion with the Established Church at Amulrie and Grandtully, under the patronage of the General Assembly: the minister of the former has a stipend of £65, wholly from the Royal Bounty, and the minister of the latter has £90, of which £40 are paid by Sir William D. Stewart, and the remainder from the Royal Bounty; each minister has also a manse, and about five acres of arable land rent free from the proprietors. At Tummel-Bridge is an episcopal chapel. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £14. Of the monastery no vestiges now remain, with the exception of a heap of shapeless rubbish near the village of Dull, supposed to be the ruins of the abbey church. The ancient cross, around which was a sanctuary, whose limits were marked out by three crosses of similar form, recently removed, is still remaining; and there are numerous barrows and tumuli, one of which, at the bridge of Keltnie, now covered with plantations, has every appearance of an artificial intrenchment, and is supposed to have been the site of a battle between the Fingalians and the Picts. In 1836, on removing a large barrow of stones between the inn at Coshieville and the river Lyon, Mr. Menzies discovered about twelve stone coffins, rudely formed of slabs, in some of which were found urns containing ashes, and in others ashes and human bones only. In the lands of Croftmoraig are the remains of a Druidical circle, nearly complete; and in the vale of Appin are several upright stones, some of them in groups, and others standing alone.

DUMBARNEY, in the county of PERTH.—See DUNBARNY.

DUMBARTON, a royal burgh, the county town, and a parish, in the county of DUMBARTON, 15 miles (N. W.) from Glasgow, and 58 (W. by S.) from Edinburgh; containing 3828 inhabitants, of whom 3782 are in the burgh. This place derives its name, formerly *Dunbriton*, from an ancient fortress which, though its founders are unknown, became the principal seat of the Strathclyde Britons, who at a very remote period established themselves in this part of the kingdom. The Romans, however, during their invasions of Britain, are supposed to have made themselves masters of this fortress and the territories adjacent; and on the western peak of the rock on which the castle is built, are still some vestiges remaining of a lighthouse said to have been erected for the accommodation of their galleys stationed in the Clyde, which flows round its base. After the departure of the Romans, the Britons of Strathclyde quickly repossessed themselves of their previous settlements, which they maintained against the assaults of the Picts and Scots. In 756, the fortress is recorded to have been taken by Egbert, King of Northumbria. The name of the place, while in the hands of the Britons, was *Alcluyd*, supposed to be the *Balclutha* celebrated in the poems of Ossian. "I have seen the walls of *Balclutha*, but they were desolate. The fire had resounded in the halls: and the voice of the people is heard no more. The stream of *Clutha* was removed from its place, by the fall of the walls. The thistle shook there its lonely head: the moss whistled to the wind. The fox looked out from the windows, the rank grass of the wall waved round its head. Desolate is the dwelling of Moina, silence is in the house of her fathers."

Burgh Seal.

The CASTLE was made a royal fortress at a very early date, and the town which had arisen under its protection was in 1222 erected into a royal burgh by *Alexander II.*, who in 1238 granted a charter to the Earl of Lennox, confirming to him the earldom and its possessions, with the exception of the castle and some lands adjoining. During the disputed succession to the Scottish throne on the death of Alexander III., the castle, which had been surrendered with many others to the custody of Edward I. of England, was in 1298 delivered by that monarch to *John Baliol*, whom he declared to be the rightful heir to the crown. After various captures and recaptures, the castle again fell into the hands of Edward, who in 1305 placed it under the government of Sir John Monteith, during whose occupation the heroic *Wallace*, being treacherously made prisoner, was delivered into the power of his inveterate enemy, and sent to England for trial. The castle was taken by *Robert the Bruce* in 1300; and during the siege of Dumbarton by the English fleet in 1481, it was bravely defended by its governor, Andrew Wood, to whom, for his services on that occasion, *James III.* granted the lands of Largo, in the county of Fife. In the beginning of the reign of *James IV.*, the castle had been placed under the custody of the Earl of Lennox, on whose attainder for rebellion his estates and title became forfeited to the crown, and the castle was besieged by the Earl of Argyll,

chancellor of Scotland; but its strength resisted all his efforts, and it was not till after a protracted siege by a numerous force, headed by the king in person, that the garrison surrendered. After the disastrous battle of Pinkie in 1547, *Mary*, the young *Queen of Scots*, was conveyed for safety to the castle of Dumbarton, where she remained till her embarkation for France; and after her return, she visited the town while on an excursion into Argyllshire. During the hostilities consequent on the deposition of the queen, the castle was held for her by Lord Fleming for a considerable time; but in 1571 it was surprised and taken for the regent by Captain Crawford, who, having learned by bribery the easiest mode of access, succeeded by scaling the walls; and Hamilton, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, was made prisoner, and afterwards hanged at Stirling.

At the commencement of the war in the reign of Charles I., the castle, which was garrisoned by the royalists, was taken by the parliamentarians in 1639, but was soon recovered by the king's forces. It again, however, fell into the hands of the republicans, and the Scottish parliament ordered the fortifications to be destroyed. This order was not carried into effect; in 1652 it was garrisoned by Oliver Cromwell, and at the time of the union of the two kingdoms, the ancient castle was one of the forts ordered to be kept in repair. The present garrison consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, barrack-master, storekeeper, and surgeon, with thirty rank and file, and twelve artillery of the royal corps. The buildings are situated on a stupendous rock rising precipitously from the Clyde to a height of 350 feet, and dividing into two conical peaks of nearly equal elevation. The entrance, which is far below the point where the rock divides, is defended by a rampart containing the guard-house and apartments for the officers, whence a long flight of steps leads to the interval between the summits. Here are the barracks for the garrison, a battery, and a well of excellent water, behind which is the governor's house. Above these, on the lower summit of the rock, are several batteries, strongly mounted, commanding an extensive range of the Clyde; and at high water the rock is nearly insulated by the river Leven. The higher summit of the rock, the ascent to which is precipitously steep, still retains the name of Wallace's Seat, and that portion of the castle in which the brave Wallace was confined is called Wallace's Tower. Among other relics of antiquity is a large two-handed sword, said to have belonged to that hero. In 1847, when visiting Scotland, Her Majesty the Queen landed at Dumbarton, where she stayed for about three-quarters of an hour, and inspected the ramparts.

The TOWN is situated on the west bank of the river Leven, near its influx into the Clyde, and consists principally of a street in the form of a crescent, from which several smaller streets diverge. It is connected with a suburb on the west side of the Leven by a handsome stone bridge of five arches, nearly 300 feet in length. The houses are well built; the streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. There is a public subscription library with a collection of more than 2000 volumes, and two reading and news rooms are supported by subscription. The chief manufacture is that of glass, which was formerly carried on to a very great extent, paying duties to government amounting in one particular year to £119,000; it is still very considerable, and the principal articles produced are crown and bottle glass. There are tanneries, rope-walks, and brick and tile works, and various handicraft trades are pursued for the supply of the neighbourhood; ship-building is also carried on extensively in three commodious yards belonging to the town, and another yard in the adjoining parish of Cardross. In the rivers Clyde and Leven are some good salmon-fisheries. The Leven is navigable at high water for vessels of large burthen to the quay of Dumbarton; but at low tides, a bar and some sand-banks at the mouth of the river, though partly removed, allow access only to steamers and small vessels. The number of vessels employed in the trade of the port is about forty, of 1220 tons' aggregate burthen.

The market, which is on Tuesday, is amply supplied with grain and with provisions of all kinds. Fairs are held on the third Tuesday in March and May, the Thursday before Easter, the first Wednesday in June, which is a large cattle-mart, and the second Tuesday in August and November. The post-office has two deliveries daily; and branches of the Commercial and Western Banks of Scotland, and several insurance agencies, have been established in the town. Facility of communication is afforded by steam-boats, which ply thrice a day to Greenock and Glasgow; and in summer there is a daily conveyance for passengers to the Loch Lomond steamers, which touch at Balloch. In 1846 an act was passed for the construction of a railway from Glasgow to Dumbarton and Loch Lomond, with branches to Helensburgh and other places. By charter of Alexander II., extended by several of his successors, and confirmed by charter of James VI., who added a grant of land, the town possesses all the privileges of a ROYAL BURGH, and the burgesses, and their vessels and cargoes, enjoy exemption from river-dues on the Clyde and harbour of Glasgow. Under the Municipal Reform act, the government is vested in a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and ten councillors. There are five incorporated guilds, viz., the hammermen, tailors, shoemakers, coopers, and weavers, for admission into which the fees are inconsiderable, the highest not exceeding £1. 2. The magistrates have civil and criminal jurisdiction within the royalty, for which they hold courts as occasion requires, assisted by the town-clerk, who acts as assessor; but owing to the facilities secured to sheriff-court procedure by recent statutory forms, the business is now chiefly brought before the sheriff of the county, who holds sheriff and commissary courts every Thursday during the session, and small-debt courts every alternate Thursday. Dumbarton is associated with Kilmarnock, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Port-Glasgow, in returning a member to the imperial parliament; the number of qualified voters is 158. The county gaol and court-house are at the end of the main street.

The PARISH is bounded on the south by the river Clyde, and on the west by the river Leven, which separates it from Cardross. It is from seven to eight miles in extreme length, from three to four miles in breadth, and comprises 6529 acres. The surface in the south is level for nearly two miles from the Clyde, but afterwards rises abruptly towards the north, becoming chiefly moorland diversified with small hills of moderate height. In many parts the scenery is beautifully picturesque. The soil, though in some places shallow, is generally

fertile, partly clay alternated with gravel, and the lands are in a good state of cultivation; the crops are wheat, oats, barley, bear, peas, and beans, with the usual grasses. The system of husbandry is improved; the lands are inclosed, principally with fences of thorn, which are well kept, and the farm-houses and offices are substantial and commodiously arranged. The substrata are chiefly limestone and sandstone; of the former there is an extensive supply at Murroch glen, and on Dumbarton moor are quarries of red freestone. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,810. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dumbarton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is £233, with a manse, and an allowance of £16 in lieu of glebe; patrons, the Town Council. The church, built about 1810, and situated in the town, is a spacious structure containing 1500 sittings. A missionary is established here, who receives a stipend of £52, raised by subscription; there are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Synod, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The parochial school is attended by nearly 200 children; the master has a salary of £40, with a school-house, and the fees, though very moderate, are considerable from the number of scholars: the school is under the patronage of the council. Dr. Smollett, the novelist, received the rudiments of his education in this town; and Dr. Colquhoun, author of a treatise on the *Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire*, was born here. It is said that George Buchanan the historian received part of his education at the place. Dumbarton conferred the title of Earl on a branch of the Douglas family, but it became extinct on the demise of the second earl without issue, about the middle of the last century.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, a county, in the west of SCOTLAND, bounded on the north by Perthshire, on the east by the counties of Perth and Stirling, on the south by the Firth of Clyde, and on the west by Argyllshire. It lies between 55° 53′ 30″ and 56° 19′ 40″ (N. Lat.) and 3° 54′ 50″ and 4° 53′ (W. Long.), and, including the detached parishes of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld, which extend towards the east for 12 miles between the counties of Stirling and Lanark, is about 57 miles in length. It varies from 24 to 2 miles in breadth, and contains an area of 261 square miles, or 167,040 acres; 8369 houses, of which 7985 are inhabited; and a population of 44,296, of whom 22,542 are males and 21,754 females. This district was originally inhabited by the British tribe of the *Attacotti*, whose descendants retained their possessions long after the British kingdom of Strathclyde had been subdued by Kenneth Mc Alpine, and subsisted as a distinct race till the middle of the twelfth century. That part of the county bordering on the river Leven obtained the appellation of Levenach, afterwards corrupted into Lennox, and in the reign of William the Lion belonged to a powerful Saxon family, of whom Alwyn was by that monarch created Earl of Lennox. The earldom was subsequently raised to a dukedom; and on the demise of the sixth duke without issue, the title and estates were conferred upon Charles Lennox, whom Charles II. created Duke of Richmond. During the disputes relating to the succession to the throne after the death of Alexander III., the county was frequently the seat of war; and the castle of Dumbarton was alternately in the possession of the contending parties. In times of episcopacy the county was included in the diocese of Glasgow; at present it is in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and comprises a large part of the presbytery of Dumbarton, and a portion of that of Glasgow, the number of parishes being twelve. The various courts are held at Dumbarton, which is the county town, and the only royal burgh; there are four burghs of barony, and several villages. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., the county returns one member to the imperial parliament.

The SURFACE is strikingly diversified with mountains and lakes, and displays an interesting combination of the most beautiful features of Highland scenery, embracing straths of rich fertility and pleasing appearance. The northern part of the county abounds with mountains of majestic elevation, and throughout the whole of that district, which comprises an area of nearly fifty square miles, not more than 400 acres have been subjected to the plough. In the less elevated southern district are two ridges of hills of considerable height reaching from east to west, between which is the picturesque vale of Glenfruin, more than five miles in length. The highest of the mountains are, Ben-Voirlich, near the north-western extremity of Loch Lomond, rising 3300 feet above the level of the sea; Ben-Cruachanstean, Corafuar, Shantron, Beneich, and Doune, some of which attain an elevation of 3000 feet; and Ben-Finnart, 2500 feet in height. The Kilpatrick braes, in the south of the county, are a beautiful range of hills intersecting an extensive tract of lowland in high cultivation, and have an elevation of 1200 feet, commanding from their summits richly-varied prospects over a most interesting district of the country. Loch Lomond, after intersecting a small portion of the county on the north, forms part of its eastern boundary, separating it from the county of Stirling. This noble expanse of water is about twenty-four miles in length from north to south, and seven miles broad in the widest part, and is studded with numerous picturesque islands, the chief of which are Inch-Murin, Inch-Lonaig, Inch-Tavanach, Inch-Moan, Inch-Conachan, and Inch-Galbraith, exclusively of other islands in that part of it included within Stirlingshire. The river Leven issues from the loch at its southern extremity, and after a course of about seven miles, flows into the Firth of Clyde. Of the other lakes in the county, Loch Sloy, in the parish of Arrochar, was the rendezvous of the clan Mc Farlane; it is about a mile in length, and half a mile broad. In the parishes of Old Kilpatrick and Cumbernauld are several of considerable extent. There are also two salt-water lochs, Loch Gareloch and Loch Long, between which the parish of Roseneath forms a peninsula; they both extend northward from the Firth of Clyde, the former intersecting the county for about six miles, and the latter forming its boundary on the west.

About one-third of the land is in cultivation, and the remainder is mountain pasture, wood, and lakes. Along the borders of the Firth and the river Leven the soil is a deep black loam; in some parts of the county there is a gravelly loam, and in others clay, resting on a tilly bottom. On the best farms the system of agriculture is equal to any in the west of Scotland: the land is well drained and inclosed; much waste has been brought into cultivation; the farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and considerable improvement has been

gradually taking place. The mountains afford good pasture: the cattle are chiefly of the Highland breed, and the cows pastured on the lowlands for the dairy are the pure Ayrshire, with a mixture of that breed and the Highland breed; the sheep are generally the black-faced on the hill pastures, and the Cheviot on the lowlands. In this county the substrata are mostly mica-slate, limestone, and coal; the mica-slate is wrought at the quarries of Luss and Camstradden, and the streams are frequently traversed by veins of quartz, and abound with pyrites of iron. The limestone is of a deep-blue or almost black colour, and is extensively wrought, as is the coal, which is found in seams nearly five feet in thickness. Sandstone and trap are also abundant, and columnar basalt occurs in several parts. The woods and plantations are in a thriving condition; the soil appears well adapted to the growth of timber, and the extensive tracts of wood add greatly to the appearance of the scenery. The seats are Cumbernauld House, Roseneath, Rossdhû, Cames-Eskan, Garscube, Balloch Castle, Tilliechewen, Strath-Leven, Broomly, Woodbank, Cameron, Ardenconnell, Auchintorlie, and Ardincaple Castle. There are extensive cotton-mills, calico-printing works, and bleachfields, a large manufacture of glass, and other works. Facility of intercourse is afforded by good roads, which have been greatly extended and improved within the last few years; by railways; by steam-boats on the Clyde, &c.; and by the Forth and Clyde Canal. The annual value of real property in the county is £140,753, of which £72,041 are returned for lands, £61,321 for houses, £5500 for mines, £1677 for quarries, and £214 for fisheries.

Burgh Seal.

DUMFRIES, a royal burgh, the county town, a port, and the seat of a presbytery and synod, in the county of DUMFRIES; comprising the parishes of St. Michael and New-Church, with the villages of Georgetown, Locharbriggs, Lochthorn, and part of Kelton; and containing 11,409 inhabitants, of whom 10,069 are in the burgh, 71½ miles (S. by W.) from Edinburgh. This place is supposed to have derived its name from its situation on an eminence rising from a tract of sterile soil abounding in brushwood or furze. Little is recorded of its early history, but from numerous relics of antiquity, it would appear to have been of some importance prior to the eighth century. The ancient castle of the Comyn family, the site of which, overlooking the river Nith, still retains the name of Castle-dykes, has long since disappeared; nor is the date of its erection known, though it is noticed as a place of formidable strength before the reign of Edward I. A monastery for Franciscan friars was founded by Dervorgilla, daughter of Allan, Lord of Galloway, and mother of John Baliol, King of Scotland, about the beginning of the thirteenth century, on an eminence that is washed by the Nith river on the north and west; and a noble bridge, originally of thirteen arches, was erected by the founder over the stream for the accommodation of the brethren. In 1305, *Robert Bruce*, attended by Roger de Kirkpatrick and James Lindsay, held a conference in the chapel of this monastery with John Comyn, surnamed the Red, and in a dispute with that nobleman, whom Robert charged with treacherously revealing to Edward I. the designs he had formed for the emancipation of his country from the English yoke, stabbed him with his dagger. Upon this he hastily rejoined his attendants; but Kirkpatrick, resolving to make sure of Comyn's death, returned into the church, despatched the wounded chieftain, and also killed his brother who interposed for his defence. The church was soon afterwards deserted, and the friars removed their establishment to the chapel of St. Michael, south-east of the town; the cause of the desertion and removal being, as is said, the pollution of the monastery by the slaughter of the Red Comyn before the high altar. There are no remains of the monastery, and the only memorial of it preserved is the name of the narrow street leading to it from the bridge, and which is still called the Friars' Vennel.

In 1307, Edward II. of England, after his coronation, advanced to Dumfries to receive the homage of several of the Scottish nobility. The town was afterwards repeatedly attacked by the English, by whom it was burnt in 1488, and also in 1536. In retaliation of the latter injury, Lord Maxwell of Terregles, a powerful nobleman, crossed the border with a body of his retainers, and penetrating into England, assaulted the town of Penrith, which he reduced to ashes. The Maxwells, who had an ancient castle near the site of the monastery, supposed to have been built in the twelfth century, erected a more spacious and magnificent structure, partly out of the ruins, and almost on the site of the deserted friary; and this castle, in 1563, was visited by *Mary, Queen of Scots*, who, attended by her privy council, came to Dumfries to ratify a treaty of peace with England. In 1565, the disaffected Lords Argyll, Murray, Rothes, and others having assembled a hostile force in the neighbourhood, the queen advanced to the town with an army of 18,000 men; the discontented nobles, on her approach, fled into England, and Lord Maxwell, having incurred her displeasure, conciliated her favour by surrendering his castle, of which, however, he was permitted to retain the government. In 1570 this castle was taken and plundered by the English forces under the command of the Earl of Essex and Lord Scrope, who also laid waste the town.

In 1617, *James VI.*, after his accession to the crown of England, visited his ancient dominions, and passing through Dumfries, remained for one night in the town. He was received with every demonstration of affectionate loyalty, and presented to the corporation a silver gun, to be periodically contested for as a prize for the successful competitor, among the several crafts, in shooting at a target. The house in which the king lodged was built by a poor labourer who, having found a large treasure while digging peat in the Lochar moss, took a journey to London, where, in a personal interview with the monarch, he was allowed to retain possession of it, and advised to build a house, in which the king promised to lodge when he visited his Scottish dominions. The inhabitants displayed a marked opposition to the union of the two kingdoms in 1706, and to testify their aversion to that measure, burnt a paper containing the articles of union and the names of the commissioners, at the market-cross. At the time of the rebellion in 1715, however,

they zealously asserted their allegiance to the reigning monarch; and on being apprised of the design of Lord Kenmuir to visit the town with a large body of insurgents, they so completely fortified it where it was most exposed to any attack, that the party were induced to abandon their intention. In 1745 the Pretender, on his return from England, advanced to Dumfries with a body too powerful to be resisted, and took up his quarters in the town. In resentment of the opposition which his troops had experienced on their march into England, he levied a fine of £2000 in money, and a supply of 1000 pairs of shoes; but being intimidated by a report that the Duke of Cumberland was rapidly marching to attack him, he hastily withdrew, taking £1000 of the fine, and the provost and one of the bailies as hostages for payment of the remainder.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the river Nith, and is about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. Its streets are regular and well formed, intersecting each other at right angles. The houses are uniformly built of red freestone, generally painted of a colour resembling Portland stone; those that are of ancient date are substantial and of handsome appearance, and those of more modern erection are conspicuous for elegance. Queensberry-square is embellished in the centre with a stately Doric column, erected in 1780 to the memory of Charles, Duke of Queensberry. An elegant and commodious bridge was built over the Nith in 1794, a little above the ancient bridge of thirteen arches, reduced by frequent alterations to seven arches, and now solely appropriated to foot passengers. The streets are all well paved, and lighted with gas from works established in 1828; gas has also been introduced into the shops and most of the public buildings, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water from springs in the neighbourhood. A public subscription library was founded in 1792, and forms a valuable collection on general literature; there are also several circulating libraries, a public newsroom, and four reading-rooms, all supplied with daily journals and periodical publications, besides a mechanics' institution which has a good collection of books. Card and dancing assemblies are held in a handsome suite of rooms erected for the purpose in George-street; and a theatre, a commodious and well-arranged building, in which Kean made his first appearance, is open for two or three months during the season. Races take place annually on the Tinwald Downs, and are well attended; a regatta is celebrated by a club established here, and the members of the Caledonian hunt hold their meetings by rotation in the town. The Dumfries and Galloway Horticultural Society, instituted in 1812 for the promotion of improvements in horticulture, also meet here periodically.

The cotton manufacture, consisting chiefly of checked cottons, formerly carried on to a very considerable extent, has been for some time nearly discontinued, and the few spinners of the town who remain are mostly employed by the Carlisle and Glasgow manufacturers. Among the principal manufactures now are those of hats and stockings; of the former there are three establishments, affording employment to about 200 persons in the aggregate, and in the latter 279 looms are constantly in operation. The tanning of leather is also pursued, and the hides are sent to Glasgow, London, and other parts of the United Kingdom, in large quantities. The manufacture of shoes is very extensive, giving occupation to about 300 persons; and a considerable number are engaged in the making of clogs, or shoes with wooden soles, a trade not now, as formerly, confined to the supply of the south of Scotland, and which has been introduced with great profit. There are several public breweries, and a large basket-making establishment.

A very lucrative trade is carried on in the sale of pork, of which, during the season, commencing about the close of December, and ending about the beginning of April, many thousand carcases are sent to the south to be cured; not less than 700 are upon an average sold weekly for this purpose, and frequently sales to the amount of £4000 or £5000 have been effected in one day. The foreign trade of the port consists chiefly in the importation of timber from America, in which several large vessels are engaged; the traffic in tobacco, formerly extensive, has been for many years discontinued. The coasting-trade is mainly with Liverpool, Whitehaven, Maryport, and other parts of the English coast, and with Ireland. The imports are, timber to the amount of nearly £10,000 per annum, coal, slate, iron, tallow, hemp, and wine; and the exports, cattle, sheep, wool, freestone, oats, barley, wheat, and other agricultural produce. In 1843 the number of vessels registered was 220, of the aggregate burthen of 12,380 tons. The jurisdiction of the port, which includes the creek of Annan, extends from Sark foot at the head of the Solway Firth to Glenluce on the Galloway coast; and the amount of duties paid at the custom-house in the year 1843 was £8764. Since the channel of the river has been made deeper, vessels of considerable burthen can approach the town, by which means the inhabitants obtain with great facility a supply of coal from Whitehaven. There are also a commodious quay near Castle-dykes, another for vessels of larger burthen about a mile below it, and one at the mouth of the river for vessels engaged in the foreign trade. The various improvements connected with the harbour were completed at a cost of £18,530. A steam-vessel plies weekly during the summer months between Dumfries and Whitehaven, and large quantities of live stock, especially sheep, are thus sent to the English markets. The post-office has a good delivery; and great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway. Branches of the Bank of Scotland, the National Bank, Commercial Bank, and the British Linen Company, are established.

The market, which is abundantly supplied and numerously attended, is on Wednesday, when a great amount of business is transacted by cattle-dealers, on an open area near the river, called the Sands. Fairs chiefly for cattle are held at Whitsuntide and Martinmas, and for horses in February and October, at all of which extensive sales are made. At the fair in February, large numbers of hare-skins are sold, averaging generally about 30,000. A cattle-market is also held in September, about the time of the Broughill-fair in Cumberland, when, upon an average, about 4500 head are exposed for sale, mostly three-year-old Galloways, and others of the Highland breed; and on some occasions business to the amount of £30,000 has been transacted. The market for meal is still held in a building appropriated to that purpose; but the shambles for butchers' meat have been long deserted, the butchers finding it more profitable to open shops in different parts of the town.

The town was made a ROYAL BURGH by William the Lion prior to the year 1214. In 1396 Robert III. conferred upon the inhabitants various valuable immunities, which were confirmed by James I., who by charter in 1415 granted additional privileges; and in 1469 James III. gave to the corporation all the lands and revenues which belonged to the monastery of the Grey friars. The corporation consists of a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and twelve merchant and seven trade councillors, the seven being the convener and six other deacons of the incorporated trades. All the officers are elected under the provisions of the Municipal Reform act. The incorporated trades are the hammermen, masons, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, skinners, and butchers; the fee for admission as a member is, for a stranger £10, and for the son or son-in-law of a freeman £1. 1. The jurisdiction of the burgh extends over the whole of the royalty; and the magistrates hold courts for the determination of civil pleas and the trial of petty offences, in which they are assisted by the town-clerk, who acts as assessor. The police is under the direction of a body of commissioners chosen by the £10 householders, and of whom the provost, the bailies, and the convener are members *ex officio;* the number of commissioners is twelve, and the superintendence of the six wards into which the burgh is divided is allotted to them, one ward being assigned to every two commissioners. As the county town, the courts of assize and quarter-sessions, the sheriff's courts, and those of the commissary are regularly held at Dumfries, and the public business of the county transacted. In the centre of the High-street stands what is called the *Mid Steeple,* a handsome building erected by the celebrated Inigo Jones, and comprising a hall and other apartments for the meetings of the town-council; and opposite to it is the *Trades'-hall,* a neat structure erected in 1804. The *County hall,* or court-house, is a spacious and elegant edifice, comprising an ample hall for the county meetings, rooms for holding the several courts, with apartments for the judges, and accommodation for witnesses and others connected with the business of the sessions. A building originally intended for a bridewell has been appropriated as a depôt for the county militia, and that which was at first designed for the court-house has been arranged as a bridewell; it is, however, small and ill adapted for classification. Behind the bridewell is the *County gaol,* erected in 1807, and inclosed with a high wall, in the area between which and the building prisoners for debt have the privilege of exercise: a subterranean passage leads from the prison to the court-room, and by this prisoners are led to trial. Dumfries is associated with Annan, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, in returning a representative to the house of commons. The parliamentary boundary includes the whole of the royalty, with the exception of some lands to the south and east of the town, and also includes the suburb of Maxwelltown, a burgh of barony on the west side of the river. The right of election under the Reform act is vested in the £10 householders; the sheriff is the returning officer.

The PARISH is nearly seven miles in length, and from two to three in breadth, comprising about 9280 acres. Of this area 7930 acres are arable, 320 pasture, and the remainder, of which the far greater portion will probably be brought under profitable cultivation, moss and waste land. The surface, though generally level, is diversified by the elevated site of the town, and by a ridge of hills near the southern extremity, of no great height, sloping gradually towards the river on the south-west, and rising abruptly on the north-east. On this latter side, about a mile below the town, there is a singular cavity in the face of the rock, named the Maiden Bower; and towards the south-east of the parish is an eminence called Trohaughton, supposed to have been the site of a Roman camp. The river Lochar, which rises in the adjoining parish of Tinwald, and falls into the Solway Firth, bounds Dumfries on the east, forming in the south an extensive tract of marsh called Lochar Moss, partly in this parish, and partly in Torthorwald, Mouswald, and Caerlaverock. There are several lakes, of which the principal are Black loch and Sand loch, both of them abounding with trout and perch. The SOIL in the north and north-east is generally a light reddish sandy loam, resting on a substratum of free-stone; and in other parts, and especially near the river, a retentive clay, with a substratum of gravel. The crops are oats, barley, wheat, turnips, and potatoes; the rotation system of husbandry is practised, and the state of agriculture is much improved. Considerable attention is paid to live stock: with the exception of Ayrshire cows on the dairy-farms, the cattle are usually of the pure Galloway breed. The farm-buildings, though inferior to many others, are still commodious; the lands are well inclosed, and portions of the Lochar moss were some years ago brought into cultivation, yielding abundant crops of oats, potatoes, and rye-grass. Upon this moss, ploughing by steam was first attempted in Scotland, in 1837, and has proved quite successful; but although many thousands of pounds have been spent in thus reclaiming the moss by the plough, it is the opinion of those practically acquainted with the subject, that sand, clay, or some other solid earthy substance must be laid upon it so as to consolidate it. Some notion of the bulk of the ploughing machinery may be formed from the fact, that the expense of carting it from Glencaple-Quay, only three miles distant, was as much as £15: it weighs, in fact, upwards of 25 tons. There are several quarries of red sandstone in the parish, four of which are extensively wrought; and also some salmon and trout fisheries, the rents of which yield about £500 per annum. The annual value of real property in the parish is £24,743.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish was divided in 1727, by authority of the presbytery, with the concurrence of the magistrates of the burgh, into two districts; and an additional church was erected, which still retains the appellation of the New Church, and has a minister appointed by the Crown as patron of both. The minister of the old parish, now the district of *St. Michael,* has a stipend of £332, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum. The church, situated at the south-east end of the town, was built on the site of the ancient structure in 1745; it is a neat edifice with a lofty graceful spire, and contains 1250 sittings. The churchyard, which is spacious, contains a large number of monuments, including many of deeply interesting character. The remains of the poet Burns were originally interred in the northern angle of the burying-ground, under a plain slab placed by his widow; but in 1815 his ashes were removed into a

handsome mausoleum, erected by his countrymen at an expense of £1450, and above the entrance of which is a representation of the Genius of Scotland throwing her mantle over the poet while at the plough, finely sculptured in marble by Turnerelli. It has been calculated that the value of the monuments in this churchyard, now in a state of preservation, is little short of £100,000. The minister of the *New Church* district has a stipend of £281. 13., of which £151. 13., including an allowance of £50 in lieu of manse and glebe, are paid by the exchequer. The church, situated at the north-west end of the town, was erected on the site, and partly with the materials, of the ancient castle, at the expense of the town-council, in 1727; it is a neat structure containing 1185 sittings. The subordinate church of *St. Mary*, fronting the road to England, was erected in 1838, at a cost of £3000, by subscription; it is an elegant structure after a design by Mr. Henderson, of Edinburgh, in the later English style of architecture, with an embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire strengthened with flying buttresses. An episcopal chapel was erected in 1817, at a cost of £2200; and there are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, Reformed Presbyterians, Independents, and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

The Dumfries Academy, for which a spacious building was erected by subscription in 1800, is under the superintendence of a rector and four masters, appointed by the corporation. The rector, in addition to the fees, which are moderate, has the interest of £660. 6. 3., and each of the four masters the interest of £204. 8. 10., arising from endowments. There are also a French and a drawing master, who are paid exclusively by the fees. The course of instruction comprises the Greek, Latin, French, and English languages, the mathematics, geography, arithmetic, book-keeping, writing, and drawing. Two schools, one for the instruction of children of both sexes in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of religion, and the other for teaching girls to sew, and to read the Bible, are supported by the Highland Education Society and some benevolent societies established in the parish; the teachers have each a salary, the former of £60, and the latter of £20 per annum, with a house each rent-free. There are two schools for adults, supported by contributions; and an infant school. *The Crichton Royal Institution* or *Lunatic Asylum* originated with Mrs. Elizabeth Crichton, widow of the late Dr. Crichton, of Friars' Carse, who bequeathed £100,000, at her sole disposal, for such charitable purposes in Scotland as a majority of his trustees should approve of. From the funds thus left, Mrs. Crichton founded and endowed this establishment, which enjoys the reputation of being the best lunatic asylum in Scotland. It is situated on an eminence about three-quarters of a mile from the south-eastern extremity of the town: the building was erected in 1839, after a design by Mr. Burn of Edinburgh, in the Grecian style, and is of handsome appearance, and surrounded by ample grounds tastefully laid out. A house for poor orphans and aged persons was erected in 1733, with funds bequeathed for that purpose by *William Muirhead*, merchant, of Carlisle, and his cousin *James Muirhead*, of Castle-dykes. This establishment, which is further supported by annual subscriptions and by donations, is under the direction of a committee chosen from the Kirk Session, the town-council, and others, who meet weekly. It contains accommodation for twenty children and thirty aged persons, under the care of a master and mistress, who reside in the house: the children are taught writing, reading, arithmetic, and the principles of religion, and when of proper age are apprenticed to trades, or placed out to service. Connected with the establishment are also forty-two widows, who receive pensions at their own dwellings. The expenses average about £500 per annum. *The Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary*, with which a lunatic asylum was formerly connected, was founded in 1776. The building of the institution, situate at the south-eastern extremity of the town, is a long, narrow, gloomy structure, but has been very comfortable since the erection of the Crichton Asylum enabled the governors to do away with the old lunatic asylum. The establishment is superintended by a committee of subscribers: the medical department is under the inspection of two visiting physicians and surgeons, and a resident house surgeon; and a licentiate of the Established Church officiates as chaplain. On an average, the daily number of patients in the house is rather more than forty; and from 500 to 1000 receive advice and medicines at the institution annually. The expenditure is about £1300 per annum, defrayed by bequests, donations, and subscriptions, and liberal contributions from the counties of Dumfries and Wigtown and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, to all of which it is open. *The Dispensary*, situated at the western extremity of the town, is supported by public subscription, and administers extensive relief to the indigent poor.

Upon an eminence near the entrance into the town from the English road, where St. Mary's chapel now stands, might formerly be traced the foundations of *St. Christopher's chapel*, erected by Robert the Bruce in memory of his father-in-law, Sir Christopher Seton, who was hanged on that spot by order of Edward I. On the left bank of the river, just above the town, is *Moat Brae*, supposed to have been a place for administering justice during the Saxon era. A Roman sandal was found in the eastern part of the parish many years since, and in the river a gold coin, about the size of a sixpenny piece, but much thicker, bearing a Roman head, with the inscription *Augustus*. Among some scraps of old iron, also, was lately found an ancient seal about two inches in diameter, bearing a lion rampant in a shield bordered with fleurs de lis, with the legend *Jacobus Dei. Gra. Rex. Scotorum* in characters reversed; it is supposed to have been the privy seal of one of the Scottish kings. A canoe, similar to the canoes used by the North American savages, was found in Lochar moss some years ago.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE, a county, in the south of Scotland, bounded on the north by the counties of Lanark, Peebles, and Selkirk, on the east by Roxburghshire and part of the English county of Cumberland, on the south by the Solway Firth, and on the west by the county of Ayr and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It lies between 55° 2′ and 55° 31′ (N. Lat.) and 2° 39′ and 3° 53′ (W. Long.), and is about fifty miles in length and thirty miles in breadth, comprising 1016 square miles, or 650,240 acres; 14,356 inhabited houses, and 733 uninhabited; and containing a population of 72,830, of whom 34,137 are males and 38,693 females. The county was originally inhabited by the *Selgovæ*, and after the

invasion of the Romans formed part of the province of Valentia; upon the departure of the Romans it was occupied by the Northumbrian Saxons, and subsequently by numerous emigrants from Ireland, who had settled first on the peninsula of Cantyre. In the reign of David I. many of the Norman barons obtained possessions here, among whom was Robert de Brus, who procured a grant of the lands of Annandale, and was ancestor of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. Previously to the reign of James VI., the county was often the scene of sanguinary conflicts between hostile clans, and, from its situation near the border, was subject to repeated predatory incursions of the English. It was anciently included in the diocese of Glasgow, and comprised the deaneries of Nithsdale and Annandale; at present it constitutes the greater part of the synod of Dumfries, and contains several presbyteries, and forty-two parishes. It includes the royal burghs of Dumfries (which is the county town), Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar; and the towns of Moffat, Lockerbie, Langholm, Ecclesfechan, Thornhill, and Minniehive, which are all burghs of barony. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., the county returns one member to the imperial parliament.

The SURFACE near the sea-coast is level, rising towards the middle portion into ridges of hills of moderate elevation, intersected with fertile vales, and becoming mountainous in the north. The whole is separated into three principal districts, each deriving its name from the river which flows through it; of these, Eskdale forms the eastern, Annandale the middle, and Nithsdale the western part of the county. In Eskdale the chief mountains are the Langholm, the Wisp, the Tinnis, and Etterick-Penn, varying from 1200 to 2220 feet in height; in Annandale, Errickstane-Brae, Loch-Skene, and the Hartfell, from 1118 to 2629 feet; and in Nithsdale, Cairn-Kinnow, Queensberry, Black-Larg, and the Lowthers, which have elevations ranging from 2080 to 3150 feet above the level of the sea. From each of the three dales diverge smaller valleys, watered by their several streams, and the principal of which are Moffatdale, Dryfesdale, and Eskdale. The river Esk has its source in the vale to which it gives name, and, receiving in its course the White Esk, which rises on the borders of Selkirk, flows into the Solway Firth. The Annan rises on the borders of Peeblesshire, and, after being augmented by numerous tributary streams, also falls into the Firth; while the Nith, rising in Ayrshire, and pursuing a south-east course, joins the Solway Firth about three miles below the town of Dumfries. The rivers and their tributaries abound with excellent trout. There are numerous lakes, of which not less than nine are in the parish of Lochmaben; and in the mountain of Loch Skene is one that forms the picturesque cascade called the Grey-mare's-tail. The Solway Firth, into which the waters of the rivers discharge themselves, differs very materially from other estuaries receiving in Scotland the appellation of firths. Its depth is inconsiderable; and at the ebbing of the tide, long sandy reaches are left. The flows and ebbs of the Solway are proverbial for the rapidity of their action, and this is particularly the case during spring-tides, and the prevalence of gales from the south-west: persons have repeatedly been overwhelmed and drowned when crossing the bed of the estuary to Cumberland, being overtaken by the waters. The Firth abounds in salmon and other fish. Not much timber of ancient growth is to be seen in the county: the parish of Tinwald was formerly one extensive forest, but this has long since disappeared; and the woods and plantations are now chiefly those around the houses of the landowners.

The SOIL varies from a rich loam to a light sand; the system of agriculture is in an improved state, and considerable attention is paid to the rearing of live stock. The cattle are chiefly of the Galloway breed, and the cows on the dairy-farms of the Ayrshire; the sheep are generally of the Cheviot and black-faced breeds: vast numbers of pigs are kept, and great quantities of bacon and hams are sent to the Liverpool, Newcastle, and London markets. The minerals are mostly lead, antimony, iron, and gypsum. The lead is very abundant, and mines are in operation at Leadhills and Wanlockhead, from which 48,000 tons have been annually extracted; in the mines at Wanlock the ore contains a considerable proportion of silver, varying from six to twelve ounces in the ton. Among these mountains, gold has been found in veins of quartz and in the sand of the streams at their base; and in the reign of James V. 300 men were employed for several summers in collecting gold, which they obtained to the value of £100,000. The search was renewed under the superintendence of Sir Bevis Bulmer, master of the mint to Queen Elizabeth, with the concurrence of James VI.; and particles of gold adhering to pieces of quartz have been since found, the largest of which, weighing nearly five ounces, is in the British Museum. The antimony was discovered in 1760, but was not wrought till 1793, when a mine was opened at Glendinning, from which 100 tons of the regulus were taken annually, valued at £84 per ton. The ironstone occurs chiefly in masses, and the gypsum in thin veins. Coal is found in abundance, but of a very inferior kind, and is wrought only at Sanquhar and Canonbie. Sandstone of various colours and of good quality for building is extensively quarried, as is limestone, of which the principal quarries are in Nithsdale and Annandale; there are also veins of slate and marble. The annual value of the real property in the county is £319,751, of which £266,547 are returned for lands, £46,132 for houses, £4360 for mines, £1624 for quarries, and £1088 for fisheries. The seats are Drumlanrig Castle, Kinmount, Comlongan Castle, Raehills, Springkell, Jardine Hall, Maxwelltown, Amisfield, Closeburn Hall, Craigdarroch, Wester Hall, Drumcrieff, Hoddam Castle, Dalswinton, Murraythwaite, Blackwood House, Langholm Lodge, Terregles, Mossknow, and various others. In this county the manufactures are neither numerous nor extensive. Facilities of communication are afforded by good roads, and by the Caledonian railway, and the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway: steamers, also, navigate the Solway Firth, affording an easy mode of conveying agricultural produce to England. There are various remains of antiquity, consisting of Druidical circles, British forts, Roman roads, ancient castles, cairns, mounds, and other relics. In the county are some mineral springs, the chief of which are chalybeate; near Closeburn House is a sulphureous spring issuing from the marshy lands, and in the vicinity of Moffat are springs of both kinds, the waters of which are extensively used. The county gives the title of Earl to the Marquess of Bute.

DUN, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Montrose; containing 581 inhabitants. This place is supposed by some antiquaries to have derived its name from the family of Dun, who were its ancient proprietors; and by others, with apparently greater probability, from its elevation above the level of the river South Esk, which forms its boundary on the south. The parish is about four miles in length, and of nearly equal breadth, comprising 3480 acres, of which 2600 are arable, 300 meadow and pasture, 550 woodland and plantations, and about 100 uncultivated moor. A small part of the lands, called Fort Hill, is divided from the rest by the estuary or basin of Montrose. The surface is very irregular; near the river and the basin it is level, but towards the north rises gradually to a considerable elevation. Within the limits of the parish is a lake called Dun's Dish, covering about forty acres; it is supplied from numerous springs in the adjacent grounds, and forms a reservoir for the use of various mills. The scenery is enriched by luxuriant woods and thriving plantations on the demesnes of Dun House and Langley Park.

The SOIL in the vicinity of the basin of Montrose, from the encroachment of which the lands are defended by an embankment, is a loamy clay of great fertility. In the rising grounds it is a deep rich loam, and in other places light and sandy. The crops are oats, barley, wheat, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips; the system of agriculture is improved, and the five and six shift courses of husbandry are generally practised, the former in the upper and the latter in the lower districts. The lands are well drained and inclosed; the farm-buildings are mostly substantial and commodious. The cattle reared in the parish are mainly of the black Angus breed, resembling the Galloway; they thrive well, and grow to a great weight. A fishery in the South Esk, in which salmon and trout are plentiful, produces about £100 annually; and there is a fishery in the sands of the basin of Montrose, chiefly for muscles, and of nearly equal value. Facility of communication is afforded by the Aberdeen railway, the Brechin branch of which commences here. There are also good roads, of which that from Brechin to Montrose passes through the parish. Dun House, a substantial mansion, built in 1730, is now the property of the Marquess of Ailsa, in right of the marchioness, who is daughter of the late John Erskine, Esq.; it is finely situated on rising ground, is surrounded with old wood, and, having a southern aspect, presents a beautiful object from the opposite side of the South Esk. East of Dun House is Langley Park, the handsome seat of the Cruickshank family. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6818. Dun is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Brechin, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Marchioness of Ailsa; the minister's stipend is £159, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum. The chapel formerly attached to the old mansion-house of the family of Dun having fallen into a dilapidated state, a church was erected in lieu of it, on a site a short way off, in 1834. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with £13 fees, and a house and garden. A savings' bank has been established; and the poor have the benefit of some money placed in the hands of three of the heritors, who pay interest for it to the kirk-session.

DUNBAR, a royal burgh, a market-town, and parish, in the county of HADDINGTON; containing, with the two villages of Eastbarns and Westbarns, 4471 inhabitants, of whom 3013 are in the burgh, 11 miles (E. by N.) from Haddington, and 29 (E. by N.) from Edinburgh. This place is of remote antiquity, and appears to have derived its name from the situation of its castle on a high and rugged rock, forming a conspicuous landmark. The castle was given by Kenneth I., King of Scotland, to an eminent warrior named Bar, to which circumstance some writers erroneously refer the origin of the name; and in 1072, the castle and lands were conferred by Malcolm upon Cospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, and afterwards Earl of Dunbar, who had taken refuge at his court from the tyranny of William the Conqueror, and whose descendants for many generations made this their chief baronial residence. In 1296, the eighth Earl of Dunbar and March having formed an alliance with England, Edward I. sent Earl Warren to besiege the castle, which had been surrendered by the Countess of Dunbar to the Scots, whose army, assembled at this place, was totally routed by the English at the battle of Dunbar, with great slaughter. After the defeat of his forces at Bannockburn in 1314, Edward II., previously to his embarkation for Berwick, took shelter in the castle of Dunbar, which, from its great strength and the importance of its situation, was regarded as the key of Scotland, and was consequently exposed to continual assaults during the wars with England. The ninth Earl of Dunbar, to prevent its falling into the hands of the English, levelled the castle to the ground, and was compelled by Edward III. to rebuild it at his own expense. In 1337 it was besieged by the Earl of Salisbury, and most resolutely defended by Agnes, Countess of Dunbar, who obliged the English forces to raise the siege. In the year 1435, the castle and the seigniories of Dunbar and March became forfeited to the crown, on the attainder of the tenth earl, and were bestowed by King James I. on the Duke of Albany; and in 1446, the queen dowager of that monarch died in the castle, and was interred at Perth. In 1475 the Duke of Albany, on his escape from Edinburgh, landed at this place, and afterwards embarked for France: he soon returned, however, and regained possession of his castle; but in 1483 was again compelled to abandon it to the English, by whom it was a few years subsequently given up to James III. In 1488 an act of the Scottish parliament was passed for the demolition of this ancient fortress, but the measure was not carried into execution.

Burgh Seal.

Mary, Queen of Scots, took refuge in the castle after the murder of David Rizzio, in 1565, and subsequently appointed the Earl of Bothwell its governor. She also passed six days here, together with her court, in a tour along the coast in the following year; and upon the murder of Darnley in 1567, Bothwell, attended by 1000 horsemen, arrested the queen on her progress to Stirling, and carried her and her retinue by force to Dunbar, where he detained her prisoner for twelve days. Soon

after her marriage with Bothwell, she remained here for some time, while levying forces from Lothian and the Merse against the people who had taken arms to oppose the earl; and marching with these to Carberry Hill, she there joined the hostile party, and, abandoning Bothwell, the castle was given up by his dependents to the Earl of Murray, who had been appointed regent of Scotland, and was soon demolished. The site of the castle now belongs to the Earl of Lauderdale, who is a descendant of the Earls of March. In 1650, Dunbar was the scene of a battle in which Leslie was defeated by Oliver Cromwell with great slaughter, at Downhill; and in 1745, Sir John Cope landed his forces at this place, whence, being joined by two regiments of dragoons, he marched towards Edinburgh, and was totally routed at the battle of Prestonpans. In 1779, the inhabitants were kept in a state of alarm by the appearance of the notorious Paul Jones with a fleet of five ships, which lay off the port for several days; and in 1781, Captain Fall, an American pirate, attempted to carry off a vessel which was in the mouth of the harbour, but he was beaten off after the exchange of a few shots by the inhabitants, and abandoned his enterprise. To defend the town from similar attacks, a battery of sixteen guns was erected in the same year; and during the apprehension of an invasion by the French, who were expected to make a descent at Belhaven bay, an encampment was formed on the common of Westbarns, under the command of General Don. Soon after, barracks were erected to the west of the castle for 1200 infantry, and at Belhaven for 300 cavalry; and a volunteer corps and a troop of yeomanry were raised in the neighbourhood.

The TOWN owes its origin to the castle, round which it arose at a very early period: it is advantageously situated on the southern shore of the Firth of Forth, and the houses are neatly built, but the place is not distinguished by any architectural features of importance. Belhaven, a village and watering-place, is a kind of suburb. A library is supported by subscription, forming an extensive collection, and a reading-room is well provided with periodicals; there is also a mechanics' institution, with a good library attached. Assembly-rooms have been built by subscription, but they are not eligibly situated. The chief trade of the port is in herrings, which are taken off the coast, and generally not less than 300 boats are employed at this station. White-fish of all kinds, and lobsters in abundance, are caught: great quantities of cod are cured and forwarded to the London market, and haddocks are smoked principally for Glasgow and Edinburgh; the lobsters are preserved in pits and sent chiefly to London. A very considerable trade is carried on in grain, which is raised in the parish and adjacent district to a great extent, and of very superior quality; and there is a good foreign trade. Flax-mills were established at Westbarns in 1792, and a cotton-factory at Belhaven in 1815, but neither concern has been attended with success; a distillery also, and some extensive soap-works, were carried on, but have been some years discontinued. There are two foundries for the manufacture of machinery of all kinds, one of which is celebrated for its steam-engines. The number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade that entered inwards in 1834 was twenty-three, of the aggregate burthen of 2310 tons, and having 134 men; and the amount of duties paid at the custom-house was £2942. 15. The coasting-trade is also considerable: the number of vessels that entered inwards in the same year was 244, of the aggregate burthen of 11,919 tons, with 762 men; and of vessels which cleared outwards, 140, of 7081 tons, and 478 men. Of foreign grain imported into Dunbar in the year the quantity was 203½ quarters of wheat, and 3346 quarters of barley; of wheat imported coastwise 342 quarters, and of barley 2007 quarters. The wheat exported coastwise was 3608 quarters, of barley 3936 quarters, of oats 6067 quarters, of peas and beans 1981 quarters, of malt 359 bushels, and of wheaten flour 231 sacks. The quantity of coal imported at Dunbar and its several creeks during the same year was 9490 tons of Scotch coal, of English 763 tons, and of English cinders 31 tons; the whisky amounted to 91,000 gallons. In the year 1849 the number of registered vessels was sixteen, having a tonnage of 1018. An extensive and excellent harbour has been lately opened, which, with the old harbour, is safe and commodious, and accessible to vessels of above 300 tons; it has nine feet depth of water at neap, and eighteen feet at spring tides. The entrance to the old harbour is in some degree obstructed by rugged rocks. Its eastern pier was built or repaired in the time of Cromwell by a parliamentary grant of £300, and in 1785 the convention of royal burghs voted £600 for its further improvement. An act of parliament was passed in 1848 for the amendment and continuance of the burgh customs, and water, shore, and harbour rates of the burgh, and for other purposes, including the supply of water to the town and harbour. The post has a good delivery; the North-British railway passes close by the town, and facility of intercourse with the neighbouring towns is likewise afforded by excellent roads, of which the London road passes for more than seven miles through the parish, parallel with the railway. Packets, also, sail regularly for Leith and London. The market, on Tuesday, is amply supplied with grain from the surrounding country, and from the highlands of the county of Berwick. Fairs for cattle and all sorts of ware are held at Whitsuntide and Martinmas (O. S.).

Dunbar was created a free BURGH by David II., with limits co-extensive with the earldom of March; and its various privileges and immunities were confirmed by succeeding sovereigns, especially by charters of Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1555 and 1557, and of James VI., dated 1603 and 1618. By these charters the government was vested in a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and council of fifteen burgesses; four of the burgesses went out annually, but were capable of re-election, and by the new council then formed the magistrates were appointed. The corporation, however, is now chosen under the authority of the act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV., and consists of a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and fifteen councillors. The magistrates' jurisdiction extends over the whole of the royalty, and they have the appointment of a town-clerk, chamberlain, procurator-fiscal, superintendent of police, and two burgh schoolmasters. They hold civil and criminal courts; in the former the causes are of very trifling amount, and in the latter the charges extend only to petty misdemeanors. A sheriff's court for the recovery of small debts has in a great measure superseded the bailies' civil court. The elective franchise clearly appears to have been exercised in 1469, and most probably was possessed at a much earlier period. Dunbar returned a member to the Scot-

tish parliament till the Union, since which period it has united with Haddington, North Berwick, Jedburgh, and Lauder, in returning one representative to the imperial parliament. The right of election is, under the Reform act, vested in the resident £10 householders; the number of registered electors is about 145. The gaol is an inconvenient edifice containing two rooms, and only fit for temporary confinement for petty misdemeanors; all persons charged with more serious offences are committed to the county gaol at Haddington.

The PARISH is situated in a richly-cultivated district, regarded as the finest for corn in the whole country. It is nearly eight miles in length from east to west, extending along the shores of the Firth of Forth, and something more than a mile and a half in breadth. The surface is varied with hills and dales, the ground rising gently from the sea to the Lammermoor heights; the chief eminences are, Brunt hill, which has an elevation of 700, and Downhill, which rises to the height of 500 feet above the level of the sea, and is memorable as the site of Leslie's encampment previous to the defeat of his forces by Cromwell. The scenery is pleasingly varied, but destitute of wood, with the exception of some plantations on the demesnes of the principal seats. From the summit of the hills are obtained extensive and interesting views of numerous prominent objects, among which St. Abb's Head, Traprain law, the Bass rock, the isle of May, and in good weather the coast of Fife, are conspicuous, and to which the beautiful woods of Tynninghame form a fine contrast. The Belton water, taking its name from the ancient parish in which it rises, joins the sea a little below Belhaven; the Broxburn falls into the sea at Broxmouth Park, and the Dryburn skirts the parish for some distance on the east. In general the soil is a rich brown loam; the system of agriculture is highly improved, and the whole of the parish, estimated at 7197 acres, is in the best state of cultivation, producing grain of every sort, beans, peas, and turnips, in the cultivation of which last all kinds of foreign manure are applied with success. The annual value of real property in the parish is £27,701. The geology is highly interesting, and stone is largely quarried. *Dunbar House*, the seat of the Earl of Lauderdale, is within the park of the old castle; it is a spacious mansion with a front towards the sea, from which it is a commanding object. *Broxmouth Park*, the seat of the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, is a handsome residence of modern style, beautifully situated in a demesne enriched with stately timber and thriving plantations, and comprehending much varied scenery. *Lochend House* is an elegant mansion in the later English style, containing several fine apartments, and pleasantly seated in a tastefully-disposed and well-cultivated demesne. *Belton House* is romantically situated in a deep and winding glen, watered by a gently flowing stream, and is embosomed in woods: near it are some noble silver-firs more than two centuries old, and a beech-tree of remarkably luxuriant growth, measuring nearly nineteen feet in girth at a height of three feet from the ground. *Ninewar House* is also beautifully situated, on a gentle eminence richly wooded, and commanding an extensive view of the circumjacent country, Belhaven bay, and the Tynninghame woods.

The parish was anciently included within the diocese of Lindisfarne, and, together with the other portions of Lothian, was given up to the king of Scotland in 1020, and annexed to the bishopric of St. Andrew's. At that time it was more extensive than at present, and, in addition to the mother church, comprehended the chapelries of Pinkterton, Heatherwic, Whittingham, Penshiel, Stenton, and Spott. Patrick, the tenth Earl of Dunbar, in 1342 made the parochial church collegiate for a dean, an arch-priest, and eighteen canons, for whose support he assigned the income of the chapelries, which were subsequently converted into churches dependent on that of Dunbar as prebends in the college. The parish is now in the presbytery of Dunbar, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale: patron, the Duke of Roxburghe. The stipend of the incumbent is £331, exclusively of the manse and glebe. Dunbar collegiate church, a handsome cruciform structure partly in the Norman and early English styles, was taken down in 1819, and the present church was built, and opened for divine service on the 20th of April, 1821; it is conveniently situated, and contains 1800 sittings. There is a costly monument of composition from Italy erected to the memory of George Home of Manderston, lord high treasurer of Scotland, whom James VI. in 1605 created Earl of Dunbar, and who died at Whitehall in 1611, and was interred in the old church, on the site of which the present church was built. He is represented in a kneeling posture, with a book open before him, and on each side are two armed knights finely sculptured, with various emblematical devices. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod and Wesleyans, and at Belhaven one for members of the Free Church. Two schools have been founded by the corporation; the master of the grammar school has a salary of £42, with a house and garden, and the master of the mathematical school has £20, with a house, both sums paid by the corporation. There are also two parochial schools, one at Westbarns, the master of which has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and one at Eastbarns, the master of which receives only a single chalder, and the interest of £100 bequeathed by William Hume, Esq., and of £50 by the Rev. George Bruce, minister of the parish.

The ruins of the ancient castle, which was built upon a lofty rock, and connected with a battery on the adjoining land, are scarcely sufficient to give any idea of its former grandeur. A monastery for Red Friars was founded in 1218 by Patrick, sixth Earl of Dunbar and March, of which some slight vestiges are still remaining in a spot called the Friars' Croft: a monastery of Carmelites, or White Friars, was founded in 1263, by the seventh earl; and there was a Maison Dieu at the east end of the town, of which the founder and the history are alike unknown. In digging the site of the reservoir from which the town is supplied with water, some Roman medals were found, inscribed with the legend *Judea Captiva*. On a sequestered spot in the grounds of Broxmouth House is a tombstone with the name of Sir William Douglas, a colonel in the royalist army, in rude characters; and in the park is an elevated mound on which Cromwell is said to have reconnoitred the forces of Leslie previously to the battle of Downhill, and from which he saw the enemy descending from their stronghold, a movement that caused his well-known exclamation, "The Lord has delivered them into our hands". *Columba Dunbar*, who was dean of the collegiate church, and subsequently translated to the see of Moray in 1411; *Thomas Hay*, also dean of Dunbar, and in 1532 appointed

a senator of the College of Justice; and *Dr. Andrew Wood*, rector of Dunbar, in 1676 promoted to the bishopric of the Isles, and afterwards to the see of Caithness, which he held till the Revolution, are among the distinguished characters connected with the place.

DUNBARNY, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 3½ miles (S.) from Perth; containing, with the villages of Bridge-of-Earn and Kintillo, 1104 inhabitants. The name of this place is variously written in old records, but generally *Dunberny*. It is supposed to be a compound of two Celtic terms, *dun*, a hill, and *bearn*, a breach or fissure, and to have been applied to the parish in consequence of the church being situate on the estate of Dunbarny, which is marked by a fissure in a ridge of hills. The church then stood a mile westward of the bridge of Earn; but this site, which was near the extremity of the parish, being found very inconvenient, it became necessary to build a new church on another site in 1684, though the ancient burying-ground is still used. Kirk-Pottie church, about three miles south from the bridge, and the chapel of Moncrieffe, about 200 or 300 yards south-east from the present mansion of the name, were both appendages to the church of Dunbarny; but the lands of the former place, with some others, were in the year 1652 annexed ecclesiastically, and afterwards civilly, to the parish of Dron, on account of their contiguity; and the ruins of the church have been swept away within the last few years. The area comprehended within the walls of Moncrieffe chapel, which are still standing embosomed in thick wood, has long been used as the burying-place of the ancient family of Moncrieffe. The forest of Black Earnside, formerly extending along the banks of the river Earn, was celebrated for the adventures of Sir William Wallace, especially in a sanguinary encounter there maintained with the English. At Kilgraston, in the parish, the Covenanters are said to have pitched their camp in 1645, before the battle of Kilsyth.

The PARISH is situated in the most beautiful part of Strathearn, and bounded on the north partly by the parish of Perth. It is about four miles in extreme length from east to west, and one mile and a quarter in average breadth, comprising 3236 acres, of which 2640 are under culture, 419 wood, and the remainder water, roads, and waste. The river Earn passes through it in a winding course from west to east, and the surface is generally level, the chief exception being the lofty and striking elevation called Moncrieffe or Moredun hill, which rises 756 feet above the sea, and commands from its summit one of the most magnificent views in Scotland. The prospect comprehends the Carse of Gowrie; the Firth of Tay, with the town of Dundee; the beautifully rich and well-wooded vale of Strathearn, ornamented with the meanderings of the river Earn, and with many superior mansions; the picturesque forms of the Ochils; and the fine eminences of Monteith. On the north and west, the mountains of Ben-Voirlich, Benmore, and others, are finely contrasted with the nearer scenery of Perth, the river Tay, Kinnoull hill, and Kinfauns Castle; and beyond Crieff appears the obelisk raised to the memory of Sir David Baird on the hill of Tom-a-chastel, in the parish of Monivaird, with that of Lord Melville, near Comrie. The scenery is much indebted for its general beauty to the Earn, though the stream is here far less clear than in many other parts, chiefly on account of the mossy soil through which it passes. It affords trout, whitling (a small species of sea-trout), pike, and salmon, the last, however, in smaller quantities than formerly.

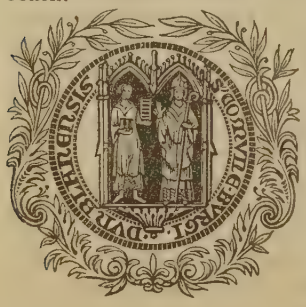
The SOIL is exceedingly various, and comprises almost every description, from the richest loam to the poorest clay. On the south side of the river the lands are very flat, and consist of strong wet clay; on the north they are loamy; and towards the western district a red, tilly, impervious earth is prevalent. Near Bridge-of-Earn, at some depth beneath the surface, is a stratum of moss of considerable thickness, extending for several hundred yards, and which so impregnates all the water near the village as to render it unfit for culinary purposes: in this mossy bed large pieces of timber are found, many of which present curious specimens of petrifaction. Wheat, oats, barley, and the usual green crops are raised; the cultivation of potatoes, especially the Perthshire red kind, occupies a large proportion of the ground, and about 6000 bolls are yearly sent to London and Newcastle. The rocks are mostly whinstone and sandstone of various kinds, of which several quarries are in operation, and the strata exhibit specimens of barytes, jasper, agate, chlorite, and a variety of other minerals. The district has made important advances in agriculture, and is also especially worthy of notice for the rapid increase of its plantations, comprehending all kinds of trees, which now cover the hill of Moncrieffe, formerly overgrown with heath and furze, and enrich the vale of Strathearn in every direction. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7605.

The house of Moncrieffe, built in 1679, is the residence of the ancient family of that name, descended from Ramerus de Moncrieffe, who was keeper of the wardrobe to Alexander I. Its grounds are thickly planted with the usual trees, interspersed with horse-chesnut, silver and spruce firs, lime, plane, and walnut; and among many other rare plants, the garden contains several from the Cape of Good Hope and New South Wales. Other mansions are, Pitkeathly, in the grounds of which is a tulip-tree above a century old, which still regularly flowers; and Kilgraston, a spacious structure in the Grecian style, standing in a large well-wooded park, and containing a valuable collection of pictures, among which is one of the finest pieces of Guercino, representing Louis IX. renouncing the crown for a monastic life. There is also the house of Ballendrick, a convenient residence with excellent out-buildings. A village named Dunbarny formerly existed on the road leading from the property of that name to Bridge-of-Earn; but the only villages now comprehended in the parish are those of Bridge-of-Earn and Kintillo, with a cluster of houses on the Pitkeathly property, and a number of elegant cottages lately erected at Craigend, on the Edinburgh road, by the Moncrieffe family. Near Bridge-of-Earn and Kintillo is a station of the Perth section of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway.

With regard to its ecclesiastical affairs, the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Perth, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patronage of Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart. The minister's stipend is £179, with a manse, a vicarage tithe of forty-four and a-third loads of coal, and a glebe valued at £19 per annum. The church erected in 1684 stood a few yards west of the present structure, which was built in the year 1787: the

churchyard, partly formed in 1821, and finished some years afterwards, is altogether artificial, being composed of 2000 cart-loads of sand brought from the banks of the river. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship and a school. The parochial school affords instruction in the ordinary branches; the master has a salary of £34, with about £25 fees, and also receives, for teaching poor children, the interest of 500 merks left in 1677 by the Rev. Robert Young, of £5 left in 1743 by John Craigie, Esq., and of £108 left in 1820 by the Rev. James Beatson. The late Sir David Moncrieffe bequeathed a sum, as a prize, to the best classical scholar; and there are two bursaries in the patronage of the family, one for St. Mary's and the other for St. Salvator's College, St. Andrew's. Here is a public library comprising about 300 volumes. At a small distance from Moncrieffe House are the remains of a Druidical temple, and on the summit of the hill of that name is a circular fosse, sixteen yards in diameter, in the centre of which stood Carnac fort, formerly belonging to the Picts. Near Old Kilgraston is a bulky Spanish-chesnut tree, of thick foliage, said to have been planted on the day when Perth capitulated to Oliver Cromwell.

DUNBEATH, a hamlet, in the parish of LATHERON, county of CAITHNESS, 20 miles (S. W.) from Wick; containing 40 inhabitants. It is situated on the banks of the river Dunbeath, which here discharges itself into the North Sea; and is an excellent fishing-station. An ancient castle stands on a narrow neck of land, impending on one side over the sea, and on the other over a deep chasm into which the tide flows. Near the hamlet is an entire Picts' house, called the Bourg of Dunbeath.



Burgh Seal.

DUNBLANE, an ancient episcopal town, a parish, and the seat of a presbytery, in the county of PERTH; containing, with the village of Kinbuck, 3361 inhabitants, of whom 1911 are in the town, 5 miles (N.) from Stirling, 28 (S. W.) from Perth, and 41½ (W. N. W.) from Edinburgh. This place derives its name from an eminence on which was an ancient convent of Culdees founded by St. Blaan in the reign of Kenneth III., and subsequently erected into a bishopric by David I., who built the cathedral church about the year 1142. The diocese comprised part of the counties of Perth and Stirling, and continued to flourish under a succession of twenty-five prelates till the Reformation, when its revenues were valued at £315 in money, exclusively of certain payments in wheat and other grain. Among the Protestant bishops who presided over the see after that period, was the meek and pious Leighton, who was consecrated in 1662, and in 1669 was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Glasgow, in which he continued till 1675. At his death he bequeathed his valuable library for the use of the clergy of the diocese of Dunblane; and he has left behind him a series of works which display the sound learning he possessed, the fervour of his piety, and the persuasive eloquence of his style. In 1715, a sanguinary battle took place on the plains of Sheriff Muir, to the north-east of the town, between the forces under the command of the Duke of Argyll and those of the Pretender led by the Earl of Mar, in which both parties claimed the victory.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the road from Stirling to Perth, and on the east bank of the river Allan, over which is an old narrow bridge. It has a station of the Scottish Central railway. There are still some slight remains of the episcopal palace to the south of the cathedral, on the margin of the river, and that part of the town yet retains some faint resemblance to its ancient character. The building erected for the library of Archbishop Leighton was endowed under his will with £300 for keeping it in repair and as a salary for the librarian, and has been lately fitted up by subscription as a public reading-room; the library has at various times received additions by bequests and donations, and the annual subscription to it is very moderate. There are two other libraries, chiefly of religious books, supported by subscription. Close to the town is a neat lodge, to which a supply of mineral water is brought during the summer months from a spring called the Well of Dunblane, or Cromlix, about two miles distant. It was proposed to bring the water into the town by pipes from the spring; but this purpose not being carried into effect, a village has been built near the spot, called Bridge-of-Allan, which is described under its own head. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the woollen manufacture, of which there are three establishments in the parish; one of them in the town, in which 215 persons are employed; one in the small village of Kinbuck, and the third at the mill of Keir, each of the two latter affording occupation to about forty persons. A considerable number in the town, likewise, are employed in hand-loom weaving. There is a general post-office. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in March, the first Tuesday after the 26th of May, on the 21st of August, and the first Tuesday in November. The town, being within the barony of Cromlix, was formerly governed by a bailie, appointed by the Earl of Kinnoull as superior, and who held courts in a house a little eastward of the cathedral. The old gaol has been taken down; and a new prison, containing eight cells and a house for the gaoler, has been erected for the western district of the county, upon the site once occupied by the residence of Viscount Strathallan.

The PARISH, which is situated at the western extremity of the Ochil range, is about nine miles in length, and nearly six in breadth. A considerable part consists of arable land, but the greater portion is moor, heath, and pasture. The surface is much diversified with hills of various elevation, whose declivities slope gradually towards Strathallan, a fertile vale through which the river Allan flows with a rapid current, between banks in some parts steep and richly wooded, and pursues a winding course till it falls into the Forth near Stirling bridge. The rivulet Ardoch intersects the western part of the parish, and in both streams are found trout of good quality. The soil is various; in some parts fertile, in others affording only indifferent pasture for sheep and black-cattle: the farms are generally of small extent, the buildings substantial and commodious, and a considerable portion of waste land has been brought into cultivation. The annual value of real property in the parish is £14,300. The substratum is mostly red sandstone; there are pits of shell marl, and lime is obtained with facility at the distance of a few miles, by the river

Forth, and has been plentifully applied to the improvement of the land. Kilbryde Castle, the seat of Sir James Campbell, of Aberuchill, Bart., is an ancient structure finely situated; and Kippendavie a handsome building of modern erection.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunblane, synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £289, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum; patron, the Crown. Dunblane church is the choir of the ancient cathedral, the remainder of which is in ruins. The whole was originally a venerable structure combining elegant details of the Norman, and early and decorated English styles, and measures 216 feet in length and fifty-eight feet in breadth within the walls, which rise to the height of fifty feet, and are crowned with battlements. The tower, 128 feet in height, appears to be of later date than the rest of the cathedral in the two uppermost stories; but the three lower of the five stories of which the tower consists seem to be older than the cathedral, and to have been erected by the ancient Culdees. The choir is almost entire; the lofty vaulted roof is in good preservation, and the windows, which were of beautiful design, were restored in 1819, and the whole of the interior repaired. The prebendal stalls, several of which are elaborately carved, are preserved in the avenues leading into the choir, which contains about 500 sittings. The Episcopalians, the members of the Free Church, and the United Presbyterian Synod have places of worship. The parochial school is conducted by a master who has a salary of £34, with £10. 10. per annum granted by the crown from the church lands; also a house and garden, and fees averaging about £50, out of which he pays an assistant. There are several other schools in the parish, including two partly supported by subscription. Archbishop Leighton is the most remarkable name connected with Dunblane: he bequeathed a sum of money to the poor of the parish; and a sequestered walk near the town, to which the prelate frequently resorted, is still called the Bishop's Walk. Dunblane gives the title of Viscount to the Duke of Leeds.

DUNBOG, a parish, in the district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Newburgh; containing 219 inhabitants. This place derives its name, of Celtic origin, and signifying "the bog of the hill", from the former marshy nature of the grounds at the base of the hill of Dunmore, which extends into the parish. A portion of the lands anciently formed part of the barony of Balinbriech, the property of the Rothes family, from whom it passed into the possession of Lord Home, whose descendant, in the reign of James IV., sold the lands of Dunbog to David Bethune, of Creich, in whose family they remained till the middle of the seventeenth century. In 1694 the estate was sold to Major Balfour of Starr, by whom it was forfeited in the rebellion of 1715; it was, however, restored to his son, from whom it was purchased in 1766 by the ancestor of the Earl of Zetland, its present proprietor. The parish is about four miles in length, and varies from half a mile to one mile and a half in breadth; comprising 2130 acres, of which 1800 are arable, 300 hill-pasture, and thirty woodland and plantations. Its surface is broken by two continuous chains of hills, extending in a nearly parallel direction, and inclosing between them a beautiful vale of luxuriant fertility; the greatest elevation of the hills, however, does not exceed 500 feet above the sea. The northern chain, which is a continuation of the hill of Dunmore, now called Norman's Law, is cultivated from the base to the summit, and commands an extensive and diversified view of the surrounding country, embracing the windings of the river Tay till it disappears behind the projection of the hill of Kinnoull, the rich valley of the Earn, the Carse of Gowrie, and, to the east, the town of Dundee, and the estuary of the Tay at its influx into the German Ocean. Towards the north appears the range of the Sidlaw hills, with the Grampians in the distance towering above them in majestic grandeur. The southern chain of hills is barren and uncultivated; some few spots have by great perseverance been rendered productive, and are in tillage, but from the want of wood and plantations, the general appearance is dreary and unpromising. The scenery of the lower lands of the parish has been much improved by the joint exertions of the proprietors in reclaiming the large tracts of bog and marsh which formerly abounded, and which are now in a state of high cultivation, and produce abundant crops. The river Tay washes a small portion of the parish.

In the valley the SOIL is a rich black loam; in other parts it is more of a clay, and towards the east light and dry. The system of agriculture is in a greatly improved state, and the six-shift rotation plan of husbandry is generally practised; the crops are barley, oats, wheat, potatoes, and turnips. Little attention is paid to the rearing of cattle or sheep; of the latter the few that are fed in the parish are of the Cheviot breed, and the cattle are mostly of a mixed sort. Great advances have been made in draining, but the lands are not inclosed, and the want of fences is seriously felt. The substratum is principally whinstone, and on the summits of the hills are found boulders of granite; in some parts of the valley the whinstone occasionally rises to the surface, and in the best cultivated and richest land are spots comparatively barren. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2944. The mansion of Dunbog, the property of Lord Zetland, and formerly a residence of Cardinal Beaton, by whom it is supposed to have been built, stands on the site of a religious house called the Preceptory of Gadvan: this was occupied as a cell to the abbey of Balmerino by a few monks of that establishment, who employed themselves in the cultivation of the adjoining lands, which, with the exception of a small portion now included in the glebe, are laid out in garden and pleasure-grounds. Collairney, for many centuries the property of the Barclay family, was purchased by the late Dr. Balfour of Fernie: the castle, formerly the baronial residence of the Barclays, is now a ruin consisting only of one of the towers, containing some small apartments with roofs divided into compartments, and emblazoned with the arms of various members of that family. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, synod of Fife, and in the gift of the Crown; the minister's stipend is £204, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £8. 15. per annum. Dunbog church, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, was erected in 1803, and is a neat and well-arranged edifice adapted for a congregation of 200 persons. The parochial school affords a liberal course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34, with £15 fees, and a house and garden.

DUNCANSBAY, a township, in the parish of CANISBAY, county of CAITHNESS, 9 miles (N. by E.) from Keiss; containing 302 inhabitants. This place, said to be the *Berubium* of Ptolemy, is a beautiful promontory, forming the north-east corner of the island of Great Britain, of a circular shape, and about two miles in circumference. Towards the sea, which encompasses two-thirds of the Head, it is one continued precipice; and on the land side is a deep glen or ravine, over which a small bridge is thrown. The Stacks of Duncansbay are pyramidical pillars of naked freestone rock, rearing their fantastic summits to a considerable altitude, like huge spires of an old cathedral; and are frequented by innumerable sea-fowl. On the highest part of the Head are the remains of an ancient watch-tower, whence is a prospect the most noble and extensive that can be imagined, embracing the whole Pentland Firth, the Orkney islands, the North Sea, the Moray Firth, and the mountains of Banff, Aberdeen, and Elgin. The promontory is covered with excellent pasturage for sheep, intermixed with short heath. Here was formerly a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the site is still known by the name of Lady-Kirk.

DUNCOW, a village, in the parish of KIRKMAHOE, county of DUMFRIES, 1¼ mile (N.) from Kirkmahoe; containing 121 inhabitants. It is seated between the Nith and Lochar rivers, and on a small stream, bearing its own name, that falls into the former a short distance from the village of Kirkmahoe. The barony of Duncow once belonged to the family of Cumin, but was forfeited by them on the accession of Bruce, and bestowed upon the Boyds; it subsequently passed to the Maxwell family of Nithsdale, and remained with the Maxwells until about fifty or sixty years ago, when it was divided among various purchasers. The village is one of five, and the largest, in the parish. At Duncow there has lately been erected a manufactory for coarse woollen-cloth, worked both by water and steam. One of the parochial schools is situated here; the master has a free-rent dwelling, and besides his salary and fees, an annual payment of £5, arising from a bequest by the late Mr. Allen, of Newlands, for teaching fatherless children.

DUNCRIVIE, a village, in the parish of ARNGASK, county of KINROSS, 1 mile (S. W.) from Arngask; containing 106 inhabitants. This village is pleasantly situated on the road from Kinross to Perth, upon rising ground, near the southern extremity of the parish. It contains a school.

Seal and Arms.

DUNDEE, a royal burgh, a sea-port town, and parish, in the county of FORFAR; containing, with part of the village of Lochee, 62,794 inhabitants, of whom 60,553 are within the burgh, 14 miles (S. by W.) from Forfar, and 47 (N. by E.) from Edinburgh. This place appears to have derived its name, in ancient records written *Dondie*, and in a charter of Queen Mary *Donum Dei*, from the erection of the church in the twelfth century by David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of King William the Lion, on his landing here in safety after a severe storm, on his return from the Holy Land, whither, with 500 of his countrymen, he had accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion, King of England, in his third crusade. In fulfilment of his vow to grant to him the first ground on which he should land on his return, the Scottish monarch gave his brother the site now occupied by Dundee; and the earl, in gratitude for his preservation from shipwreck, erected a spacious church, around which subsequently arose the present town. There seems to have been a castle or fortress on the summit of a rock rising precipitously from the river, the origin of which is altogether unknown, and which, after the erection of the church, became a royal residence; but from the shelter it afforded to the enemy in the wars with England during the reign of Edward I., it was ultimately demolished by the Scots. In the war consequent on the disputed succession to the Scottish throne, the town was twice taken by the army of Edward I., by whom it was plundered and burnt; and in 1385 it was again nearly reduced to ashes by the English forces under the Duke of Lancaster. It suffered a similar devastation from the English army commanded by the protector, Somerset, in an attempt to compel the regency of Scotland to negotiate a contract of marriage between the infant princess Mary, afterwards Queen of Scots, and the son of Henry VIII., Edward VI. of England. At the time of the Reformation, the inhabitants, who were zealous for the cause, proceeded to Edinburgh to assist in besieging the French troops stationed in Leith; but they were repulsed with considerable loss, and many of them were killed in endeavouring to effect their retreat into Edinburgh.

In 1645, the Marquess of Montrose, at the head of 150 cavalry and 600 infantry, sent a summons to the town to surrender, and on the imprisonment of his messenger by the inhabitants, attacked it simultaneously in three different quarters, and after plundering and setting fire to it on the east and north sides, abandoned the people to military execution. In 1651, after the battle of Worcester, the town was besieged by General Monk, to whom it was compelled to yield, though not without a valiant resistance. The governor, Lumsden, retired with part of the garrison to the tower of the church, which for some time he maintained to the annoyance of the enemy; but being at length obliged to submit, he was inhumanly murdered in the churchyard, together with all his companions, and his head placed on a spike on the battlements of the tower. On this occasion, the town was plundered of every thing of value, and sixty ships in the harbour were laden with the spoils, valued at £200,000 sterling, and sent off to England; but in passing the bar near the mouth of the river, every vessel was lost. The inhabitants were slaughtered without regard either to age or sex; and in the general carnage, which continued for three days, it is estimated that more than one-sixth of the inhabitants were put to death. In 1669, the town was so greatly reduced that an act of parliament was passed, recommending it to the benevolent consideration of the whole kingdom; and contributions were made for its assistance by all the principal burghs in the country. The various calamities which the town had experienced were, moreover, subsequently aggravated by a dearth that lasted for seven years; and it was not till after the rebellion in 1745 that it began to recover its former importance, since which time few

events of historical interest have taken place. In 1841, three of the churches were destroyed by an accidental fire which originated from a stove in the passage between the South and the Steeple churches, on the morning of the 3rd of January. The flames extended to the cathedral and the Cross church, but the firemen prevented their communication to the Steeple church, which was saved: the other three, however, about half-past six o'clock, were one mass of fire; the cathedral was completely destroyed, and the South and Cross churches were almost reduced to ruins. In 1844, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, attended by Prince Albert, arrived in the bay of Dundee on Wednesday, the 11th of September, on a visit to Lord Glenlyon, and landed under a triumphal arch erected on the occasion. After remaining a short time in the town, the royal visiters proceeded to Blair-Atholl, where they remained till Tuesday, the 1st of October, when they returned to Dundee, and embarked for London.

The TOWN is advantageously situated on the north bank of the Tay, and consists of numerous streets, several of which retain the names of the ancient gates in the old walls, which have been long since removed. The principal street, called High-street, in which is the market-place, is about 120 yards in length, and 100 feet wide; the houses are neatly built of stone, and four stories in height. To the east of this is the Seagate, one of the oldest streets of the town, a long narrow thoroughfare leading to the road to Broughty-Ferry. The Murraygate, containing many well-built houses, and the Cowgate, adjoining, are connected with the Seagate by numerous cross streets or lanes. King-street, of modern erection, contains handsome houses, and the Nethergate, in the most improved part of the town, is a spacious street of considerable length, containing many elegant detached houses. Castle-street, leading from the south-east angle of the High-street to the harbour, and Union-street, opening a direct communication between Craig Pier and the Nethergate, and in the formation of which many unsightly houses have been rebuilt in an excellent style, are each spacious and handsome. Among the various improvements that have been effected of recent years, is the construction of the splendid Reform-street. The streets are well paved, and the roads macadamized; the town is lighted with gas, from works established by a company, about a mile eastward of High-street, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. One of the most remarkable features of the town is the lofty tower, 156 feet in height, at the west end of the imposing mass of buildings comprising the Old, South, Cross, and Steeple churches: its design is foreign in its character, and, as has been remarked, it is "more like the tower of a hôtel de ville than of a church". The public subscription library contains a collection of more than 6000 volumes; there are also district libraries connected with the several churches, each of which has nearly 1000 volumes. A spacious and elegant reading and news room has been opened near the harbour, called the Exchange Coffee-Room, which is supported by above 400 subscribers; and an artisans' reading-room, well supplied with daily journals, has been founded by members of the Watt Institution, and has 200 subscribers. The Watt Institution was established in 1826 for the delivery of lectures on scientific subjects, and now possesses an extensive library, consisting chiefly of works of art. A reading-room has also been provided by Messrs. Brown, proprietors of spinning-mills, for the use of their workmen. There is a theatre in Castle-street, a handsome and well-arranged edifice; and card and dancing assemblies are held in the town-hall, and other public buildings. A horticultural society was established in 1824, under the patronage of the neighbouring nobility and gentry; and a florists' society has also been formed. The old gardens of Chapelshade, in the vicinity of the town, have been converted into a cemetery, and tastefully laid out in walks, parterres, and shrubberies, with appropriate embellishments; and to the north, a public bleach-green, four acres in extent, and containing the requisite apparatus for family washing, has been inclosed, and planted with ornamental shrubs. An act for a better supply of water to the town was passed in the year 1845, and an act for a better supply of gas in 1846.

The principal TRADE pursued is the linen manufacture, which was introduced at an early period, and, till within the last forty or fifty years, was carried on entirely by hand, both in spinning the yarn and weaving the cloth, to a very considerable extent for the supply of the neighbourhood, and also for exportation. Since the introduction of machinery and the application of steam, however, it has increased to an amazing amount. In 1811 four spinning-mills had been erected, driven by steam-engines of the aggregate power of sixty-one horses, consuming 468 tons of flax annually, and producing 224,600 spindles of yarn; and the whole of the capital invested in machinery amounted to £22,000. At present there are more than thirty-six spinning-mills in Dundee and the immediate neighbourhood, driven by steam-engines of the aggregate power of 600 horses, consuming a vast quantity of flax, and producing annually 7,500,000 spindles of yarn; and the capital invested in machinery is about £240,000. In these mills above 3000 persons are regularly employed, of whom a large proportion are women and children. The number of mills for weaving is still larger. The total number of families employed in the different departments of the linen trade is 7000, and the amount of wages annually paid is £160,000. The flax is chiefly imported from Russia, Brabant, Holland, and Prussia; and in 1846 the quantity of flax, hemp, and kindred substances that was landed at Dundee was about 40,000 tons. The goods manufactured are, Osnaburghs, sheetings, sailcloth, sacking, and bagging, and various other articles, of which large quantities are exported to the West Indies, North and South America, and to various ports on the continent. Nearly 800,000 pieces of cloth of various sorts were exported in 1846. The tanning of leather, which was formerly carried on to a very considerable extent, has for some years been rapidly diminishing, and is now almost extinct; but the manufacture of ropes and cordage is in a thriving state. There are also several machine-factories, candle-factories, and sugar-refineries.

The trade of the PORT consists chiefly in the exportation of grain and agricultural produce, and the different articles of the linen manufacture; and in the importation of flax, hemp, lime, coal, ashes, timber, iron, tar, whale-blubber, tallow, and other merchandise. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1844 was 326, of the aggregate burthen of 50,901 tons; the amount of duties paid at the custom-house was £42,737. The number of vessels that entered inwards

from foreign ports in a late year was 307, of which 253 were British and 54 foreign; the coasting-trade is very extensive, and it appears that in one year 1858 vessels entered inwards, and 1017 cleared outwards. The HARBOUR, previously to the year 1815, was small, and insufficient to accommodate the trade of the port; but in that year, an act for its improvement and for placing it under the management of commissioners was obtained, and before 1833 the sum of £242,000 was expended in the construction of two capacious wet-docks, nearly eleven acres in extent, and commencing a third of much more ample dimensions. A large tide-harbour was also formed, with extensive quays, as well as a graving-dock, capable of receiving three of the largest class of merchant-ships, with commodious yards for building and repairing vessels. A substantial low-water pier has since been erected on the Craig, the usual landing-place from Newport in Fifeshire, between which place and Dundee regular intercourse by steamers is maintained. A stationary light has been placed on the Craig pier, on the western side of the harbour, and also on the pier at Newport; there is likewise a light exhibited on the east pier, and another on the middle pier, at the entrance of the docks. A grant of £8000 was lately made by government for the erection of a new custom-house at the north-east angle of King William's dock; it is a handsome building in the Grecian style, and contains also accommodation for transacting the business of the harbour commissioners and of the excise-office. Prior to 1834, the Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping Company employed eight smacks in the London trade, having an aggregate burthen of 991 tons; also three vessels in the Glasgow trade, four in the Liverpool, and four in the Perth, the tonnage of these eleven amounting to 673. In that year, however, the company built two powerful steamers, the *Dundee* and the *Perth*, of 300-horse power each; and subsequently added a third, the *London*, of 350-horse power. Besides these steamers, they employ four schooners in the London trade, seven sloops in the Glasgow, four in the Leith, and three lighters and a steam-tug in the Perth trade; and the entire tonnage of the steamers and sailing-vessels belonging to the company now amounts to 2686. Two steamers, also, are employed by other parties, in the Dundee and Leith trade. There are several joint-stock whale-fishing companies, employing five ships, averaging 325 tons' burthen each.

The town was originally erected into a ROYAL BURGH by charter of William the Lion, and its privileges as such were confirmed by charter of Robert Bruce, and by one of Charles I. in 1641. In consequence of a dispute in the election of a dean of guild, the burgh was disfranchised in 1830, and seven members were appointed by the court of session to manage the interests of the town; but in 1831 the king, in answer to a petition, confirmed an election of the magistrates and council made by the burgesses and heritors; and in the 2nd of William IV. an act was passed, extending the royalty of the burgh and the jurisdiction of the magistrates. Under these regulations, the government is vested in a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and fourteen other councillors, elected according to the provisions of the general Municipal act, with the exception of the dean of guild, who is chosen by the guild brethren. Seven of the councillors retire from office annually. There are nine incorporated guilds, the bakers, shoemakers, glovers, tailors, bonnet-makers, butchers, hammermen, weavers, and dyers; and three united trades, the masons, wrights, and slaters. The magistrates have jurisdiction over the whole of the extended royalty, which is co-extensive with the parliamentary boundary, and hold courts weekly on Wednesday for the recovery of debts to any amount, in which the bailies preside for one month each in rotation; the more important criminal cases are tried by the sheriff-substitute, who is resident in the town, and those of less importance are disposed of in the police court. The sheriff-substitute also holds a court weekly, during the session, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £8. 6. 8.; and a court for the recovery of small debts is held by the magistrates every alternate week. There is a dean-of-guild court as occasion requires, in which the clerk of the guildry acts as assessor. Under the Police act the town is divided into eleven wards, to each of which are appointed two general and two resident commissioners; and there is also a harbour police. Previously to the Reform act the burgh was associated with Perth, Cupar of Fife, St. Andrew's, and Forfar, in returning a member to the imperial parliament; since that time it has elected a member of its own, and the number of qualified voters is 2827.

The old *Town-hall*, erected in 1734, on the site of the ancient church of St. Clement, after a design by Mr. Adam, is a spacious and handsome structure with a tower and spire rising to the height of 100 feet. In front is a piazza, behind which are shops and public offices. On the first-floor are two spacious halls, in one of which, embellished with a portrait of Lord Panmure, the corporation hold meetings for the transaction of public business, and in the other the several courts of the magistrates and sheriff are held, and the meetings of the guildry. There are also four arched rooms for the accommodation of the town-clerks and others connected with the courts, and for the preservation of the public records; and above these is the old town gaol, consisting of five apartments, each twenty-four feet in length and twelve feet wide, of which those in front were used for debtors, and the others for criminals. New public buildings, however, of very handsome construction, have been erected by the burgh, at a considerable expense, and containing ample accommodation for the confinement of prisoners. *The Trades' Hall*, situated at the east end of the market-place, an elegant building of the Ionic order, with a lantern and cupola rising from the centre of the roof, was erected by the nine incorporated trades in 1770, and contains on the first-floor a handsome hall, fifty feet in length and twenty-five feet wide, for holding the general meetings, and nine apartments for the private meetings of each particular trade. The building appropriated as an *Exchange* is a handsome structure in the Grecian style, erected by a company of subscribers, at an expense of £10,000, and having on the ground-floor a range of offices and shops, and on the first-floor an elegant hall, now used as a reading and news room, to which reference has been already made. There are various banking establishments, namely, the Dundee, the Union, and the Eastern Banks, and four branches of Edinburgh banks: the Forfarshire and Perthshire Insurance Company, the Marine Insurance Company, the Forfarshire Chamber of Commerce, and two associations of underwriters have been also esta-

blished in the town. The markets are on Tuesday and Friday, and Dundee being the mart of a large surrounding district, they are numerously attended. On Tuesday, manufactured goods and various kinds of merchandise and provisions are exposed to sale in great profusion; and on Friday, in addition to these, there is an abundant supply of grain.

Facilities of communication, besides those by sea, are afforded by excellent roads, of which the coast road to Aberdeen passes through the town: there are turnpike-roads to Cupar-Angus, Forfar, Brechin, and Glasgow, and, by branch roads through Fifeshire, to Edinburgh. *The Dundee and Newtyle railway* was commenced in 1826, and completed in 1832, at a cost of about £50,000; it is about eleven miles in length, and at Newtyle is connected with the Scottish Midland Junction railway from Forfar to Perth. An act was obtained in 1847 for the improvement of the line. *The Dundee and Arbroath railway* was begun in 1836, and completed in 1840; it is about seventeen miles in length, passes close to the shore, and is nearly level throughout. At Arbroath it is connected with a line to Forfar and to Aberdeen. *The Dundee and Perth railway*, for which an act was obtained in 1845, was opened to Barnhill, not far from Perth, in May 1847, and was subsequently completed to Prince's-street, Perth, a distance of above 20 miles from this town. Acts of parliament were passed in 1848, authorizing the formation of a junction line of the two preceding railways, the Arbroath and the Perth, in Dundee; and enabling the Dundee and Perth railway company to take a lease of the Arbroath railway. The whole line, from the city of Perth to the town of Arbroath, is now called the Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Railway Junction. On the south shore of the Firth of Tay commences the Dundee section of the *Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway*.

The PARISH is nearly six miles in length from east to west, and varies greatly in breadth, comprising an area of about 4200 acres, of which 254 are woodland and plantations, 135 waste, and the remainder arable and pasture. Its surface is diversified, rising into hills of considerable elevation, of which the Law, and the hill of Balgay, are the most conspicuous. To the west of the town the soil is light and shallow, to the north and east of richer quality, and along the bank of the Tay luxuriantly fertile. The crops are oats, barley, wheat, turnips, and potatoes, with the various grasses; the system of husbandry is advanced, and the lands are in a high state of cultivation. In general the farm-houses are of stone, and roofed with slate; the lands are inclosed partly with stone dykes, and partly with hedges of thorn. The only cattle pastured are milch-cows on the several farms. The soil is well adapted for fruit of every kind, and considerable portions of the land near the town are laid down in gardens, and also in nursery-grounds: the plantations are ash, plane, beech, a few elms, and larch and Scotch fir, which are in a thriving state, but are rather ornamental than profitable. In this parish the principal substrata are sandstone, amygdaloid alternated with trap, and red porphyry. The annual value of real property in the parish is £118,326.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes Dundee is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dundee, synod of Angus and Mearns. The parish was in 1834 separated, by act of the presbytery, into the districts of St. Mary, St. Paul, the Grey Friars, St. John, St. Clement, St. David, St. Andrew, and Chapelshade, each of which was erected into a quoad sacra parish; and in 1836, by the same authority, part of the districts of St. John and St. David was formed into the additional quoad sacra parish of St. Peter. These arrangements, however, in common with similar arrangements in other parts of the country, were afterwards abrogated. The parish of *St. Mary* comprised, according to the plans just referred to, the rural district of the parish of Dundee, and part of the suburbs of the town: the minister's stipend is £313. 6., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum; patrons, the Town Council. The Old and South churches, partly used by the inhabitants of St. Mary's, have since the great fire been restored, and contain together about 2450 sittings, of which 1350 are in the latter. *St. Paul's* parish, wholly within the town, comprised an extent of about half a mile square: the stipend is £274. 17.; patrons, the Town Council. The congregation assemble alternately in the Old and South churches. The parish of the *Grey Friars* comprised about one-eighth part of the town and suburbs: the minister's stipend was £275. 2.; patrons, the Town Council. Divine service is performed in the Old and South churches. Connected with the Established Church is a Gaelic chapel, erected within the last few years, at a cost of £2400, and containing 100 sittings: the minister has a stipend of £110, of which £10 are granted by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and the remainder derived from seat-rents; patrons, the male communicants. *St. John's* parish was about half a mile in length, and of nearly equal breadth: the stipend is £275; patrons, the Town Council. The church, called the Cross church, containing about 1037 sittings, was destroyed in 1841 by the fire, but has been restored. *St. Clement's* parish was three-quarters of a mile in length, and one-quarter of a mile in breadth: the minister's stipend is £300; patrons, the Council. The church, called the Steeple church, was rebuilt in 1782, and contains 1463 sittings. *St. David's* was about two miles in length, and three-quarters of a mile in breadth: the stipend is £275; patrons, the Council. The church was built in 1800, at a cost of £2220, and has 1608 sittings. *St. Andrew's* was one mile and three-quarters in length, and three-quarters of a mile in breadth: the stipend is £180; patrons, the male communicants. The church was built in 1774, at a cost of £3000, by subscription, and contains 1486 sittings. An additional church has been lately erected by subscription, at an expense of nearly £2000, for 1100 persons. The parish of *Chapelshade* comprised nearly two square miles: the stipend is £150, derived from seat-rents; patrons, the male communicants. The church, built originally as a Relief chapel in 1789, was united to the Established Church in 1791; it was enlarged in 1830, at an expense of £880, and contains 1280 sittings. *St. Peter's* parish, comprising a portion of the parishes of St. John and St. David, separated by the presbytery in 1836, was about a mile and a half in length, and one-quarter of a mile in breadth: the minister's stipend was £220, with an allowance of £12 for communion elements; patrons, the male communicants. The church, containing 1120 sittings, was erected in 1836, at a cost of £2400, of which £250 were granted by the General Assembly, and the remainder raised by subscription. There are places of worship in Dundee for members of the Free Church,

the United Presbyterian Synod, the United Original Seceders, Baptists, Baptist-Bereans, and Pædobaptist-Bereans, Episcopalians, the Society of Friends, Glassites, Independents, Primitive and United Methodists, Reformed Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, and others.

The grammar school is under the care of two classical masters, who have each a salary of £50, and the fees annually produce to each about £60; it is well conducted and numerously attended. The English school has also two masters, one for reading and English grammar, who has a salary of £30, and one for writing and arithmetic, with a salary of £20, in addition to which each master derives about £70 from fees. A school called the Sessional school, lately established, is attended by about 500 children, and conducted by a master who has a salary of £80 per annum; the building was erected on a site given by the town council. *The Dundee Academy,* for which a spacious and handsome building has been erected in the centre of the town, at a cost of £8000, raised chiefly by subscription, is under the patronage of fifteen directors, of whom five are appointed by the town council and ten by the subscribers. This institution is endowed with £6000, bequeathed by Messrs. Webster, of the city of London, who were natives of the town. The course of studies is very complete, and is superintended by two classical masters; a master for the modern languages; one for moral philosophy, nautical astronomy, and logic; a master for natural philosophy, mathematics, and chemistry; one for drawing and painting; one for English reading, grammar, and geography, and a master for writing and arithmetic. There are numerous other schools in the town and neighbourhood, in which it is calculated that about 4000 children receive instruction. The industrial school for vagrant children was established in 1847. Among the many charitable institutions of the town are, the ancient Hospital, from the revenues of which £500 are annually distributed among poor citizens; the Royal Infirmary, established in 1798, and supported by subscription, which receives more than thirty in-patients, and affords medical attendance and medicines to the poor at their own dwellings; the Royal Lunatic Asylum, erected in 1812, and supported by subscription for the reception of 120 patients; the Royal Orphan Institution, established in 1815; the Indigent-Sick Society, distributing annually £160; the Medical and Surgical Dispensary; the Institutions for the Lame and Blind; the Seamen's Friend Society, dispensing yearly £1500; the Female Society, £190; and the Clothing Society, distributing about £40. These and various other benevolent institutions collectively dispense, in aid of the distressed and indigent, nearly £4000 annually; exclusively of numerous bequests by charitable individuals for similar purposes.

There are still some remains of the ancient palace called *Whitehall,* the occasional residence of the Scottish monarchs previously to the reign of James VI., and subsequently of Charles II., who lodged in it for some time before the battle of Worcester. The site of the *Franciscan convent* founded by Devorgilla, mother of John Baliol, and which was destroyed at the Reformation, was granted together with the adjacent lands by Mary, Queen of Scots, to the town for a burying-place. In clearing some ground for the formation of a new street in 1831, the vestiges of an ancient mint, supposed to have been erected by Robert Bruce, were discovered; the smelting furnace was found nearly entire. At the western extremity of High-street is an ancient house in which Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, was born, during the residence of her parents here, who had been driven from the castle of Dalkeith by the commissioners of Cromwell; it was also inhabited by General Monk after he had reduced the town. The castle of *Dudhope,* once the seat of the Scrimgeours, hereditary constables of Dundee, has been converted into barracks for infantry. There are no remains of the castle of Dundee, which occupied the summit of a steep rock still called Castle Hill. Among the distinguished characters connected with the town, have been, *Alexander Scrimgeour,* one of the valiant companions of Wallace, by whom he was made constable of Dundee Castle; *Sir John Scrimgeour,* afterwards *Viscount Dudhope,* a zealous adherent of Charles I., who fell in the battle of Marston-Moor, and whose son was created *Earl of Dundee;* the celebrated historian, *Hector Boece;* the distinguished *Admiral Duncan,* who obtained the victory over the Dutch fleet off Camperdown in 1797, upon which he was created *Viscount Camperdown;* also *Major-General Andrew Burn,* author of several religious publications, who was born at Dundee in 1742, and died at Gillingham, in Kent, in 1814; the late *Rev. Dr. Small,* for many years minister of the parish, and author of a work called *Kepler's Discoveries;* and the late *James Ivory, F.R.S.,* distinguished for his mathematical attainments.

DUNDONALD, a parish, in the district of KYLE, county of AYR, 5 miles (S. W.) from Kilmarnock; containing, with the former quoad sacra parishes of Fullarton and Troon, 6716 inhabitants, of whom 345 are in the village of Dundonald. This place derives its name from the situation of its ancient castle on the summit of a hill near the village. Here Robert II., King of Scotland, and the first of the Stuarts, occasionally resided till his decease in 1390, and the castle was frequently the residence also of many of his successors, but was, with the lands attached to it, granted by James V. to a descendant of the Wallace family, by whom it was sold in 1638 to Sir William Cochrane, ancestor of the present Earl of Dundonald. In 1726 the lands passed to the Montgomerie family, who are still proprietors; but the site and the remains of the ancient castle, from which his lordship takes his title, are reserved by the earl. The PARISH is bounded on the north by the river Irvine, and on the west by the Firth of Clyde. It is about eight miles in length, and from five to six in breadth, comprising 11,000 acres, of which about 2500 are waste, and the greater portion of the rest under cultivation. The surface along the sea-coast and the banks of the river is nearly level, with some gentle undulations towards the centre, where it rises into hills of moderate elevation, the highest of which, called the Clavin hills, do not exceed 400 feet in height, commanding, however, from their summits a prospect embracing fourteen different counties. With the exception of the Irvine, there are no rivers of any importance in the parish, but springs of excellent water are found in great profusion.

The soil embraces almost every variety, and the arable lands are under excellent cultivation; the crops include oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips. Wheat, for the

growth of which the soil is well adapted, was formerly raised in large quantities; but from the moisture of the climate, and the consequent lateness of the harvest, its cultivation was for some years almost abandoned: of late, however, owing to the improved state of husbandry, its growth has been resumed. Considerable tracts of waste land have been reclaimed by tile-draining, first introduced into the parish by the Duke of Portland. In general the farm-buildings are commodious and substantial; the lands are well inclosed, partly with hedge rows and partly with stone dykes, and the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. Much attention is paid to the management of the dairy-farms, and large quantities of the produce are sent to Ayr and Glasgow; the cattle are all of the Ayrshire breed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £23,496. There are still some remains of natural wood, consisting of birch, hazel, and mountain-ash, but none of the trees are remarkable for size: the plantations, though not extensive, are generally in a thriving state. In this parish the principal substrata are freestone and coal. The freestone is quarried at Craiksland and Collennan: that at the former place, which is of fine texture and durable quality, and may be raised in masses of any size, is sent chiefly to Ireland, and a steam-engine for sawing it into slabs has been erected at the quarry. The coal is wrought for the supply of the neighbourhood, and for exportation, at Shewalton, and also at Old Rome, on the lands of Fairlie. At the former it occurs in two seams, of which the lower, at a depth of thirty-five fathoms, is thirty-four inches, and the upper forty-three inches, thick; and at the latter place are four different seams, varying from two feet eight inches to six feet in thickness. The mansion-houses in the parish are, Auchan House, built by the Earl of Dundonald, and now nearly in ruins, the property of Lady Mary Montgomerie, by whose servants it is chiefly inhabited; and Fullarton, Fairlie, Shewalton, Newfield, Hillhouse, and Curreath, which are all handsome and comparatively modern buildings. The village of Dundonald is beautifully situated near the remains of the ancient castle, and has a pleasingly rural aspect. Letters were formerly delivered here by a runner from the Troon office, who passed daily through the village; but Dundonald has now a post of its own. Facility of communication is afforded by the lines of the Glasgow and Ayrshire railway company, by the turnpike-road to Dalmellington, and by several other roads which branch off in various directions. A cattle-show is held in May. The village of Shewalton, on the bank of the river Irvine, contains 219; and that of Old Rome, on the same river, to the east, contains 257 inhabitants.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is about £260, with a manse and glebe, rated at £40 per annum; patron, Lady Mary Montgomerie. Dundonald church, erected in 1803, is a neat structure situated in the village, and containing 630 sittings. Churches have been erected at Fullarton and Troon; and there are places of worship for members of the Free Church at Dundonald and Troon. The parochial school is attended by about eighty children; the master has a salary of £28. 18. 9., with a house and garden, and the fees average £40. There are schools also at Fullarton and Troon, and various Sabbath schools; and a parochial library, established in 1836, and now containing 150 volumes, is supported by subscription. Dr. James McAdam, a native of the parish, bequeathed £1000, of which he appropriated the interest to be distributed in blankets and coal to the poor; and the Misses Campbell of Curreath left £90, to be distributed annually to six persons not receiving parochial relief. The remains of the ancient castle of Dundonald consist of a quadrangular range of buildings, two stories in height, 113 feet in length and forty feet in breadth, and in a greatly dilapidated condition: on the western wall are the arms of the Stuarts, much obliterated. Previously to the Reformation it contained a chapel dedicated to St. Ninian, of which no vestiges are now to be traced. On the farm of Barassie has been found an urn containing calcined bones, and which appeared to be rather of British than Roman character. Upon the heights above the farm of Harpercroft are two ancient camps, the larger of them defended by a circular embankment of earth and stones, inclosing an area of ten acres, having in the centre a similar inclosure of one acre in extent. The construction of these camps is popularly ascribed to the Romans; but it is not with certainty ascertained by whom they were formed.

DUNDRENNAN, a village, in the parish of RERRICK, stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Kirkcudbright; containing 202 inhabitants. It is situated in a beautiful valley, about a mile and a half from the north-western shore of Solway Firth, and is celebrated for its ancient abbey, founded in 1142 by Fergus, lord of Galloway, for monks of the Cistercian order whom he brought from Rivaulx, in the county of York. This establishment, of which Sylvanus was the first abbot, continued to flourish under his successors till the Reformation; and after its dissolution in 1561 its revenues, amounting to £500, were, upon the death of the last abbot, annexed by James VI. to his royal chapel of Stirling. During the incumbency of the last abbot (Edward Maxwell, son of Lord John Herries), Mary, Queen of Scots, arrived at this place on her flight from the disastrous battle of Langside, and here spent the night previous to her embarkation for England, for which she sailed from a small creek surrounded by precipitous cliffs, and since called Port-Mary in commemoration of the event. The village has a pleasingly rural appearance; the houses are neatly built, and ornamented with trees of ancient growth, and there are two comfortable inns for the reception of visiters. One of two parochial schools in Rerrick is held here. In the vicinity is the elegant mansion of Dundrennan, the seat of the Maitland family; and the place derives much interest from the venerable ruins of the abbey, and the beauty and variety of the surrounding scenery.

The ruins are situated on a gentle acclivity rising from a narrow vale, through which flows the streamlet called Abbey Burn. They consist chiefly of parts of the conventual church, originally a stately cruciform structure in the early English style, with a central tower 200 feet in height. Several of the monuments are still remaining, but in a greatly dilapidated condition. Among these is the tomb of Alan, lord of Galloway, who was interred in the church in 1233, and whose recumbent effigy in armour, and cross-legged, is sculptured in high relief, but much mutilated; and the tomb of one of the abbots

in his canonicals is in tolerable preservation, though the inscription is totally obliterated. For the preservation of the remains, Mr. Maitland some years since presented a memorial to the commissioners of woods and forests, proposing to relinquish all his right of property in the abbey, on condition of its receiving from the crown protection from further dilapidation. In accordance with this proposal, the remains have been secured from decay, and, with the surrounding burying-ground, inclosed with a high fence of stone. The pavements of the church have been cleared from all accumulations of rubbish, and reduced to their ancient level; and many of the monuments, and of the beautifully clustered columns and gracefully pointed arches, have been restored. The whole, therefore, is now one of the best preserved and most interesting relics of monastic architecture in the kingdom.

DUNDYVAN and NEW DUNDYVAN, villages, in the parish of Old Monkland, Middle ward of the county of Lanark, 1½ mile (W. S. W.) from Airdrie; containing, the one 1298, and the other 2202 inhabitants. These are two among numerous villages which have lately and rapidly sprung up in connexion with the extensive coal-mines and iron and other works of this district, so distinguished for its mineral wealth and manufacturing importance. They lie on the high road from Airdrie to Glasgow, and are the seat of considerable iron-works, which employ nearly the whole of the male population. The ironstone wrought for the furnaces here is very valuable, some of it yielding from thirty to forty per cent. of iron; it is of the sort usually denominated "black band", and chiefly produced from the lands of Rochsilloch, the property of Sir William Alexander. About a mile south-east of Dundyvan are the celebrated Calder iron-works; at the same distance westward are the Drumpellier coal-mines; and all around there are pits and quarries in full operation.

Burgh Seal.

DUNFERMLINE, a royal burgh, and a parish, in the district of Dunfermline, county of Fife; including the villages of Charlestown, Crossford, Halbeath, Limekilns, Mastertown, Patiemuir, North Queensferry, and part of Crossgates; and containing 20,217 inhabitants, of whom 7865 are within the burgh, 12 miles (W. by S.) from Kirkcaldy, and 16 (N. W.) from Edinburgh. This place, which is of great antiquity, is supposed to have derived its name, signifying in the Gaelic language "the watch-tower upon the stream", or "the castle on the winding stream", from the erection of a castle on the summit of a peninsulated eminence in the glen of Pittencrieff, by Malcolm Canmore, about the year 1056. Of this castle only some small fragments are now remaining; but from the traces of foundations it appears to have been a quadrilateral structure, about sixty feet in length and fifty feet in breadth, of great strength, and having an elevation of seventy feet above the level of the rivulet flowing through the glen. Malcolm, on the murder of his father Duncan by the usurper Macbeth, took refuge in England, where he was favourably received at the court of Edward the Confessor, till, on the death of Macbeth, slain by Macduff at the battle of Dunsinane, he ascended the throne of his ancestors. Upon the conquest of England by the Duke of Normandy in 1066, Edgar Atheling, heir to the crown of England, with his mother, and sisters Margaret and Catherine, attended by a numerous retinue of Saxon nobles, were, on their voyage to Hungary, driven by tempestuous weather into a bay in the north of the Firth of Forth, which has since retained the appellation of St. Margaret's Hope. On hearing of their landing, Malcolm visited the party, and conducted them in person to his castle, where they were hospitably entertained; and soon after, Margaret, with whom, during his residence in England, he had been acquainted, and even, as some think, had formed a contract of marriage, became Queen of Scotland. At a short distance to the south-east of Malcolm's castle, a palace was subsequently erected, though the exact date is unknown; but of this once magnificent structure, the residence for many generations of the Scottish kings, and the birthplace of several of them, only a portion of the eastern end, and the south-west wall, remain: the chimney-place of the apartment where Charles I. was born is still to be seen. Adjoining the palace was the Queen's House, erected for her private residence by Anne of Denmark, queen of James VI., to whom the king had granted the lordship of Dunfermline on the morning after his marriage. This mansion was in good repair for many years after the palace was in ruins, but falling into neglect, was for some time occupied as a school, subsequently as a woollen factory, and in 1797, having become ruinous, was removed.

A monastery either for Culdean or Benedictine monks was founded by Malcolm, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and of which his queen, whose numerous virtues obtained for her the distinction of canonization, became patroness. Being left by him in an unfinished state, at his death at the siege of Alnwick in Northumberland, it was completed by his son Alexander I. The institution was governed by a prior till the reign of David I., who raised it to the dignity of a mitred abbey, and in 1124 placed in it thirteen additional monks of the Benedictine order from Canterbury, greatly extended the buildings, and endowed it with ample possessions in various parts of the kingdom. It continued to flourish, and became one of the most important and richest establishments in Scotland, its fame being particularly high about the middle of the thirteenth century, when a new and more stately choir was raised, in the early pointed style. In 1291, Edward I. of England visited Dunfermline, where he summoned the Scottish nobility to do homage for their lands as vassals to his crown: in 1296, he made a tour for twenty-one weeks through different parts of Scotland, in which he came to this town; and on his return to England, he took with him the inauguration stone from the abbey of Scone, which he deposited in the church of Westminster, in London. In 1303, Edward again visited Dunfermline on his route from Kinross, and took up his residence in the abbey, where he was joined by his queen and a party of nobility, and remained from December till March. While here he was employed in receiving the submission of such of the Scottish nobles as had not on his former visit done him homage for their possessions; and on his departure for England his soldiers set fire to the abbey, which was reduced to little more than a heap of ruins, the church only, and a few cells of the monks, being spared from the flames. In this abbey,

the buildings of which were so extensive, the Scottish nobility were accustomed to hold their meetings, during the wars of Bruce and Baliol, for rescuing their country from the English yoke; and to this circumstance is attributed its desolation by the forces of Edward.

David II., son of Robert Bruce, was born at the palace of Dunfermline on the 4th of March, 1323; and during that prince's long minority, Edward Baliol, when contending for the crown of Scotland, after having landed his army at Kinghorn, in 1332, came to this place, where he found a seasonable supply of arms and provisions laid up by order of Randolph, regent of Scotland. In 1335 a parliament was held here, at which Sir Andrew Murray was made regent of the kingdom in place of Randolph, deceased; but having gone to visit his estates in the north, in 1338, he died while on his journey, and after being interred in the chapel of Rosemarkie, his remains were removed to this town, and deposited with those of Bruce and Randolph. In 1385, part of a large body of French auxiliaries who, on the invitation of Robert II., had come to that monarch's assistance against the English, were quartered at this place, which was visited soon afterwards by Richard II. of England, who, having burnt Edinburgh, advanced to Dunfermline, and lodged in the abbey, which, upon his departure, was burnt by the English army, together with the town. In 1441, James, son of Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan, was consecrated Bishop of Dunkeld in the abbey church here, and in the same year became also chancellor of Scotland. The queen of James IV. made a short stay at Dunfermline in 1512; and in 1515 the abbot of Kelso and other friends of Lord Home were imprisoned in the town by order of the Duke of Albany, then regent. Mary, Queen of Scots, visited Dunfermline in her route to Dysart and St. Andrew's, in 1561; and in the year 1581 King James VI. subscribed the Covenant at this place. Charles I., King of England, was born in the palace on the 19th of November, 1600; and in 1633, in his progress through Scotland, he passed a short time at Dunfermline, on which occasion he created Sir Robert Ker earl of Ancrum, and conferred the honour of five knighthoods. In the year 1624, the town was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire. In 1650 Charles II. visited the town, where he subscribed the confession of faith called the "Dunfermline Declaration"; and in the following year a battle was fought near Pitreavie House between the forces of Cromwell and the royalist army, in which the latter sustained considerable loss. In 1715, about a month before the battle of Sheriffmuir, a detachment of the Pretender's army, consisting of about 300 Highlanders and eighty horse, under the Marquess of Huntly, was surprised and defeated, with the loss of several killed and many taken prisoners, by the forces under Colonel, afterwards Lord, Cathcart.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on an eminence stretching from east to west, and gradually rising from the south to an elevation of 356 feet above the level of the sea. It consists of one principal street, intersected at right angles by several smaller streets from north to south, of which those in the latter direction have a considerable declivity. In 1770 the principal street was extended towards the west by the erection of a bridge across the glen of Pittencrieff, above and on either side of which the proprietor, George Chalmers, Esq., raised a mound whereon there has been built, in a line with the High-street, a handsome range of houses with gardens attached to them, called Bridge-street. An adjoining street, running northward, has been named after him Chalmers-street. The houses in the chief streets are all substantial and well built. In several parts of the town are numerous villas and many private mansions surrounded with pleasure-grounds, which give to the place a somewhat rural appearance; and the tower and spires of the ancient abbey and public buildings, combining with other features, have a strikingly interesting aspect. Great additions to the town, and considerable improvements, have been lately made; the abbey park has been thrown open for building, and many handsome houses with extensive gardens have been completed. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas by a company established in 1828, who erected works in the lower part of the town at an expense of nearly £12,000; and the inhabitants are supplied with water brought from springs in the town moor into a capacious reservoir, from which it is distributed by pipes. An act for a better supply of water was passed in 1847. The Dunfermline library, supported by a proprietary of shareholders, has a collection of about 3000 volumes, and the Tradesmen's and Mechanics' libraries, united in 1832, contain about 2000; a circulating library has been established, and in the town-hall is a public newsroom supplied with the daily journals and periodical publications. The Mechanics' institution, founded in 1825, still retains its apparatus, though the lectures have been discontinued. A scientific association was established in 1834. The Western District of Fife Agricultural Society hold their meetings here in July, for the distribution of premiums, and the Horticultural Society and Pittencrieff Horticultural Society also meet annually. There is likewise an Ornithological Society.

The staple trade is the TABLE-LINEN manufacture, which, by a regular and progressive series of improvements, has been brought to the highest state of perfection. The principal articles made are diapers, damasks, and coloured table-covers, all of every variety of pattern, and remarkable for the beauty of their texture. Toilet napkins, with the royal arms in the centre, were made here for his late Majesty William IV.; and in 1840, toilet cloths, executed according to a sketch by the officers of the Queen's household, and having the royal arms, with the initials V. R., and a border of oak and laurel, were woven by the same manufacturer for her present Majesty. An order was subsequently received from the lord steward by another manufacturer, for damask table-linen of the finest quality, decorated in a suitable manner. The rapid advance in this manufacture was much promoted by premiums offered by the board of trade, and though these are now discontinued, rewards are still sometimes granted for specimens of superior elegance. One firm in the town obtained, in the course of eighteen years previous to 1837, premiums amounting to £516. The finer yarns are procured chiefly from Leeds and Preston, in England, and from Belfast, in Ireland; but there are large establishments in the town and other places of Scotland for the spinning of yarn of a coarser quality. Above 3000 persons are employed in the various looms here, and the value of the goods manufactured annually exceeds £350,000. There are two iron-foundries in the town, and a third at Charlestown in the parish, in which, in addition to

the usual castings of iron, are produced some of brass. The manufacture of tobacco, for which there are two establishments, is considerable. There are two tanneries and currying-works, three roperies, a soap-work, and a candle manufactory; five breweries, three of which are in the town; four dye-works, a saw-mill, two tile and brick works, and various other establishments connected with the trade of the town. Branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company, the Commercial Bank, and the Edinburgh and Leith Bank have been opened here. The market-days are Tuesday and Friday, the former, which is numerously attended, being for corn, and the latter for eggs, poultry, butter, and provisions. Fairs are held for horses, cattle, and general merchandise, on the third Tuesday in January, March, April, June, July, September, October, and November. The post-office has a good delivery; and facility of conveyance is afforded by excellent turnpike-roads, of which more than thirty miles traverse the parish, and by railroads from the collieries and lime-works to Charlestown. A railway, also, has been constructed from the lower end of the town, and communicates with the Elgin railroad. But the chief means of intercourse are afforded by the Dunfermline and Stirling railway, and the Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway; both of them lately opened. Steam-boats ply in the Firth of Forth, for which there is a good stone pier at Charlestown, and a wooden one at the North Ferry. There are likewise harbours at Limekilns and Brucehaven. The annual value of real property in the entire parish is £53,515, of which £17,532 are returned for the burgh.

The BURGH appears to have arisen gradually under the abbots of the monastery, from whom it derived certain privileges and immunities, which it continued to hold for nearly two centuries, till it was erected into a royal burgh by charter of James VI. in 1588, ratifying all former grants. Under this charter, the government is vested in a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, chamberlain, and a council of sixteen, by whom all the other officers of the burgh are appointed. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the whole of the royalty, and the provost is *ex-officio* a justice of the peace for the county of Fife; the magistrates hold the ordinary bailie-court for the disposal of police cases, and the nine-merks' court for the recovery of debts not exceeding the sum of ten shillings. Actions for small debts before the justices of the peace have almost ceased, since the institution of the sheriff's court for small debts. The police is under the direction of commissioners appointed by act of parliament in 1811. There are eight incorporated trades, viz., the smiths, weavers, wrights, tailors, shoemakers, bakers, masons, and butchers, all of whom, except the weavers, have exclusive privileges. The fraternity of guildry is very ancient, and possesses property of the yearly value of about £300. Dunfermline is associated with Stirling, Culross, Inverkeithing, and Queensferry, in returning a member to the imperial parliament. The number of £10 householders within the burgh proper is 397, and of those under that rent, but above £5, 432. The tolbooth, or *Town House*, was built in 1771, and two upper stories were added to it in 1792: it is a neat plain edifice, with a square tower 100 feet in height; and several carved stones which formed part of the ancient cross, now removed, have been inserted in the front wall of the building. The first-floor contains the council-room; and above is the town-hall, used also as an exchange reading-room, in which are portraits of Vice-Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, George Chalmers, Esq., and Provost Adam Low, with busts of the late William Pitt and Lord Melville. The third story was used as the gaol previously to the erection of a more commodious building on the town-green. The *Guildhall*, or Spire hotel, was erected by the fraternity of guildry for holding their general meetings, and also those of the county, but was never completed for that purpose, and in 1820 it became the property of a few individuals who converted it into an hotel. It is a handsome building with a spire 132 feet high, from which it takes its name; and, in addition to its arrangements as an hotel, contains a spacious hall fifty-two feet long, thirty-five feet wide, and twenty-one feet high, which is appropriated to various public purposes. The new *Gaol* was built at an expense of £2070; it is three stories high, and has eighteen cells, two apartments for debtors, and accommodation for the gaoler. In 1847 an act was passed for providing a court-house at Dunfermline, to accommodate the courts of the sheriff and justices of the peace in the western district of Fife.

The PARISH is of irregular form, about eight miles in average length and five in average breadth, comprising 23,040 acres, of which 19,296 are "landward". Of this latter number, 13,391 acres are arable, about 3740 not arable, 1135 woodland and plantations, and the remainder sites of buildings, water, and waste. The surface is greatly diversified with bold undulations, rising in some parts into hills of considerable elevation, the principal of which are *Beath* and *Craigluscar*, the former clothed with verdure to its summit, and commanding an extensive prospect. The coast, reaching for about a mile and a half along the Forth, is partly flat and partly high and rocky. The chief streams that intersect the parish are the *Tower* burn and the *Baldridge* burn, both tributaries of the *Lyne*, which, after these accessions, becomes of considerable size, and falls into the Firth at Charlestown. In the northern part of the parish are several lakes, of which the principal are, the *Town loch*, about a mile to the north-east of the burgh, and one mile in circumference; *Loch End*, two miles north of the town, formerly of equal extent, but now much diminished; *Dunduff*, a small sheet of water, three miles north of the town, and abounding with trout, perch, and pike; and *Loch Fitty*, two miles north-east of the town, one mile in length and half a mile in breadth, containing pike, perch, and eels. *Loch Gloe*, or the White loch, in the Cleish hills, two miles in circumference, and *Black loch*, a little to the north-west of Loch Gloe, are partly in the parish of Cleish, and both abound with pike, perch, and trout. The SOIL is generally fertile, and the system of agriculture in a highly improved state: the crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips, peas and beans, with the various grasses; and a considerable portion of land is cultivated as orchards and gardens. The farm-buildings are substantial and commodiously arranged; the lands are well inclosed, and much waste has been improved by draining, and brought into profitable cultivation. The cattle are chiefly of the Fifeshire black breed, with some of the Teeswater on the dairy-farms, of the former about 1500, and of the latter 500. Few sheep are reared, but nearly 1400 are fed upon the

pastures; and there is a moderate number of swine. The remains of old timber are not very extensive; the plantations consist of oak, beech, elm, plane, ash, willow, larch, and Scotch fir.

In this parish the SUBSTRATA comprise coal and limestone, which are extensively raised, whinstone, and sandstone: some, also, of the rocks are of the trap formation, and in one place display fine specimens of columnar basalt. The coalfields are very extensive, and have been wrought from a remote period, first by the abbot of Dunfermline, to whom William de Oberwill, proprietor of Pittencrieff, in 1291 granted the privilege of working a pit on any part of his lands except what was arable. It is, however, chiefly since the year 1771 that they have been wrought to any great extent; and it is calculated that there are still 3000 acres unwrought in the several fields in the parish. The coal, which is of the usual varieties, and generally of good quality, occurs in seams from a few inches to eight feet in thickness, at depths of from fifteen to 105 fathoms below the surface. The average quantity raised annually is 120,000 tons, and the produce is conveyed by railroads from the pits to the harbour of Charlestown, in this parish, and the harbour of Inverkeithing, a parish adjoining, for exportation. Seventeen steam-engines are employed, varying from twelve to 120 horse power; and 2910 persons, of whom 1180 are engaged in working the mines. The most extensive quarries of limestone are those on the lands of Broomhall; the stone occurs within a quarter of a mile from the shore, in beds from twenty to fifty feet in thickness, containing a great variety of fossil remains, and the quantity annually raised is about 15,000 tons of stone, and about 400,000 bushels of shells. The stone is conveyed from the quarries by a railroad to Charlestown, where it is burnt into lime; the rough stone is sent principally to Stirling, and the shells to Dundee and the north. There are also quarries at Roscobie and Lathalmond, the produce of which is chiefly sold in the upper lands of the parish; and others on a smaller scale are worked at Sunnybank and Craigluscar. The parish likewise contains several quarries of freestone and trap; ironstone occurs in the Elgin coalfield, and was formerly wrought, and pyrites of iron and of copper have been found.

Broomhall House, the pleasant and retired seat of the Earl of Elgin, is a handsome mansion, beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the village of Limekilns, and surrounded by undulated grounds richly wooded. The house contains a valuable collection of paintings; and here are preserved the sword and helmet of King Robert Bruce, given to the late earl by Mrs. Bruce of Clackmannan; also the nuptial bed of Anne of Denmark, queen of James VI., which was for some years in the possession of an innkeeper in the town, who, a short time before her death, presented it to the earl. *Pitliver House*, *Keavil*, and *Pitfirrane* are in the vicinity, but they are undistinguished by any peculiarity of features. *Pittencrieff House* was built in 1610, by Sir Alexander Clerk, lord provost of Edinburgh, whose armorial bearings are over the doorway. *Logie* is a modern house, in which is preserved a cabinet of richly-carved walnut, formerly belonging to Anne of Denmark. *Pitreavie House* was the ancient mansion of the Wardlaw family, and *Balmule* also belonged to them. The mansion of The Hill is now occupied in several tenements.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunfermline, synod of Fife; patron, the Crown. There are two ministers, each having an average stipend of £280; the minister of the first charge has also a manse, and an arable glebe, with allowance for pasture, but to the second charge there is attached neither manse nor glebe. The principal of the two incumbencies is filled by the Rev. Peter Chalmers, A. M., author of the highly valuable *Historical and Statistical Account of Dunfermline*, published in 1844, and whose accurate description of the Dunfermline coalfield, reprinted in that work, was honoured with one of the premiums of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. Dunfermline church, once a portion of the ancient abbey, and but ill adapted to its purpose, was rebuilt in 1821 to the east of the former nave, which is now its western approach. It is an elegant cruciform structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre of the transepts to the height of 100 feet, and ornamented with pinnacles: the parapet is surmounted with crowns, and pierced with openings representing the letters of the legend "King Robert the Bruce", whose tomb lies immediately beneath. The interior is finely arranged; the nave is separated from the aisles by handsome clustered columns with decorated capitals, surmounted by gracefully-pointed arches supporting the groined roof, which is ornamented with shields at the intersections of the ribs. This part of the church is lighted by a range of elegant clerestory windows, enriched with tracery; the east window is of large dimensions and of beautiful design, and the aisles and transepts are lighted by windows of corresponding character. Immediately under the tower is the pulpit, in front of the slabs covering the tomb of Bruce, and behind an open space reserved for an appropriate monument. The church contains 1400 available sittings, and was completed at an expense of £11,000.

A church dedicated to *St. Andrew* was built in 1833, to replace an old chapel of ease which had become dilapidated; and in 1835 a district of the parish, about half a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in breadth, containing a population of 3000, was assigned to it by the General Assembly, and for a short time formed a "quoad sacra" parish. It is a neat edifice containing 797 sittings, and was erected at a cost of £1560, partly by subscription. The minister's stipend is £120, derived from the seat-rents and collections, with a house and garden. An extension church, also, was erected at the east end of Golfdrum in 1840, at an expense of £1673, of which £1002 were raised by subscription; and a "quoad sacra" district in the neighbourhood, with a population of about 3000, was attached to it: the edifice contains 800 sittings, and the minister has a guaranteed stipend of £80, but rising with the increase of seat-rents and collections. There was till 1843 a "quoad sacra" church in Canmore-street; but on the induction of its minister to the parish of Thurso, the congregation dispersed, and a Free church was built on its site in 1844. The parish likewise contains several places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod, one of which was the first Relief meeting-house in Scotland; one each for Baptists and Independents; and an Episcopalian chapel.

The burgh grammar school is of uncertain foundation, though said to have been originally dependent on the monastery: Anne of Denmark, queen of James VI.,

granted to the town council £2000 Scots for its support in 1610. The buildings consist of two class-rooms, and a good dwelling-house for the rector, who has a small salary in addition to the fees; there is also a small bequest for an usher, but none is now appointed, the rector preferring to select and pay his own assistant. The commercial school under the patronage of the Fraternity of Guildry, and for which an appropriate building was erected in 1816 at their expense, contains two rooms, one for English reading, grammar, and geography, and the other for writing, arithmetic, mathematics, and the classics; it is superintended by two masters, each of whom has a dwelling-house and garden rent free, in addition to the fees. About 200 children attend a school at Priory Lane, in which formerly fifty children were taught gratuitously from the proceeds of £1000 bequeathed by Adam Rolland, Esq., of Gask, and now lost; it is supported chiefly by very moderate fees. There is also a school at Golfdrum, opened in 1842, in which about forty children are instructed from the proceeds of a bequest by the Rev. Allan Mc Lean, minister of the parish: it is named the Mc Lean school, and has four class-rooms and a good dwelling-house for the teacher. The total number of schools, including infant and female schools, is about thirty-two, and of scholars 2700; besides many Sunday schools. There are numerous friendly societies, and institutions for humane and charitable purposes, with a flourishing savings' bank.

The ancient MONASTERY continued till the Reformation, when its revenue was estimated at £2513 Scots; the last abbot was George Dury, who died in 1561 or 1564, and was succeeded, as commendator, by Robert Pitcairn, secretary of state to James VI., who died in 1584. In 1593, the abbacy was erected into a temporal lordship, and perpetually annexed to the crown, by act of parliament. Of this once magnificent structure the principal remains are, the western portion of the abbey church, which is still entire, and presents a noble specimen of the later Norman style, with lofty massive columns and circular arches, and a timber-frame roof; the south wall of the roofless refectory, in which is a range of nine lofty windows; the western gable of the refectory, with a handsome large window of seven lights, enriched with flowing tracery; and the two towers at the entrance, one of which, north of the gable, and crowned with a low pyramidal spire, is entire, while the other, south-west of the gable, and under which is a spacious gateway, is partly in ruins. The great western doorway of the church, of receding arches enriched with zigzag mouldings, resting on a series of massive columns with flowered capitals, is a beautiful specimen of the later Norman style; and the north porch, though externally of plainer character, combines in the interior numerous minutely elegant details. In the abbey of Dunfermline were interred the remains of Malcolm Canmore and his queen, Margaret; his sons, Edward, Edgar, and Alexander I.; David I.; Malcolm IV.; Alexander III. and his queen, Margaret; ROBERT the BRUCE and his queen, Elizabeth; the queen of Robert III.; and many of the ancient nobility of Scotland. Before the erection of the present new church, six very large slabs were to be seen, supposed to indicate the royal sepulchres; and on digging the foundations of this church, in 1819, there was discovered to the south of the slabs, a vault containing the skeleton of Robert Bruce, encased in two coverings of thin sheet lead, round which was wrapped a shroud of cloth of gold, the whole inclosed in a strong coffin of oak which had mouldered into dust. After due examination, and a careful and scrutinizing investigation of the minutest circumstances, which fully proved the identity of the body, the bones were replaced in their natural position, and, being wrapped in the original covering of lead, and deposited in a leaden coffin into which melted pitch was poured, were then reinterred in the very spot in which they had been found, in the choir of the ancient abbey, and immediately under the tower of the present church. On the lid of the coffin is the inscription, in raised letters, *King Robert Bruce*, under which are the dates 1329 and 1819. Upon the south-east side of the ravine, and north from the mound crossing it, on which part the town stands, is the cave of *St. Margaret*, to which that queen was in the habit of retiring for private devotions; it is an excavation in the rock, about twelve feet long and eight feet wide, and though of natural formation appears to have been adapted by art for that purpose. There are still some remains of the ancient *Palace*, consisting chiefly of the south-west wall and part of the eastern end of the building. The wall, which overlooks the glen, is 205 feet in length, sixty feet in height, and supported by buttresses; and in the ceiling of an oriel window near the south-eastern extremity, is a sculpture in bass-relief of the Annunciation, which was discovered during some repairs in 1812. At the south-eastern angle of the wall, a flight of steps leads down to a vaulted apartment called the *Magazine* from its having been used by the military, in the rebellion of 1745, as a store-room for their ammunition. There are remains of numerous chapels in the parish; and traces of the ancient walls surrounding the town, and vestiges of the gates, may also still be discovered. Dunfermline gives the title of Baron to the family of Abercromby.

DUNINO, a parish, in the district of ST. ANDREW'S, county of FIFE, 4 miles (S. E.) from St. Andrew's; containing, with the district of Kingsmuir, 471 inhabitants. Dunino obviously derives its name from the Gaelic appellation of a nunnery which was situated on the highest eminence in the parish, 300 feet above the level of the sea; and the foundation stones of which were removed in 1815. The parish is about three miles long and as many broad, comprising nearly 3275 acres, whereof 2880 are arable, 270 woodland, and the remainder waste that might be cultivated. Its surface approaches to level, and is intersected by three streamlets, in which are excellent trout, and which, after their junction, form the burn of Kenly, and surrender their waters to the German Ocean. The soil is mostly fertile, producing good crops of wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips, with the various grasses; and the pastures are luxuriantly rich. The system of husbandry is advanced: the lands have been drained, and inclosed with fences of stone; the farm-houses are well built, and roofed with slate, and on many of the farms are threshing-mills of the most approved construction. In general the cattle are of the Fifeshire black breed, with a few of the Ayrshire; the sheep are the Linton or Northumberland, and considerable numbers of swine are also fed on the several farms. The annual value of real property in

the parish is £2965. The plantations on the banks of one of the rivulets contain a great variety of hard-wood trees, and those in other parts of the parish consist of larch and Scotch fir, all in a very flourishing state. Though Dunino is situated on the great coal basin of Scotland, it has been found more profitable to obtain that fuel from St. Andrew's or Anstruther than to work it. The rocks in the parish comprise white sandstone, of fine texture, and admirable quality for building; red sandstone is found in regular strata, and limestone forms the bed of one of the streamlets; disintegrated trap, intersected with veins of felspar, occurs in one place, and ironstone has been found in considerable quantities. Fairs are held at Kingsmuir in May and October. There are several post-offices within less than five miles of the church, and facilities of communication with St. Andrew's, Anstruther, Cupar, and other towns, are afforded by good turnpike-roads.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of St. Andrew's, synod of Fife. The minister's stipend is £198. 16., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £28 per annum; patrons, the Principal and Professors of the United College of St. Andrew's. Dunino church is a handsome structure erected in 1826, and contains 224 sittings. The parochial school affords instruction to about forty children; the master's salary is £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £16. Until within the last few years there were some ruins of the ancient castle of Draffan, supposed to be of Danish origin, and also of that of Stravithy. There are still remains of the castle of Pittairthy, in the south of the parish, commanding an extensive view of the sea; the eastern, or more modern, portion of this building has the date 1653, and is supposed to have been built by Sir William Bruce of Kinross: though unroofed, the walls are in good preservation. Near the garden of the manse are some remains of a Druidical circle; and about a mile to the west is a farm called Pittan-Druidh, or the grave of the Druids. Some copper coins of Charles I., Charles II., and William and Mary, were lately found in a grave in the churchyard: two coins of Philip II. of Spain were also dug up in the parish, one of gold and the other of silver, supposed to have been originally found in the wreck of a vessel belonging to the Spanish armada; and in 1836, an urn containing ashes was ploughed up in a field on the lands of Balcaithly. Among the most distinguished characters connected with the parish, were, John Fordun, author of the *Scoto-chronicon*; John Winram, sub-prior of St. Andrew's; and the Rev. James Wood, who was one of the commissioners that brought Charles II. from the continent at the Restoration. Sir Robert Aytoun, author of the celebrated poems, and secretary to the queens of James VI. and Charles I., was a native of Dunino: an improved edition of the poems was lately published by the Rev. Charles Roger, also a native of the parish.

DUNIPACE, a parish, ecclesiastically united to the parish of LARBERT, in the county of STIRLING, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Falkirk; containing, with the villages of Herbertshire, Denovan, and Torwood, 1578 inhabitants, of whom 562 are in the rural districts. The name, of Celtic origin, is derived from two mounds, by some writers supposed to signify "the Hills of Peace", and by others "the Hills of Death". Dunipace is of remote antiquity, and has been the scene of numerous important events, the last of which was the signature, on one of these hills, of a treaty of peace by Edward I. of England in 1301. The place is bounded on the south by the river Carron, and is of triangular form, comprising about 5800 acres, of which 4800 are arable, 630 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moor, moss, and waste. Its surface towards the west rises to an elevation of 600 feet above the Forth; towards the east it terminates in the Carse of Stirling; and in addition to the artificial mounds from which the parish takes its name, and which are about sixty feet in height, there was formerly another, about two miles to the west, having an elevation of forty feet, but which has been entirely removed within the last few years. The SOIL is generally light and dry, with some tracts of clay: the crops are, wheat, which has been lately introduced and grows well, barley, oats, turnips, and potatoes; and a large proportion of the surface is in pasture. The cattle are mostly of small size, as best adapted to the land, whether for feeding or for the dairy; the farms are of moderate extent, and under good management. A farmers' society was established in 1839, for the encouragement of agriculture and the improvement of the breed of cattle; and a ploughing-match and a cattle-show are held yearly, when prizes are awarded to the successful competitors. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7594.

The plantations are generally thriving; and there are considerable remains of the ancient forest of Torwood, where, till within the last thirty or forty years, was a stately oak, in the hollow trunk of which, twelve feet in diameter, the celebrated Wallace and his companions occasionally held meetings, to concert measures for rescuing their country from the tyranny of Edward I. of England. Herbertshire Castle, a very ancient structure of unknown date, supposed to have been originally a royal hunting-seat, is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Carron, in an extensive demesne, richly wooded, and tastefully laid out in walks commanding much picturesque scenery. Dunipace House, a handsome modern mansion, is finely situated near the site of the old church; and Quarter House, also a good residence, is sheltered by thriving plantations. Carbrook House is romantically situated within a short distance of Torwood Castle, from the woods of which it derives much additional beauty to its scenery. Facility of communication with Falkirk and other towns in the vicinity is afforded by excellent roads. A bridge of three arches was erected in 1828, to replace one of inconvenient construction which had become insecure from its antiquity; and there is a handsome bridge leading to Dunipace House, built over the river Carron, a little below the ancient ford, in the year 1824. The Scottish Central railway also presents facility of intercourse. For ecclesiastical purposes the parish, which about the year 1620 was united to that of Larbert, is within the bounds of the presbytery of Stirling, synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister, who officiates in both places, has a total stipend of £272, with a good manse in Larbert, and a glebe, the common property of the two parishes, valued at £26. 10. per annum; patron, the Crown. Dunipace old church was taken down from apprehension of insecurity, and the present church erected on a site about a mile and a half to the west, in 1834, at a cost of £2500;

it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains 604 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school is attended by about sixty children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £15. William Simpson, Esq., of Plean, bequeathed £500 to the Kirk Session for the benefit of the poor. There are some remains of Torwood Castle to the west of the turnpike-road leading from Falkirk to Stirling. The history of this structure, which is surrounded by the remains of the ancient Caledonian forest, is involved in much obscurity: the lands attached to it were purchased from one of the Lords Forrester by the late Thomas Dundas, Esq., grandfather of Colonel Dundas, of Carron Hall, the present proprietor.

Obverse. *Reverse.*

Seal.

DUNKELD and DOWALLY, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 15 miles (N. by W.) from Perth, and 55 (N. N. W.) from Edinburgh; comprising the ancient city of Dunkeld, partly within the parish of Caputh; for many years the seat of the primacy of the kingdom prior to its removal to St. Andrew's, and now the seat of a presbytery; and containing in the parish 1752 inhabitants, of whom 1096 are in the town. This place, which is of very remote origin, and is supposed to have been the capital of the ancient *Caledonia*, appears to have derived its name from the erection of a CASTLE or stronghold, towards the close of the fifth century, on an eminence commanding the passes of the vale of Atholl, and still called the King's Seat, from its having been the resort of some of the earlier monarchs when partaking in the diversion of the chase. There are yet remains of this ancient fortress; and near the site, Mary, Queen of Scots, narrowly escaped a serious injury from one of the herd, while witnessing a chase, for the celebration of which the Earl of Atholl had employed 2000 of his Highlanders to collect the deer of the central Highlands. A MONASTERY was founded here about the year 570 for brethren of the order of St. Columba, subordinate to the abbey of Iona, over which that saint at the time presided; and Kentigern and Columba remained for some months at this place, for the instruction of the people of the surrounding district, who assembled in great numbers to hear them. The establishment was placed under the superintendence of an abbot, many of whose successors held the most distinguished offices in the state; and the brethren, who are identified with the ancient Culdees, employed themselves chiefly in teaching and transcribing the sacred Scriptures, and had no communion with the Church of Rome. Originally of rude construction, the monastery was rebuilt with stone about the year 729, and continued to advance in importance. Numerous dwellings gradually arose in the immediate vicinity; and in 834 the town had so much increased in extent, that Brudus, King of the Picts, with a numerous army, after crossing the Tay, found sufficient accommodation in the town and castle preparatory to his battle with Alpinus, King of the Scots, at Angus.

In 845, the Danes, on their march to plunder the monastery, were encountered near Dunkeld by Kenneth Mc Alpine, who defeated them with considerable loss; but in 905, again advancing for the same purpose, they succeeded in plundering the monastery and laying waste the town. In the reign of Kenneth III., a numerous army of Danes, in a third attempt to commit the same depredations, were intercepted on their march by that monarch, who, in a severe conflict near Luncarty, a few miles from Perth, defeated them with great slaughter. The buildings connected with the monastery still increased; and the relics of St. Columba were removed from Iona, and deposited in a church erected here and dedicated to his memory by Kenneth Mc Alpine, after he had united the Scots and Picts into one kingdom. St. Columba thus became the patron saint of Dunkeld and its church. The Culdees continued their establishment under a superior of their own nomination, and in the parish of Dowally and other places in the district had various smaller institutions, till they were superseded by canons regular. David I., in 1127, converted the monastery into a cathedral establishment, and made Dunkeld the seat of a diocese, which retained the primacy of the kingdom until the distinction was transferred to the see of St. Andrew's in the reign of James III. It has been thought that David expelled the Culdees in 1127 to make room for a bishop, but it appears that he guaranteed to them during life the rights and possessions which belonged to their ancient abbey: in a short time, however, they lost the nomination of their superior, that privilege passing over to the canons regular. The prelates of Dunkeld were much exposed to the aggressions of the heads of the Highland clans in the vicinity of the diocese, with whom a constant state of warfare was maintained. The revenues of the see were frequently intercepted by armed bands who waylaid the bishops' officers, and carried them off by violence; and such of the lands belonging to the bishops as were contiguous to the estates of the Highland chiefs were either seized and appropriated to their own use, or plundered and laid waste. The bishops were assaulted even while officiating in the cathedral; and those who ventured to resist, or bring to punishment, the leaders by whom these outrages were perpetrated, were beset by parties against whose hostile attacks they were compelled to defend themselves by a numerous retinue of armed attendants.

In the reign of James II., the Earl of Atholl, nephew of that monarch, assembled the canons of the abbey, and requested them to appoint his brother, Andrew Stuart, though not in full orders, successor to the see, which had become vacant by the death of Bishop Brown. With this request they thought proper, through intimidation, to comply; but the election was afterwards abrogated by Pope Leo X., and Gavin Douglas, uncle of the Earl of Angus, was appointed, whose arrival to take possession of the see caused the servants of Stuart to fly to arms, and seize upon the palace and the tower of the

cathedral, whence they discharged a volley of shot against the house of the dean, to which Douglas had retired to receive the homage of the clergy. On the following day, the city was filled with the armed adherents of both parties, and a dreadful scene of violence ensued. At length, Stuart, finding it impossible to relieve his men in the palace, was compelled to abandon it; and having no hope of retaining the prelacy, he retired on condition of being allowed to hold that portion of the bishop's rents which he had already received, and also the churches of Alyth and Cargill, on payment annually of a trifling acknowledgment. From this time the see remained undisturbed till the Reformation.

The church erected by Kenneth Mc Alpine in 845 continued to be the cathedral till 1318, when the choir of a more spacious and elegant structure was completed by Bishop Sinclair, and appropriated to that purpose. In 1406 a nave was added to the building by Bishop Cardney, and the remainder of the church was completed in 1464 by Bishop Lauder, who also erected the lofty tower of the cathedral, and built the chapter-house, in 1469. The episcopal palace, to the south-west of the cathedral church, was formerly defended by a castle, erected in 1408, of which at present nothing remains; in 1508, a wing was added to the palace, and a handsome chapel built immediately adjoining it. The bishops had palaces also at Cluny, Perth, and Edinburgh, with ample revenues; and at the time of the Reformation, the church of Dunkeld was valued at £1600 per annum. In 1560, a commission was issued by the Lords of Congregation for purifying the church, by removing the altars, images, and other idolatrous ornaments, and burning them in the churchyard; and in their zeal to fulfil this commission, the mob destroyed the whole of the interior of that beautiful and venerable structure of which the ruins display the stately magnificence, and left nothing entire but the walls. These, too, were subsequently stripped of their roof, and have since remained in a state of dreary ruin, with the exception only of the choir, which in 1600 was roofed with slate at the expense of the family of Stuart of Ladywell, and has been appropriated as the parish church. By acts of the General Assembly in 1586 and 1593, the city was made the seat of a presbytery. There is still a bishop, though of course unconnected with the Established Church of Scotland, who presides over the episcopal churches in the diocese of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dunblane.

After the battle of Killiecrankie, in 1689, the Highland troops of Viscount Dundee, who had been killed in that conflict, advanced to the city, then garrisoned by the newly-raised Cameronian regiment; and after a severe struggle, the Highlanders obtained possession of many of the houses, from which they made frequent discharges of musketry upon the Cameronian soldiers, who, in order to dislodge them, set fire to the buildings. The whole of the town, with the exception of the cathedral and three houses, was burnt; and the inhabitants were compelled to take refuge in the church. On the Highlanders retiring, preparations were made to meet a second attack, but none was attempted. In 1703, the Marquess of Atholl was elevated to the rank of duke by Queen Anne, who is said to have subsequently paid a visit to that nobleman, first at Blair-Atholl, and then at Dunkeld House, to confer with him on matters connected with the union of the two kingdoms; and in corroboration of the event a state room in the castle at the former place is still called Queen Anne's bedchamber. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1745, the Marquess of Tullibardine, accompanied by the Pretender, whose cause he had embraced, took temporary possession of Blair Castle, in the absence of his younger brother, the Duke of Atholl, and sent the Lords Nairn and Lochiel to proclaim the prince at the market-cross at Dunkeld. Early in the following year, the Duke of Cumberland stationed part of his forces at Blair-Atholl and in the city, which posts, after his departure, were occupied by bodies of Hessian troops, betweeen whom and the Atholl Highlanders frequent skirmishes took place in the neighbourhood.

In September, 1842, Her Majesty the Queen, while visiting her Scottish dominions, made an excursion to Dunkeld House, attended by Prince Albert, and was met on the boundary of the estate by a numerous guard of the Atholl Highlanders, who escorted the royal visiters to the park. Here Lord Glenlyon (now Duke of Atholl), at the head of his Highland regiment, received the Queen, and then conducted her to the tent which had been erected for her reception on the lawn to the north-west of the cathedral, a spot commanding a splendid view of the wildly romantic and beautifully picturesque scenery for which the place is so highly celebrated. Her Majesty reviewed the regiment, and passing along the line formed by the various local societies that had been assembled in the park, retired into the tent, where a sumptuous collation was served; after which the officers of the Atholl clan were severally introduced to the Queen, and had the honour of kissing hands. Having remained for a few hours at Dunkeld, Her Majesty took her departure for Breadalbane, escorted by the Hon. Capt. Murray, who rode by the side of the royal carriage to the boundary of the Atholl estate, a distance of thirteen miles, pointing out by name to the Queen the various objects of interest. In 1844, Her Majesty, on her second trip to Scotland, to visit Lord Glenlyon (the present duke) at Blair Castle, passed again through the ancient city of Dunkeld.

The TOWN is beautifully situated on the north bank of the river Tay, over which is a noble bridge of five open arches (the central arch having a span of ninety feet, and the two on each side of eighty-four and seventy-four feet) with two dry arches of twenty-five feet span; the whole erected in 1809, by the fourth Duke of Atholl, at an expense of £30,000, of which £5000 were granted by government. From the centre of the bridge is a fine view of the city. Dunkeld comprises a spacious street of handsome modern houses, extending from the bridge along the line of the great north road from Perth to Inverness; and a street of more ancient but still well-built houses crosses the former at right angles, in the market-place, from which the old cross was removed about the commencement of the present century. Near the cathedral is the deanery, the only house now remaining of the three saved from the conflagration in 1689. There is a public library, called the Mackintosh library, which originated in a gift to the town by the Rev. Donald Mackintosh, in 1811; it is under the direction of a committee of curators, and the collection at present consists of more than 2000 volumes. The manufacture of linen and the tanning of leather, formerly carried on to a considerable extent, have been discontinued, and

the chief trade at present is the making of shoes. Many of the poorer classes are employed during the spring and summer months in the peeling of oak, and at other times in agriculture and in the slate-quarries; there are also a distillery, a public brewery, several malting establishments, and a saw mill, affording occupation to a moderate number of persons. Three banks have agencies here. Since the erection of the bridge a very great increase has taken place in the general traffic of the town and neighbourhood. There are now two spacious hotels with posting establishments, for the reception of visiters whom the beauty of the scenery and the numerous objects of deep interest in the vicinity attract; and several lodging-houses are occupied by families and individuals who during the summer months make this their residence. The post-office has a good delivery. In 1846 an act of parliament was passed authorizing the construction of a branch to Dunkeld of the Perth and Forfar railway. The market, which is amply supplied with provisions of every kind, is on Saturday; and fairs for cattle and horses, and for hiring farm-servants, are held on February 14th, March 25th, April 5th, June 9th, and the second Tuesday in November. The police is under the management of an officer appointed by the Duke of Atholl as hereditary lord of the barony. A court for the recovery of small debts is held quarterly under the sheriff, and the county magistrates for the district hold their courts here, in the Masons' lodge, in which also public meetings are held, and the general business of the town is transacted. The old prison was taken down in 1743, and one of the dry arches of the bridge was subsequently inclosed and fitted up for the temporary confinement of offenders.

The PARISH is situated on the north side of the vale of Atholl, and extends for more than six miles along the bank of the Tay, varying in breadth, and comprising about 12,000 acres, of which 1200 are arable, 300 pasture, 10,000 woodland and plantations, and the remainder covered with water. Its surface is strikingly diversified with hills of precipitous elevation and fantastic form, the steep acclivities of which are indented with deep ravines, and which vary in height from 1000 to 2000 feet above the level of the sea, rising abruptly from a narrow tract of shelving low land apparently gained by embankment from the river. These hills were planted with larch-trees by the fourth Duke of Atholl, and form an extensive forest, nearly fourteen miles in length from Craig-y-barns, opposite the King's Seat, which has an elevation of 1000 feet above the sea; and varying from three to six miles in breadth. On the summit of the hill of Duchray, which rises to a height of 1900 feet, is a lake about half a mile in circumference, abounding with perch. Upon the hill of Ordie, at an elevation of 700 feet, is another, several miles in circumference, in which are trout of excellent quality. In the barony of Dulcapon is Loch Broom, also containing trout; and at Rotmel are two lakes, in which perch are found. The SOIL in the lower lands is thin and light, but on the acclivities of the hills richer, and slightly intermixed with clay; producing good crops of oats and barley, with turnips and potatoes. The state of husbandry has been greatly improved, and an agricultural society for the district established; the lands have been drained and inclosed; the farm-buildings and offices are of stone, roofed with slate, and are comfortable and well arranged. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6073. The substratum is principally clay-slate, of which the rocks are composed, and which is remarkable chiefly for the irregularity of its formation. On the eastern base of the hill of Craig-y-barns, a small vein of copper-ore was discovered, but it has not been wrought; and in a bank of sand about twenty feet above the level of the river Tay, in the lands of Dowally, some grains of gold were found, of which ornaments were made; but the quantity obtained was so small, in comparison with the expense of extracting it, that all attempts have been abandoned. Pearls of good colour and form, though coarse, are found in the muscles of the Tay, and occasionally some of finer quality and of great value.

The present *Dunkeld House*, one of the seats of the Murray family, now in an unfinished state, was commenced by the fourth Duke of Atholl not long before his death in 1830, after which event the building was discontinued. The mansion had been raised to the second story; an elegant family chapel, the grand staircase, and a gallery ninety-six feet in length had been nearly completed; and in this state, with a temporary roof to protect the walls from injury, the structure, which is in the later English style of architecture, was suffered to remain. It is situated in a park of no great extent, but pre-eminent for the unrivalled beauty of its scenery, and for the extensive views it commands over the rich vale of Atholl and the river Tay on the one side, and the majestic forest and wildly mountainous district on the other. Within the park are the stately remains of the venerable abbey of Dunkeld, with which the style of the mansion is in pleasing harmony. The grounds of Dunkeld House are laid out with great taste and effect, and combine every possible variety of deeply-interesting features. Near the remains of the cathedral are two fine larch-trees, the first that were introduced into Britain, having been brought from the Tyrol by Mr. Menzies, of Culdares, in the year 1738: they were reared in the greenhouse, and planted not far from the old mansion about the same time as those in the Monzie gardens, near Crieff; they have attained a height of about ninety feet, with proportionate girth, and are apparently in a state of progressive increase. The village of Dowally, which is five miles north from the town, consists of a few houses near the church of that name, with one good inn. There is also the small village of Kindallachan.

The parish of Dowally and the ancient city of Dunkeld both formed originally part of the extensive parish of Caputh, from which they were separated in 1500, and erected into a distinct parish. The minister's stipend is £166, with an allowance of £63 in lieu of manse and glebe; patron, the Duke of Atholl. The CHOIR of the CATHEDRAL was repaired, and fitted up for public worship, at the expense of the Murray family, about the year 1691; and in 1820 it was thoroughly repaired, and, with some trifling exceptions, restored to its original state by the fourth duke, at a cost of £5400, towards which £1000 were granted by government. The interior contains 655 sittings. On each side of the cathedral is a range of seven arches, supported on low massive Norman columns, above which are a triforium of similar character, and a range of clerestory windows of the early English style. In the choir was formerly a recumbent figure of Alister More Mac an Righ, son of King Robert II., and known as the Wolf of Badenoch; it is now placed in the vestibule, in which also is a tablet to the memory of the Rev. John Robb, minister of Dunkeld,

who was wrecked in the Forfarshire steamer in 1838. In the north wall of the choir is a tablet to Thomas Bisset, commissary of Dunkeld; and in the south aisle of the cathedral is the monument of Bishop Cardney, on which is his effigy in a recumbent posture, under a crocketed canopy. The statue of Bishop Sinclair, of which the head has been broken off, is in one of the aisles; and within the walls of the cathedral are also tombstones of the dean of Dunkeld in 1476, and the rector of Monedie in 1548. The portions of the cathedral not comprised in the modern parish church are roofless, and falling into decay; the walls of the aisles are strengthened with buttresses between the windows, terminating in crocketed pinnacles above the parapet, and at the west end of the nave is the lofty tower, ninety-six feet high, with an octagonal turret of great beauty. *The Chapter-house,* which has been appropriated as a sepulchral chapel for the Murray family, contains a marble statue of John, fourth Duke of Atholl, attired in his parliamentary robes, erected by his duchess in 1833; a monument to the Marquess of Atholl, on which the several quarterings of his connexions are emblazoned; and a tablet inscribed to the memory of Lord Charles Murray, who died in Greece. There are places of worship for Episcopalians, members of the Free Church, and Independents. The church of *Dowally* was erected in 1820, on the site of the old church, founded by Bishop Brown; it is a neat structure containing 250 sittings, to which eighty might be added, and on the east wall of the building are the armorial bearings of Bishop Brown. Divine service is performed at Dowally every Sunday by the assistant minister of Dunkeld.

The Royal Grammar School was founded in 1567, by James VI., who granted funds for its support, from which the rector derives a salary of £5. 13. 4., in addition to the scholars' fees and a house rent free. The presentation is vested in the Murray family, subject to the approval of the synod of Perth and Stirling, who have power of removal on sufficient cause. The buildings are maintained by the family; the course of study is similar to that of the High School of Edinburgh, and the number of scholars averages about eighty. A parochial school was established at Dowally in 1833, by the trustees of the Atholl estates, who erected a school-house, and pay the master a salary of £34, in addition to which he receives about £14 fees from the children. A school for the instruction of girls in sewing, tambouring, and other branches of female industry, was instituted by Jane, Duchess of Atholl, in 1788, and is maintained by the present Duchess of Atholl: the duchess also instituted a Sunday school in 1789. An hospital was erected in 1510, by Bishop Brown, for the maintenance of seven aged men, each of whom was to have a free house, with five bolls of meal, and an allowance of five merks annually. The building was destroyed in the conflagration of the city in 1689, and some good houses were erected on the site, several of which were afterwards sold; the rent of the remainder is distributed in meal among the bedesmen, under the patronage of the commissary. A chapel dedicated to *St. Ninian* was founded in 1420 by Bishop Cardney, who endowed it with the lands of Mucklarie, the rents of which are now paid to the rector of the royal school; there are no remains of the building, and the site is occupied by the houses in Atholl-street. On the summit of an eminence to the east of the town, not far from St. Ninian's, was a chapel dedicated to *St. Jerome,* and called the Red Chapel; the site is inclosed by a stone wall, but there are no remains of the edifice. The ruins of the ancient castle of *Rotmel* were removed about the beginning of the present century, when numerous coins were found in digging up the foundation. To the east of the city is an extensive tract called the *Craigwood,* in the centre of which is an eminence commanding a fine view of the town and the several passes of the vale of Atholl. On the side of Craig-y-barns are two caves overlooking the King's Pass, one of which was an ancient hermitage, and the other the abode of a noted robber who was shot on his return from the well of St. Columba: on the east side of Craig-y-barns is another, called the *Duchess' Cave,* which till lately was neatly fitted up. There are also several caves on the back hills of Dowally, which were inhabited for many months after the battle of Culloden.

DUNKELD, LITTLE, a parish, in the county of PERTH, adjoining Dunkeld, which is on the north; and containing, with the village of Inver, 2718 inhabitants. This parish includes the ancient parish of Laganallachy. It is bounded on the north and east by the river Tay, and is about sixteen miles in length and from five to six in extreme breadth, comprising 23,200 acres, of which about 7500 are under cultivation, 3204 woodland and plantations, and the remainder waste. The lands are divided into three districts, namely, Murthly, Strathbran, and the Bishopric, the last so called from having belonged to the ancient see of Dunkeld. Murthly extends from the parish of Kinclaven on the east to the village of Inver, and includes the hill of Birnam. The district of Strathbran extends from Inver to Amulrie on the west for nearly nine miles, and is watered by the river Bran, from which it takes its name; while the Bishopric stretches from Inver for almost ten miles along the Tay. The surface is strikingly diversified with ranges of hills, of which that of Birnam, on the south, rises in stately grandeur to a considerable elevation, embracing an extensive view of the adjacent country; the hill of Craigvinian, on the western bank of the Tay, also commands some finely-varied prospects. The river Bran has its source in Loch Freuchy, on the southern border of the parish, and in its precipitous and romantic course forms several picturesque cascades; it flows into the Tay nearly opposite the town of Dunkeld. There are also a few lakes, chiefly in the mountain district; they all abound with excellent trout, and in Loch Skiack are found pike of considerable size.

The SOIL varies extremely in different parts of this extensive parish; in the eastern portions it is generally a rich black loam, and in other districts partly sand and partly gravel. The crops are barley, bear, and oats, with turnips and potatoes, of which last great quantities are raised, and sent to the London market, where, from the excellence of their quality, they obtain a decided preference. Considerable numbers of black-cattle are reared in the Highland districts of the parish, and sent to the southern markets; and many sheep, usually of the black-faced breed, are fed by the various tenants. There are extensive woods and plantations in Murthly and the Bishopric; the prevailing trees are oak, ash, Scotch fir, larch, and plane, with birch and hazel. The coppices of oak are cut down as they successively attain the growth of twenty years, and produce a valuable

return by the sale of the bark, in the preparation of which many of the population are employed during the summer months. A considerable quantity of Scotch fir and larch, of large girth, is sent to England for ship-building; and at Inver is a powerful saw-mill, where much timber is prepared and exported to England for railroads and other purposes. Near Murthly is a quarry of fine freestone, from which was raised the stone for the cathedral of Dunkeld, and more recently for the erection of the bridge at that place across the Tay. There is likewise a quarry of excellent slate at Birnam hill, which is extensively wrought. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8960.

Murthly Castle is beautifully situated on the south bank of the river, in a finely-wooded and ample demesne rising in bold undulations, and comprehending much picturesque scenery: various improvements have been made in the grounds. *Dalguise* is an ancient mansion with modern additions, pleasantly situated on the road to Taymouth. *Kinnaird House* stands on an eminence overlooking the Tay, in grounds tastefully laid out, and abounding with romantic scenery. *Birnam Lodge* and *Birnam Cottage* are both pleasant houses nearly opposite to Dunkeld; and a handsome seat in the cottage style, beautifully situated on the western acclivity of Torwood, has been built by Mr. Wallace, of Perth. There are numerous hamlets in the parish, few of which can be regarded as villages, with the exception of Inver, itself a small village, situated at the influx of the river Bran into the Tay, and, previously to the erection of the bridge, the station of a ferry across that river. This village is much frequented by parties visiting the romantic scenery in its vicinity. Among its principal attractions are, the *Rumbling Bridge*, thrown over a deep chasm in which the Bran, rushing with impetuous violence among the rocks, forms a romantic cascade; and *Ossian's Seat*, or the Hermitage, situated on the north bank of the Bran, in the woods of the Duke of Atholl, and close to which is a natural cascade of less romantic, but more picturesque, appearance. Near the village is the saw-mill above mentioned, driven by water equivalent to twenty-four horse power, where a considerable number of persons are employed. There are several fishing-stations on the Tay, in which river salmon and salmon-trout were formerly taken in abundance; but the quantity for some years has been rapidly decreasing, and the fisheries at present yield but a very inconsiderable rent to the proprietors. Facility of communication is afforded by excellent turnpike-roads, of which those in the districts of Strathbran and the Bishopric pass for ten miles, and that in the eastern district for four miles, through the parish; and about half-way between Dunkeld and Amulrie, a new bridge has been built over the river Bran. Dunkeld bridge is a noble structure.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunkeld, synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Crown. The minister's stipend is £157. 10., with a manse, and the glebes of this place and Laganallachy together are valued at £18 per annum. The parish church, situated near the south bank of the Tay, was built in 1798, and is a neat plain structure containing 820 sittings. Laganallachy church, in the district of Strathbran, has about 450 sittings; and divine service is performed there one Sunday in the month, wholly in the Gaelic language. There is an old Roman Catholic chapel attached to Murthly Castle, used by the family as a burying-place, and of late years fitted up for service by the proprietor, who belongs to the Romish church. Two parochial schools are supported; the master of one has a salary of £29. 18., with about £10 arising from fees, and the master of the other a salary of £10, with £10 fees, and both have houses and gardens rent-free. There are also three schools connected with the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, the masters of which have salaries of £15 each, partly paid by the heritors of the parish; and, the schools being situated in populous districts, the amount of fees is considerable. A small parochial library is supported by subscription. John Stewart, Esq., of Grandtully, about the commencement of the last century, bequeathed 20,000 merks Scotch for the maintenance of twelve poor men of the Episcopalian Church, and in 1740 a building for their reception was erected on the lands of Murthly; but the original purpose of the testator was not carried into effect, and the property consequently accumulated to the sum of £2609 sterling, the interest of which is divided among poor persons of this and the neighbouring parishes. There are several Druidical remains; and on the farm of Balinloan is a remarkable stone called Clach-a-mhoid, where it is said a baron in the vicinity held his court. Two very large trees are still standing near the church, said to be the only remains of Birnam Forest, and on a plain near the bank of the Bran are the ruins of the castle of Trochery, an ancient residence of the Gowrie family.

DUNLICHTY, county INVERNESS.—See DAVIOT.

DUNLOP, a parish, chiefly in the district of CUNNINGHAME, county of AYR, and partly in the Upper ward of the county of RENFREW, 2½ miles (N. N. W.) from Stewarton; containing 1150 inhabitants. This place derives its name, signifying in the Gaelic language a "winding hill", from the situation of its ancient castle on the summit of a hill, whose base was surrounded by a small river. The parish is about seven miles in length, and two in average breadth, comprising 6554 acres, of which 5834 are arable, 130 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill pasture, moss, and waste. Its surface is gently undulated, and though rather elevated, in no part attains a height of more than 150 feet above the level of the sea. The highest hills are those of Craignaught and Knockmead, towards the north-east, which command some pleasing and richly varied prospects over the adjacent country. From Bruckenheugh, about a mile to the south of the church, the view embraces the wooded district between this parish and the sea, the shores of the Firth of Clyde and their numerous bays and promontories, the lofty mountains of Arran, with Ailsa Craig and the hills of Ireland in the distance. There are many springs of excellent water, and the lands are intersected with various streams, the principal of which is the Lugton; it has its source in Loch Libo, in Renfrewshire, and after a course of about fifteen miles, in which it forms a boundary between this parish and that of Beith, flows into the river Garnock near Kilwinning. The Glassert burn runs through the centre of the parish (dividing it into two equal parts), and, receiving several streamlets in its course, falls into the Annack. Corsehill burn is also a small stream, separating the parish from that of Stewarton. The Lugton

abounds with trout and pike; trout are also found in the other streams, and in the Glassert char used formerly to be taken in abundance, but they have now totally disappeared. Halket loch, covering about ten acres, has been drained within the last few years, and is now a luxuriant meadow.

The SOIL is generally of a clayey retentive quality, but fertile, and under proper management very productive; in the southern parts of the parish a rich loam is prevalent, and in the higher lands are some patches of moss. The principal crop is oats; barley and bear are raised for home consumption, with a few acres of wheat, and also small quantities of potatoes and turnips, for which, however, the soil is not well adapted. The system of agriculture is improving; the rotation plan of husbandry is adopted, and the draining of the lands, hitherto much neglected, is now becoming general. The dairy-farms are the chief objects of attention with the farmers, and the cheese produced has long been distinguished for its quality. It differs from other kinds mainly in its being made of unskimmed milk, a practice originally introduced here by Barbara Gilmour, from which circumstance all cheese made in a similar manner has obtained the distinctive appellation of Dunlop cheese. About 25,000 stone are annually produced in the parish, and find a ready sale in the various markets. Great attention is paid to the rearing of live-stock; the cattle are all of the Ayrshire or Cunninghame breed, and the sheep generally the Leicestershire: about 900 milch-cows are kept for the dairy. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8493. There are no natural woods; the plantations consist of larch, Scotch fir, ash, elm, beech, and plane, and on the larger properties they are well attended to, and are in a flourishing state. In this parish the substrata are, claystone passing into porphyry and amygdaloid, with occasional masses of greenstone and basalt; limestone, sandstone, and coal. The limestone, which abounds with petrified shells, has long been quarried at Laigh-Gameshill; it occurs in seams about sixteen feet in thickness, and being of excellent quality about 5000 bolls are annually raised, part of which is burnt on the spot. Limestone is also wrought in other parts of the parish, but to a comparatively small extent. The coal, of which a few cart-loads were removed, was found to be of so inferior a quality that it was not thought advisable to continue the working of it. The greenstone and freestone have been quarried in several places for building purposes, for making dykes for inclosing the lands, and also to furnish materials for the furrow-drains.

Dunlop House, a spacious and elegant mansion in the early English style, is beautifully situated on the bank of the Corsehill burn, in a deeply-sequestered spot, and embosomed in a richly-planted demesne. The village, which is pleasant, consists principally of one street, neatly built; a subscription library has been established, and there is also a library in connexion with a Sabbath school, which contains about 250 volumes. Part of the inhabitants of the village are employed in the various trades requisite for the supply of the parish, and many of them are engaged as cheese-factors for the neighbouring districts, which they supply not only with the produce of Dunlop, but with that of other places in the county of Ayr. Fairs for the sale of dairy stock and agricultural produce are held on the second Friday in May (O. S.) and the 12th of November, at both of which a considerable quantity of business is transacted. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Earl of Eglinton: the minister's stipend is £215, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. Dunlop church, erected in 1836 to replace the ancient building, which had become too small for the increased population, is a neat and substantial edifice adapted for a congregation of about 830 persons. A new parochial school-house was built in 1840, consisting of a large and commodious schoolroom below, and a dwelling-house for the master above: the old school-house, which is yet standing beside the kirk gate, was built in 1641 by James, Viscount Clandeboyes, by whom, according to the inscription in front, it would appear to have been endowed; but nothing is known of the funds appropriated to that purpose.

At Chapel House, about half a mile from the village, were the ruins of an ancient chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which have been removed within the last few years. The castle of Dunlop, which was taken down to make room for the present modern mansion, was of great antiquity; but both the date and the original founder are unknown. Aiket Castle, about a mile southward of the church, was for many centuries prior to the year 1700 inhabited by a branch of the Cunninghame family: the original tower, which was four stories in height, and of which the ground-floor has a vaulted roof of stone, has been lowered to make it correspond with the additional buildings requisite for converting it into a dwelling-house. The learned John Major, the tutor of John Knox, and professor of theology in the university of Glasgow, was vicar of Dunlop; and James Hamilton, Viscount Clandeboyes, was born in the parish, of which his father was vicar. Lieutenant-General James Dunlop of Dunlop, father of the present proprietor, was eminently distinguished in his profession; the general's mother was the early friend and correspondent of the poet Burns.

DUNMORE, a village, in the parish of AIRTH, county of STIRLING, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Stirling; containing 154 inhabitants. It is situated on the south-west side of the Firth of Forth, on the road from Airth to Stirling, and has a harbour, now a calling-place for the Stirling steamers. The village is small and of rather mean appearance, but the scenery around it is peculiarly beautiful, and the high grounds in the vicinity finely contrast with the almost level plain of the rest of the parish. Formerly an extensive coal-mine was in operation, but the works were relinquished about the year 1810, when more than thirty families removed from the neighbourhood. Dunmore Park is the handsome seat of the Earl of Dunmore, the head of a branch of the noble family of Murray, Dukes of Atholl; Lord Charles Murray, second son of John, first Marquess of Atholl, having been created in 1686 Earl of Dunmore, Viscount Fincastle, and Lord Murray of Blair, Moulin, and Tillemot. The present mansion was erected about twenty-five years since; it is a large building in the Elizabethan style, and stands on an extensive lawn, surrounded by grounds richly planted with timber of various kinds and growth. Here is an ancient tower, one of three in the parish. On the summit of Dunmore hill, which is of considerable height, are the remains of a strong fortification; and in digging a few years since, an anchor was found em-

bedded in the soil, at least half a mile from the present course of the river.

DUNNET, a sea-port and parish, in the county of CAITHNESS, 9 miles (E. N. E.) from Thurso; containing 1880 inhabitants. This parish, the origin of the name of which is involved in obscurity, is one of the most northern in Scotland; it is about ten miles in length, and varies in breadth from two to four miles. Dunnet is bounded on the south by the parish of Bower, on the south-west by that of Olrig, on the east by Cannisbay, and on the north and north-west by the Pentland Firth, into which projects the extensive promontory of Dunnet Head. This Head consists of numerous hills and valleys, covered with fine pasture for cattle and sheep, and throughout its whole extent of coast, which is about nine miles, presents to the sea a front of broken rocks from 100 to 400 feet high. An isthmus of low land, about two miles broad, connects it with the rest of the parish; but with the exception of the keepers of the lighthouse, it is entirely uninhabited. A large number of sea-fowl, especially the layer or puffin, visit it during the season of incubation. The shore to the east of Dunnet Head is low and rocky, and the current of the Firth during spring tides is so strong that no vessel can stem it, from which circumstance, and the velocity of contiguous currents in opposite directions, the navigation here is dangerous to strangers. Of the several good havens for small craft, Brough and Ham or Holm havens are considered capable of great improvement. In the interior the parish is of level surface, there being scarcely an eminence deserving the name of a hill. The larger portion consists of moss and moor, and the soil in the cultivated parts is in general of a light nature, with little clay or loam; in some places it is sandy, and in others a light black earth, and rich clay. Adjoining the shore, east of Dunnet bay, is a barren tract nearly two miles in breadth, which is said to have been formerly arable ground. The rock formation at Dunnet Head is free-stone, and throughout the rest of the parish grey slate: at Inkstack are some quarries of flagstone, supplying materials for pavements, of which considerable quantities are shipped for the south. The annual value of real property in Dunnet is £4268.

The parish contains the three villages of Dunnet, Brough, and Scarfskerry. Part of the population is engaged in salmon-fishing, which has been carried on, particularly in Dunnet bay, with great success for the last few years: there is also a lobster-fishery, and cod, haddock, flounders, halibut, and skate are obtained. Four fairs are held, of which the principal is Marymas, on the Tuesday after August 15th (O. S.); it continues two days, and is almost exclusively a cattle and horse fair: the others are on the first and third Tuesdays in October (O. S.) and first Tuesday in April, for cattle, horses, &c. Cattle are also conveyed by steamers to the Leith and Edinburgh markets; the grain is generally shipped to the same quarter, and meal is sent to the weekly markets of Wick and Thurso. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Caithness, synod of Sutherland and Caithness; patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. The stipend of the minister is £191, with a manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £12. Dunnet church, which is very ancient, is a plain oblong building, with a tower at the west end; in 1836-7 it underwent a thorough repair, being re-roofed, and enlarged by a capacious aisle, and it is now a commodious and comfortable place of worship. The parochial school affords instruction in the ordinary branches of education; the master has the maximum salary, with about £10 from fees, and a house and garden. Another school is supported by the General Assembly, and a third partly by Mr. Traill, on whose property it is built, and partly by fees. There are also two female schools, aided by the respective heritors and the Kirk Session. In 1764 William Sinclair, Esq., of Freswick, bequeathed an annuity of £5. 11. for the poor of the parish; and the late Messrs. Oswald, of Glasgow, left £600, now vested in land, for the same purpose. The lighthouse on Dunnet Head was first lighted on the 1st October, 1831; it stands on a precipice, about 300 feet above the level of the sea, and from the ground is sixty-one feet in height: the erection has proved of great service in preventing shipwreck and guiding vessels through the Firth. Timothy Pont, who did much to illustrate the geography of his country, was minister of Dunnet in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

DUNNICHEN, a parish, in the county of FORFAR; including the villages of Bowriefauld, Cotton of Lownie, Craichie, Drummetermont, and Letham; and containing 1625 inhabitants, of whom 54 are in the village of Dunnichen, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Forfar. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, derives its name, signifying in the Gaelic language "the hill or fort of the valley", from a prominent hill overlooking the vale of Lunan, and on which are still some remains of an ancient fort of loose stones, though the greater part has been removed to furnish materials for inclosing the lands. A battle is supposed to have been fought here at some remote period, which tradition refers to the time of Arthur, King of the Britons; but no authentic account of it has been recorded. Numerous graves, evidently of warriors, have at various times been discovered by the plough, filled with human bones, and some of them containing urns of red clay rudely ornamented and holding ashes. The parish comprises an area of more than 5000 acres. Its surface is gently undulated, rising in some places into hills, the two highest of which are Dunnichen hill, having an elevation of about 800, and Dunbarrow, an elevation of 700, feet above the level of the sea. Dunnichen hill, which is cultivated from its base to the summit, and interspersed with thriving plantations, forms a pleasing feature in the landscape, and commands a richly-varied and extensive prospect over the whole vale of Lunan to the east, and Forfar and Strathmore to the west, the view terminating in the distance in the Grampian range. The Vinney water, which has its source in the parish of Forfar, collects various inconsiderable tributaries in its course through this parish, and falls into the Lunan in the parish of Kirkden. A loch formerly covered an area of fifty acres, but it has been partially drained, and converted into pasture land; on the north side of it is a small chalybeate spring, strongly impregnated, and near the base of Dunbarrow is a much more copious spring, of similar quality but less power.

The SOIL in the higher grounds is a shallow friable loam intermixed with sand, which becomes deeper and richer towards the lower lands, where there is generally a clayey loam. Of the whole number of acres about 4000 are cultivated or occasionally in tillage, upwards of 500 in wood, and the remainder, much of which might be

reclaimed and brought into cultivation, is rough pasture and waste. The crops are, grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips; the system of agriculture is in an advanced state. Bone-dust has been introduced for manure on turnip land, and shell-marl, by which the soil in many parts has been much improved, is procured in abundance from the lake of Restenneth, in the parish of Forfar. Considerable attention is paid to the improvement of live stock, and the dairy-farms are well managed; the cattle are chiefly the Galloway, with a few of the Fife and Teeswater breeds. No sheep are reared, but great numbers are sent hither from the Grampians to be fed on turnips during the winter, and many cattle of all breeds, bought at the neighbouring fairs, are pastured here. The plantations, being duly thinned, are in a flourishing state. The substrata of the parish are chiefly sandstone or freestone, with portions of greenstone occurring occasionally, and in detached situations; the sandstone frequently contains rounded pebbles of jasper, quartz, and agate. In the trap rocks of Dunbarrow is often found a siliceous incrustation, in which rock crystals are embedded; and in and near the summit of Dunnichen are several masses of granite and mica-slate. The sandstone, which is generally of a greyish white, and sometimes inclining to blue, is extensively quarried at Dunnichen; it produces excellent millstones and other blocks of very large dimensions, which may be easily cut, and are susceptible of a high polish, but, if suffered to remain long after being taken from the quarry, acquire a degree of hardness that bids defiance to any tool. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4600.

Dunnichen House is pleasantly situated on the southern slope of the hill, near its base, and commands an extensive and pleasingly-varied view; the demesne is richly planted, and is rapidly improving under the spirited management of its proprietor. The principal manufacture carried on in the parish is the weaving of coarse linen-cloth called Osnaburghs, and linens of finer texture for sheeting and shirting. Fairs are held at Letham twice in the year, for cattle, and the hiring of farm-servants; and a fair is also held in the Kirkton on the third Wednesday in March, O. S. The roads formerly afforded very few facilities of communication with the neighbouring places; but a new road from Dundee to Brechin has been completed, greatly tending to increase the intercourse with the larger towns. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. The stipend of the incumbent is £158, of which £38 are received from government: the manse was built in 1815, in a very superficial manner; the glebe land is valued at £11 per annum. Dunnichen church, seated on an eminence in the small hamlet of Kirkton, was erected in 1802, but from the dampness of the situation, and the bad construction of the roof, which was covered with flags of sandstone, it was found necessary in 1817 to cover it with a new roof of slate: it is a plain edifice adapted for a congregation of 456 persons. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, Congregationalists, and the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school, situated in the hamlet of Craichie, affords a liberal course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £6 per annum. On the area of the ancient fort was found, after the removal of the stones of the building, a thick bed of ashes mixed with numerous human bones, and in one part was discovered a number of small golden balls, thought to have been the current coin of the realm at the period of its erection. The late George Dempster, Esq., for many years representative of the county, was a native of this parish.

DUNNING, a parish, in the county of PERTH; including the village of Newtown of Pitcairns, and containing 2128 inhabitants, of whom 1068 are in the village of Dunning, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Perth. This parish is supposed to take its name from the Gaelic term *dun*, signifying a hill or fort. It contains the remains of three military stations called Ardargie, Rossie Law, and Ternavie, which are thought to have belonged to a line of forts constructed by Agricola along the northern base of the Ochil hills, where the parish lies, and stretching to Ardoch, and thence to the wall of Antoninus. This supposition is corroborated by the circumstance of Roman armour and numerous human bones having been dug up in the locality: and the proximity of the Pictish station Forteviot, and the traces of many fortifications, lead to the conclusion that this was subsequently the arena of several sanguinary conflicts. The family of Rollo, descended from Eric de Rollo, who came over with William the Conqueror as secretary, were first located in this place, where they have since remained, in the time of David I., who gave considerable possessions to Richard de Rollo, a son or grandson of Eric. In 1512 the estate was erected into a free barony, and in 1651 Sir Andrew Rollo, Knt., was created by Charles II. Baron Rollo, of Duncruib, the name of the property belonging to this ancient family. The village of Dunning was burnt to the ground, with many others, by the Earl of Mar, in the rebellion of 1715 and 1716, in order to arrest the progress of the royal troops; and to perpetuate the remembrance of this a thorn-tree was planted, which is still in a flourishing condition, and an object of curiosity and veneration.

The PARISH extends in length about seven miles from north to south, and four miles in breadth, comprehending an extensive tract of cultivated land, and 200 acres of plantations. One-third of the whole lies among the Ochil hills, in which range rises the Dunning, a lively stream that pursues a somewhat rapid course over a gravelly bed, and falls into the river Earn. A lake called the White Moss, situated in the western portion, containing a variety of small fish, and frequented by large flocks of wild ducks, covers about eleven acres of ground, and forms a pleasing and interesting object in the scenery; while the lofty Ochils, depastured by numerous flocks of sheep, and stretching along the south-eastern boundary of the county, exhibit a bold and striking outline, and are replete with romantic features which can scarcely fail to captivate the admirer of the beauties of nature. The SOIL along the banks of the Earn is light and sandy, but in the other parts generally clayey or gravelly, and the crops are raised under the rotation system. The farm-houses are commodious, and roofed with slate. Among the various improvements carried on, the draining of marshy grounds has been extensively practised; and several tracts, especially one called the White Bog, have been converted into good arable land. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9000. Quarries of common stone of firm texture are open in several parts, and a bed of white

freestone has been lately discovered; whinstone is abundant in the Ochils, and fragments of quartz are carried along the streams. The plantations are detached and of small extent, and consist of oak, fir, ash, elm, and poplar: the garden belonging to the mansion of Duncruib, the seat of Lord Rollo, is ornamented with a fine spruce-tree, planted in 1707, of great bulk, elevation, and beauty. The modern residences are the houses of Pitcairns and Garvock. The village of Dunning is held in feu from Lord Rollo, and is governed by a baron-bailie; it has many good houses, a public reading-room, a post-office, and, in place of a gaol, an instrument of punishment called the *jougs*. There is also a gas-work. A large proportion of the population of the parish are cotton-weavers, and obtain work from Glasgow; a wool-mill employs many hands, and there are three corn-mills, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, two malt-mills, a distillery, and a brewery. Three fairs are annually held. To the north-north-west of the village is a station of the Scottish Central railway. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patronage of the Earl of Kinnoull; the minister's stipend is about £240, with a manse, and a glebe of eight acres and a quarter, valued at £20 per annum. Dunning church, which was rebuilt in 1810, is conveniently situated in the village, and contains 1000 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship, and there are meeting-houses belonging to the United Presbyterian Synod and Original Seceders. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin and the ordinary branches; the master has the maximum salary, with about £50 fees.

DUNNOTTAR, a parish, in the county of KINCARDINE; containing, with the village of Crawton, and a portion of the town of Stonehaven, 1873 inhabitants. This place, the name of which is said to refer to the situation of its ancient castle on a peninsular promontory, appears to have been distinguished as the scene of some important events connected with the history of the country. The castle is by some writers supposed to have been originally founded by the Picts, to whom the great tower, which is evidently the most ancient part of the structure, is traditionally attributed; but the earliest authentic notice of it occurs during the contest between Bruce and Baliol, when Wallace, who had assumed the regency, wrested it from the English, by whom it was garrisoned. Some records in the possession of the Marischal family assign the erection of the castle to Sir William Keith, an ancestor of that family, who in the fourteenth century obtained permission to construct a fortress on the site, on condition of building a church in a more convenient situation, in lieu of the ancient parish church, which stood within the precincts of the present ruins. The fortress was one of the strongest in the country, and remained for many ages in possession of the family of Keith, the first of whom, says tradition, was a soldier who, in the reign of Malcolm II., having killed in battle the Danish general Comus, was rewarded with a grant of lands in Lothian, and invested with the title of Great Marischal of Scotland. During the parliamentary war, the regalia of Scotland, consisting of the crown, the sword, and sceptre, and now kept in Edinburgh Castle, were for security deposited in the castle here, by order of the privy council; and a garrison was appointed for the defence of the place. George Ogilvy, of Barras in this parish, having been appointed lieutenant-governor in the absence of the earl-marischal, who was then with the king's forces in England, gallantly defended the fortress for six months against Cromwell's troops under General Lambert, until, severely pressed by famine, and a consequent mutiny in the garrison, he was reduced to the necessity of capitulating. The regalia had been previously conveyed in safety through the besieging army to Kinneff by a stratagem of his lady in conjunction with Mrs. Grainger, the wife of the minister of that parish, who had them carefully concealed under the pulpit of the church until the Restoration. Ogilvy and his lady suffered a long imprisonment for refusing to tell what became of these highly prized relics; but on the return of Charles II., he was created a baronet, and a new charter of his lands was conferred upon him for his important services. John Keith, also, second son of the earl-marischal, obtained the earldom of Kintore, and the post of knight-marischal with £400 a year, as if he had been in truth the preserver of the regalia; whilst Mrs. Grainger, the real instrument of the preservation, received nothing for her share in the transaction, but the promise of a reward which was never given. George, the last earl-marischal, having joined in the rebellion of 1715, the title and estates of the family were forfeited to the crown; and the castle, which had been previously purchased by government, was dismantled, and has since been a ruin.

The PARISH is situated on the road from Aberdeen to Edinburgh, and bounded on the north by the parish of Fetteresso, from which it is separated by the Carron rivulet; on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by the parish of Kinneff, and on the west by that of Glenbervie. Its surface is boldly diversified with hills, of which Carmount, at the extremity of an extensive heath of that name, has an elevation of more than 800 feet; and with successive ridges for nearly three miles towards the north-west. The coast is abruptly precipitous, consisting of a range of cliffs in detached masses, rising from 150 to 300 feet in height. In these cliffs are numerous caverns worn by the action of the waves, one of which, called the Long Gallery, under a lofty promontory, extends more than 150 yards in length, and affords a channel through which a boat may pass from the bay at its entrance to another at its outlet. To the south of this cavern is Fowlsheugh, the highest of the rocks on this part of the coast, and the haunt of aquatic birds of every description, that build their nests and hatch their young in these almost inaccessible heights. Of late years, the birds have greatly diminished in number.

The area of the parish is 8156 acres, of which 4860 are arable, 690 woodland and plantations, and 2606 natural pasture and uncultivated waste. Its soil is various, consisting in different parts of clay, loam, sand, and gravel, and being frequently found in all these varieties on the same farm. The system of agriculture has been much improved, and the rotation plan of husbandry is in use; much unprofitable land has been brought into cultivation; the farm-buildings are in general substantial and commodious, and great attention is paid to live stock. There are few sheep reared; the cattle are usually of the black kind, and are mostly sold when two years old. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8768. The woods are of oak, ash, and beech, of which there are many fine specimens on the lands of Auquhirie; the plantations, the most extensive

of which are on the estate of General Forbes, are of pine, larch, and Scotch and spruce firs, intermixed with various kinds of hardwood, and all the trees, with the exception of the Scotch fir, thrive well. The moorlands abound with every kind of game; there are partridges in great numbers, some few pheasants, and snipes, wild duck, and teal are plentiful. The rocks on the coast are for the greater part of the pudding-stone formation, with portions of trap and porphyritic granite, and occasionally of columnar basalt; sandstone is extensively quarried, and a species of flag, formerly in use for roofing, is also wrought. Dunnottar House, the seat of General Forbes, is a spacious mansion surrounded with rich and flourishing plantations; the gardens attached to the house were formed at an expense of £10,000. Barras, the ancient seat of the Ogilvys, is now a farm-house. The weaving of linen is carried on to a small extent, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries and other branches of trade in the town of Stonehaven: Crawton, in the south-eastern portion of the parish, is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the white-fishery, which is extensively carried on off this part of the coast. Facility of communication with the neighbouring markets is afforded by good roads in every direction; along the sea-coast is the high road to Edinburgh, and the Strathmore turnpike-road passes through the interior of the parish. Ready intercourse is also afforded by the Aberdeen railway. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Fourdoun, synod of Angus and Mearns: the minister's stipend is £233, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £8 per annum; patron, the Crown. Dunnottar church, erected on the site of the former building in 1782, is a neat and commodious structure pleasingly situated. The parochial school is in Stonehaven, and is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £46. The remains of Dunnottar Castle are very extensive, occupying an area of five acres on the summit of an abrupt and precipitous cliff, boldly projecting from the mainland, with which it is connected by an isthmus nearly covered by the sea at high water: the great tower is still almost entire; and the various ranges of building, which, though roofless, are in tolerable preservation, convey an impressive idea of former grandeur and importance. In the churchyard is a gravestone to the memory of some Covenanters who were confined in the castle; and here Sir Walter Scott, then on a visit to the minister of the parish, is said to have had his first interview with the individual whom, in his *Antiquary*, he describes under the appellation of "Old Mortality".

DUNOON and KILMUN, a parish, in the district of Cowal, county of Argyll, 7½ miles (W. by S.) from Greenock; containing 4211 inhabitants. The early history of this parish is involved in great obscurity, and rests chiefly on tradition. Its castle, of which neither the date nor the founder is distinctly known, anciently belonged to the hereditary high stewards of Scotland, to whom Malcolm gave a grant of lands in the district in the eleventh century. During the contested succession to the throne, the castle was besieged by Baliol, to whom it surrendered, in 1333; but in the following year it was re-captured by Robert Bruce, and placed under the custody of the Campbells, ancestors of the Argyll family, who were appointed hereditary constables, and also lords of Cowal. The Earl of Lennox, while seeking to become regent of the kingdom, appeared in the Clyde with a fleet, in 1554, and having made himself master of Rothesay, proceeded to this place, and laid siege to the castle, which was held by his powerful opponent Archibald, Earl of Argyll, whom he compelled to retreat with severe loss. In 1563, Mary, Queen of Scots, paid a visit to the Countess of Argyll, in her progress through the west, and, during her residence here, granted several charters to the inhabitants of the district, which are still extant. The castle continued in the possession of the Earls of Argyll till the end of the seventeenth century, since which time it has been suffered to fall into ruin: the remains consist only of part of one of the towers, in a dilapidated state, affording but a very inadequate idea of the original buildings, which appear to have covered an acre of ground. Kilmun, formerly a separate parish, is supposed to have derived its name from the erection of a church dedicated to St. Mun near the shore of the Holy loch, upon the spot where a stranded vessel from the Holy Land, laden with consecrated earth for the foundation of the cathedral of Glasgow, deposited what portion of her cargo could be saved from the wreck. A collegiate church was subsequently founded here, and endowed for a provost and six prebendaries in 1442, by Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, first lord of Argyll, and grandfather of Colin Campbell, the first earl; the only portion now entire is the square tower, about forty feet in height.

Dunoon is bounded on the south and east by the Firth of Clyde; and Kilmun by Loch Long on the east, and partly by the Holy loch, an inlet from the Firth, which on the south separates a portion of it from Dunoon. The districts were united about the year 1660, and are together twenty-four miles in length and from two to nine miles in breadth, comprising about 144 square miles. The surface towards the shores of the Clyde, along the greater part of it, slopes gently to a level plain; the interior is intersected in various directions with several mountainous ridges, of which that forming part of the range of hills in the vicinity of Benmore is the most elevated. These ranges are the boundaries of some extensive valleys which they inclose between their steep acclivities, and of which the principal are, Strath-Echaig, about two miles in breadth, and extending for nearly four miles to Loch Eck, which thence forms its continuation for about seven miles; Glenfinart, three miles in length, and, like the former, richly wooded; and Glenmassan; all abounding with romantic scenery. Numerous mountain streams, many of them having pleasing cascades, traverse the parish; but the only one that can be called a river is the Echaig: it issues from Loch Eck, and after a course of about four miles through the vale of Echaig, in which it receives the Massan and another stream, falls into the Holy loch. Loch Eck, about one-half of which is within the parish, is nearly seven miles in length, and half a mile broad; the banks are precipitous and well wooded, and the scenery around beautifully diversified. The soil is generally a light sandy loam of no great depth, and in some parts of the valleys deeper and of richer quality. The crops are oats, a very little barley, potatoes, and turnips; wheat was formerly raised, but has been abandoned: the pastures are good, and great attention is paid to live stock. The system of agricul-

ture is improved; the lands in cultivation are well drained, and considerable tracts of waste have been reclaimed and rendered productive. The cattle are of the West Highland breed, with the exception of some of the Ayrshire on the dairy-farms; and the sheep of the black-faced kind, with a few of the Leicestershire and Cheviot breeds. The substrata are chiefly mica and clay slate, sandstone of the old red formation, and in some parts limestone, but of very inferior quality; there are quarries of slate and freestone, but they are not extensively wrought. The annual value of real property in the parish is £15,754.

The principal seat is Castle Toward, a handsome mansion in the later English style of architecture, erected by the late Kirkman Finlay, Esq., and situated in an ample and richly-wooded demesne, commanding extensive and varied prospects. Hafton House is in the Elizabethan style, and beautifully seated on the western shore of the Holy loch, in an extensive park embracing fine views of the Firth. Glenfinart House is a spacious modern building in the old English style, erected on the site of a mansion occupied by the late Earl of Dunmore, on the shore of Loch Long, at the opening of the valley of Glenfinart. Benmore House, Bernice, and the Castle House near the ancient castle of Dunoon, are also handsome mansions beautifully situated. The village of Dunoon stands on the margin of the Clyde, and is much frequented during the summer months by parties on excursions of pleasure; the houses are neatly built, and numerous pleasing villas have been erected. The small village of Kilmun, on the northern shore of the Holy loch, is also a place of favourite resort. Though not recognised as a port, a pier or jetty has been constructed at Dunoon for the accommodation of passengers by the steam-packets which touch at the place; and a substantial quay has also been erected at Kilmun. The only trade is the shipping of cattle, sheep, and agricultural produce, for Liverpool and other English markets; a schooner of eighty tons' burthen was lately built here, and is now employed in the foreign trade. There are post-offices at Dunoon, Kilmun, and Ardentinny, the first having two deliveries daily in winter and three in summer, and the others one delivery each. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads, and by the steamers from Glasgow, Greenock, and other ports on the Clyde. Fairs are held on the second Wednesday in January, February, August, and October, and the third Tuesday in November (all O. S.).

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunoon, synod of Argyll. The minister's stipend is £275, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £36. 17. per annum; patron, the Duke of Argyll. The church at Dunoon was erected in 1816; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and since its enlargement in 1834 contains 793 sittings. The present church at Kilmun was erected in 1841; it is also a handsome building, with a tower of loftier elevation than that of the ancient church, which is still remaining. Chapels of ease have been built at Toward and Ardentinny, partly by subscription, aided by grants from the Church Extension fund; they are under the charge of missionaries, who receive from £70 to £90 each from funds subscribed for that purpose. A third missionary has a similar stipend for assisting the minister of the parish, who officiates alternately in each of the two churches. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Synod. Parochial schools are supported at Dunoon, Kilmun, and Toward; the master of Dunoon has a salary of £30, of Kilmun £25, and of Toward £22, with a house and garden each, in addition to the fees. Two schools are maintained by the General Assembly, the masters of which have salaries of £25 each, one at Dalilongard, and the other at Ardentinny; and a female school of industry, the mistress of which has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, is supported by an association of ladies. There is also a school in connexion with dissenters. Some vestiges remain of what is supposed to have been a Roman camp, on the farm of Ardinslat; Druidical remains still exist, and various stone coffins of rude formation, containing skeletons in a perfect state, have been found. There are also ruins of the castle of Toward, the ancient baronial residence of the Lamonts.

DUNREGGAN, a village, in the parish of GLENCAIRN, county of DUMFRIES, 5½ miles (W. S. W.) from Penpont; containing 277 inhabitants. It is a well-built and thriving place, situated on the banks of the Dalwhat stream, over which is a stone bridge, forming a communication with the village of Minnyhive. The road from Dumfries to Glasgow passes in the vicinity. The population has latterly considerably increased.

DUNROSSNESS, a parish, in the county of SHETLAND; including Fair Isle, the island of Mousa, and the quoad sacra district of Sandwick and Cunningsburgh; and containing 4494 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the southern extremity of the Mainland, and forms the principal part of a peninsula, washed on the east, south, and west by the sea. The shore, though not so deeply indented with inlets as that of most other parts of the Shetland Isles, is still very irregular in its outline, and contains several voes, the chief of them being Grutness and West voe: both these, with Quendale bay, are near Sumburgh head, the most southern point of the Mainland, rendered classical by Sir Walter Scott's *Pirate*, and on which an excellent lighthouse was erected a few years since, at an expense of about £40,000. Among the islands in the parish are those of Colsay, Mousa, St. Ninian's, and Fair Isle; they are used chiefly for the pasturage of sheep and cattle, and, with the exception of the last, are inconsiderable. The exposure of Dunrossness is remarkably bleak and stormy; farms have been destroyed by the drifting of sand, and there is an inlet now filling up which before was used as a creek or harbour: on the whole, however, the district yields to very few, if any, in Shetland, in the fertility of its soil and the quality of the crops. The lochs of Braw and Spiggie are the resort in winter of wild swans; and eagles, ravens, and hawks, with a great variety of wild-fowl, frequent the shores. At this time of the year, the stormy seas, and the dreary tracts of peat-moss, invest the locality with a wild and uninviting appearance; but at other periods the scene is greatly altered, and especially during the operations of harvest and fishing every thing wears a pleasing aspect.

The SOIL of the lands under cultivation is various, comprehending sand, loam, and clay; the crops consist principally of bear, black oats, potatoes, and turnips. Ploughs, drawn by horses, are used in some parts; but most of the small farms are turned by the spade, and

husbandry, as in all other districts of Shetland, is made entirely subordinate to the occupation of fishing. The annual value of real property in the parish is £1665. At a place called Fitfill, copper-ore was wrought some years since; and shafts were also sunk at Sand Lodge, in Sandwick, but the operations, proving unsuccessful, were shortly abandoned. The inhabitants are engaged in the ordinary kinds of fishing, and three or four vessels come annually to Levenwick bay, from Rothesay, to receive the herrings immediately after they are taken. In addition to the trade in fish, considerable quantities of potatoes of very good quality, as well as of oats and bear, are sent to Lerwick for sale; and a small profit is derived from the manufacture of kelp. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Lerwick, synod of Shetland, and in the patronage of the Earl of Zetland. The minister's stipend is £208, exclusive of a vicarage-tithe on a certain number of lambs and quantities of butter and wool; the manse and glebe are valued at £20 per annum. The church was built in 1790, and contains 858 sittings. On Fair Isle is another church, a substantial edifice, erected many years ago by the then proprietor of the island; it affords accommodation to about 150 persons. There are meeting-houses for Baptists and Methodists. The parochial school is situated in the Sandwick district; and in Dunrossness, and also at Cunningsburgh, is a school supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge: in each of the three places a library has likewise been instituted.

DUNSCORE, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 9 miles (N. W.) from Dumfries; containing, with the village of Cottack, 1517 inhabitants. This place is not remarkable for any events of historical importance, but it was formerly the seat of some families of considerable antiquity, the chief of whom were the Griersons of Lag, of Chapel, and of Dalgoner, the Kirks or Kirkhoes of Bogrie and Sundaywell, and the Kirkpatricks of Elliesland and Friars' Carse. The Griersons possessed the Tower of Lag, now a ruin, for many generations, Gilbert M'Gregor or Grierson having migrated from the Highlands about the year 1408, and obtained the lands from John McWrath: in the conveyance deed Gilbert is described as armour-bearer to Archibald, Earl of Douglas. A descendant of this family joined the Maxwells of Nithsdale against the Johnstones of Annandale, and fought at the famous battle of Dryfe-Sands in 1593. There is still a lineal representative of the family remaining in the parish. Considerable estates at Dunscore were given to the monks of Melrose by Affrica, daughter of Edgar, son of Dunevald and grandson of Dunegal of *Stranith*, a term implying "the strath or valley of Nith": Edgar had possessed the lands under William the Lion, and been succeeded in them by his daughter, who assigned so large a portion to the monks. The benefice of Dunscore, however, belonged to the monastery of Holywood, and the cure was served by a vicar. In the parish are some lands called the Friars' Carse, formerly a monkish residence dependent on the establishment of Melrose; a small loch on the property, containing an artificial island, is said to have been the ancient fishpond, and the island the place where the monks hid their valuables when the English invaded Stranith.

The PARISH is twelve miles long, and varies in breadth from half a mile to three miles and a half, containing 12,500 acres. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Glencairn and Keir; on the south by the parish of Holywood and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; on the east by the river Nith, which separates it from the parish of Kirkmahoe; and on the west by the loch and water of Urr, dividing it from the stewartry. In the neighbourhood of the Nith the surface is flat, but in other parts it is greatly diversified with hills and valleys; the upper district is mountainous and rocky, and Bogrie, the most elevated hill, rises more than 1200 feet above the level of the Solway Firth. The Nith runs for two miles along the boundary; and the Cairn, a much more rapid stream, over which is a bridge eighty feet in span, divides the parish into two parts, and after receiving the Clouden, falls into the Nith a little below Irongray. In the lower district the soil is in general a light gravelly or sandy earth; the holm land on the banks of the Nith and the Cairn is alluvial, and much richer and deeper: in the upper parts the soil is mostly a kind of loam, on a tilly subsoil, and very stony. There are considerable tracts of peat-moss. Full three-fourths of the land are under cultivation; 500 acres are meadow, 250 plantation, chiefly consisting of larch and fir, and sixty natural wood, consisting of birch and oak. All kinds of grain are raised, as well as green crops; agriculture has been gradually advancing for some time past, and improvements have been effected in every department. On the estates of Allanton, Dalgoner, Friars' Carse, and Stroquhan are good and substantial mansion-houses. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in husbandry, but weaving is also carried on, to an inconsiderable extent. The Glasgow and Dumfries turnpike-road passes through the parish, from which a branch strikes off at the lodge of Friars' Carse, leading westward through Balmaclellan to New Galloway; there is also a road intersecting the parish from Dumfries to Ayr. The annual value of real property in Dunscore is £8900.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Crown. The stipend of the minister is the minimum, with an addition of £12. 12. voluntarily given by the heritors since 1793: there is a good manse, with a glebe of fifty-one acres. The church, standing in the village of Cottack, in the centre of the parish, is a well-built structure, surmounted with an elegant square tower at the west end; it was erected in 1823, and contains 850 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship, and there is a meeting-house belonging to the United Presbyterian Synod. Three parochial schools are supported, in which the classics, with all the usual branches of education, are taught: about £51 per annum are portioned equally among the masters, who also receive the interest of £300 bequeathed about a century ago, by Mr. Grierson of Edinburgh. The master of the central school has, in addition, the interest of £50 bequeathed in 1807 by Mrs. Janet Dobie, and of £50 left in 1829 by Robert M'Kinnel, Esq., of Mc Murdoston, who also at the same time left £200 for the school in the lower district. Among the relics of antiquity are those on Springfield hill, a considerable eminence; consisting of traces of a military station, supposed to be Roman, of an oblong form, and covering two acres of ground: there appears to have been an entrance on the east side. Burns the poet resided for several years in the parish, at the farm of Elliesland.

DUNSE, a market-town, burgh, and parish, in the county of BERWICK, 15 miles (W.) from Berwick, and 42 (S. E.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the former quoad sacra district of Boston, 3162 inhabitants. This place derived its name from the situation of the ancient town on the north-western acclivity of the hill on the south side of which, after the old town was burnt by the English, the present was erected near the base of the eminence, towards the close of the sixteenth century. It is neatly built; the houses are chiefly modern, and of good, and in some instances handsome, appearance: the streets are spacious, well paved, and lighted, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water by a committee of the feuars, at the expense of the common property of the town. There are neither any manufactures, nor much business carried on here, except such handicraft trades as are requisite for the supply of the inhabitants and the immediate neighbourhood; but the town is thriving, and is one of the most important in this part of Scotland. A public library, forming a very fair collection, is maintained by subscription; and there are also a reading-room furnished with newspapers and periodical publications, and two circulating libraries that are liberally supported. The post has a good delivery. The market is on Wednesday, and fairs for cattle and horses are held in June, August, and November, and are well attended; there are also markets in March, May, July, and September, for sheep, of which a great number are sold. Facility of communication with Berwick, Edinburgh, and other places, is afforded by the Dunse branch of the North-British railway, and by excellent roads.

A charter was granted in 1489, by James IV., constituting the town a BURGH of BARONY, with power to choose magistrates, and to exercise all the privileges usually enjoyed by burghs of barony; and these rights appear to have been exercised for nearly two centuries, during which the bailies and burgesses had municipal jurisdiction within the limits of the burgh. In 1670, a charter was granted by Charles II. to Sir James Cockburn, who had purchased the lands of Dunse from the Homes of Ayton, confirming all the previous immunities, which were afterwards vested in the family of Hay of Drummelzier, whose descendant William Hay, Esq., of Dunse Castle, is the present superior of the barony. Under the superior the government of the burgh is administered by a baron-bailie, who exercises the ordinary jurisdiction in cases of petty offences against the peace, and in pleas of debt and trespass to a limited amount. The town-hall, erected in 1816 at an expense of £2688, of which £1488 were raised by the sale of the common belonging to the burgh, and the remainder by subscription, is a handsome edifice in the ancient style of English architecture, the upper part containing a spacious hall or court-room for the transaction of business relating to the burgh, and for the holding of public meetings, under which are some shops. The police is under the direction of commissioners under the general burgh police act, who represent the ancient burgesses, and unite with the baron-bailie in the general management of the town. There are within the burgh 148 houses of the annual value of £10 and upwards, and eighty-four of more than £5 and under £10.

The PARISH is about six miles in length from south-east to north-west, and three miles and a half in average breadth, and of very irregular form. It is bounded on the north and east for a considerable space by the river Whitadder, and comprises 12,000 acres, of which nearly 6000 are arable, 1000 in woods and plantations, and the remainder hill-pasture. The surface is exceedingly diversified: in the north it forms part of the Lammermoor range of hills, including Cockburn Law, which is about 900 feet above the level of the sea, and a conspicuous landmark for vessels navigating the coast; and in the eastern and southern portions, also, it rises in gentle undulations to a considerable height, attaining at Dunse Law an elevation of 630 feet above the sea. Besides the Whitadder, there is a small rivulet called Langton burn, which has its source in the parish of that name, and after forming a part of its southern boundary, falls into the Blackadder near Wedderburn. There are springs of water fit for domestic use in the town, and a supply was formerly obtained from a spring on Dunse Law; but by the appropriation to that purpose of a considerable sum of money bequeathed by Alexander Christie, Esq., of Grueldykes, an abundant supply of excellent soft water has, with the permission of Mr. Hay, been conveyed in pipes from a spring near the site of the old town. There is a lake of artificial construction, formed in the grounds of Dunse Castle for the embellishment of the demesne. Salmon and grilse are found in abundance in the Whitadder, during the months of September and October; and in the month of May, trout of a delicate flavour are plentiful in the Langton burn. The scenery is richly diversified, displaying in some parts a considerable boldness of feature, and in others much picturesque beauty; and from the higher grounds are extensive and finely-varied prospects.

In the northern district of the parish the soil is of a dry gravelly quality, in the south a rich deep loam, and in those parts in the more immediate vicinity of the town a dark sandy loam. The crops are, grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is in a very advanced state, and the five-shift course generally practised; the lands are well drained and inclosed, and all the improvements in husbandry and in agricultural implements have been adopted. A due degree of attention is paid to live stock; the sheep are of the Leicester and Cheviot breeds, and the cattle of the short-horned or Teeswater, with the exception of some Kyloes or Highland oxen fattened for home consumption, the others being chiefly reared for the English markets. The annual value of real property in the parish is £15,922. The woods and plantations are under good management, and in a very thriving condition. The chief substrata are greywacke and greywacke-slate, with alternations of greenstone and of red sandstone both of the old and new formation: granite and porphyry are found in some of the hills. The sandstone is quarried in the southern part of the parish, and abounds with vegetable impressions. *Dunse Castle* is an elegant and spacious mansion in the ancient English style, mostly of modern erection, and including the old tower built by Randolph, Earl of Moray, which is incorporated with the present structure; it is beautifully situated in a demesne tastefully laid out, and embellished with the lake already referred to, abounding with tench and perch. *Wedderburn Castle* is a stately mansion in the Grecian style, finely seated in richly-planted grounds; and *Manderston* is also a handsome house, the grounds of which are embellished with a sheet of water, and flourishing plantations.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Dunse, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of William Hay, Esq.; the minister's stipend is of the average value of £300, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum. Dunse church, erected in 1790 to replace the ancient building, of Norman character, which had fallen into decay, is a plain neat edifice adapted for a congregation of 900 persons. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod and members of the Free Church. The parochial school affords education to about 120 children; the master has a salary of £34, with £70 fees, and a house and garden. The poor have the proceeds of a legacy of £100 by General Dickson, and of one of £1000 by Alexander Christie, Esq. There are also two friendly societies and a savings' bank, which have contributed to diminish the number of applications for parochial relief. The foundations are still remaining of Edinshall Castle, situated on the slope of Cockburn Law, and one of the earliest of the fortresses erected by the Saxons on their invasion of Britain. It was of circular form, about eighty-six feet in diameter, and the walls were nearly sixteen feet in thickness, and perforated in the interior with numerous cells, extending round the whole, and apparently vaulted; but the materials have been almost entirely removed for various purposes, and little more than the foundations are remaining. On the east and south of the circular tower, are the foundations of several quadrangular buildings; and the whole was defended by ramparts of stone and earth, between which were trenches of considerable depth. From the situation of the building, it appears to have been rather intended for a residence than a military post. On the summit of Dunse Law are vestiges of the intrenched camp occupied by General Leslie and 20,000 Covenanters in the year 1639. Boston, author of the *Fourfold State*, a well-known religious work; Abraham Robertson, LL.D., Savilian professor of astronomy in the university of Oxford; the Rev. Thomas Mc Crie, D.D., author of the *Life of John Knox* and other works; and the Rev. James Gray, who, officiating in his ministerial capacity at Cutch, in the East Indies, and superintending the education of the prince of that country, died there in 1830, were natives of the place. It is said that the celebrated Duns Scotus was likewise born at Dunse, in the year 1274, and the place where his house is supposed to have stood is still pointed out.

DUNSHELT, or DANESHALT, a village, in the parish of AUCHTERMUCHTY, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 1 mile (S. E.) of Auchtermuchty; containing 646 inhabitants. This place takes its name from its having been the retreat of the Danes, who, in one of their invasions, being defeated in the battle of Falkland Muir, retired from the field, and took refuge from the pursuit of the conquerors in the lower part of the parish. The village is pleasantly situated on the river Eden, and on the road to Falkland. It is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the weaving of linen and cotton goods for the manufactures of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee. There is a place of worship for dissenters, and also a school in the village.

DUNSYRE, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of LANARK, 1½ mile (W. N. W.) from Roberton, and 5 miles (S. W.) from Linton; containing 288 inhabitants, of whom 68 are in the village. This place, the name of which, of Celtic origin, is supposed to signify the "hill of the seer", appears to have formed part of the possessions of various families of distinction in the earlier periods of Scottish history, and is now, with the exception of a small portion, the property of Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, Bart. The parish is more than four miles in length from north to south, and from three to four miles in breadth, and is bounded on the east and south by the South Medwin, and on the north by the North Medwin and Dryburn. It comprises an area of 11,000 acres, of which about one-eighth are arable, and the remainder pasture and waste, with about forty acres of woodland and plantations. The surface is generally elevated, and rises into hills of considerable height, of which that of Dunsyre forms the termination of the Pentland hills, a range extending nearly twenty miles from the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh. This hill has an elevation of 500 feet above the general surface of the lands, and of 1230 feet above the sea; and a small range of gradually diminishing hills branches off from it towards the west, stretching to the parish of Carnwath. Between the Dunsyre and Walston ranges is the level valley of the South Medwin, about three miles in length and a mile broad. The scenery of the parish is enlivened with plantations and with numerous streams, of which the only one that may be called a river is the South Medwin, having its source in the north-eastern extremity of the parish, near the base of Cragingar, and which, flowing through the valley, is, after a course of two or three miles further, diverted towards the west, where it receives a stream called the West water, issuing from the hills to the north. Craneloch is about a mile in circumference, but being situated in the moorland, its scenery is destitute of beauty, presenting nothing but marshy lands skirted with heath; it abounds with pike and perch, and trout are also found in the Medwins. The lands abound with springs of excellent water, and there are some which have a petrifying quality, and others strongly impregnated with iron.

The SOIL is generally light and sandy, in some parts intermixed with clay, and in others almost a barren heath; the crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is advanced, and the rotation plan of husbandry universally adopted; the lands have been drained to a considerable extent, and the channel of the South Medwin straightened to afford greater facilities for draining the marshy grounds in its vicinity. Attention is paid to the management of the dairy, and to the improvement of stock; the milch-cows on the dairy-farms are all of the Ayrshire breed, and a cross-breed of cattle of a heavier stock is reared for agricultural purposes and for the market. More than 3000 sheep, chiefly of the black-faced breed, are pastured. Considerable quantities of cheese and butter are sent to the neighbouring markets; and the dairy produce generally is esteemed equal in quality to that of any part of the county of Ayr. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2624. The substrata are mainly whinstone of a bluish colour, freestone, and an indifferent kind of limestone, with partial seams of a much purer kind resembling grey marble, and varying from eight to sixteen feet in depth. Traces of iron-ore are found in several places, and copper-ore is supposed to exist. Coal is also thought to prevail in some parts, but no efficient attempt to procure it has yet been made. The woods and plantations are chiefly Scotch fir and

larch, but they are rather diminishing than increasing in extent. The village is pleasantly situated in the vale of the North Medwin : at Medwin Bank are a carding-mill and a dyeing establishment. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Biggar, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of the Crown ; the minister's stipend is £156. 15., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £28 per annum. Dunsyre church, situated on an eminence on the bank of the river South Medwin, is an ancient edifice, with a tower in the later English style, which was added to it in 1820, when it underwent a complete repair ; it is adapted for a congregation of about 250 persons. The parochial school is well attended ; the master has a salary of £25, with £5 fees, and a house and garden. There were formerly numerous castles in the vale of Dunsyre, in one of which the baron-bailie held his courts. Several relics of Roman antiquity still remain, and the ancient Roman road through the lands to the camp at Cleghorn may be traced. The entrance to the glen in which the hill of Dunsyre is situated, and which is called the Garvald, forms a communication between the east and west portions of the parish ; the route of the army of Agricola through this rugged defile is pointed out by a dyke of earth, and some cairns are yet remaining, in which sepulchral urns of burnt clay, rudely carved, have been discovered.

DUNTOCHER, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of Old Kilpatrick, county of Dumbarton ; containing 3809 inhabitants, of whom 2749 are in the village, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Glasgow. This very thriving place, which, less than forty or fifty years since, had only a few scattered houses, owes its prosperity to the enterprising spirit of a resident, Mr. William Dunn, who about that period purchased the Duntocher mill and extended the works for spinning cotton-yarn. In the neighbourhood are now several vast establishments for this branch of manufacture, and for weaving, all of them aided by powerful steam machinery. Many of the inhabitants also are employed in coal, lime, and iron works, in brick-making, and various other pursuits, chiefly on the property of Mr. Dunn here ; and all around presents a scene of remarkable and successful industry : the iron-works are principally for making spades, shovels, and other implements, and those parts of iron used in building sailing-vessels. The village is situated about two miles distant northward from the river Clyde, on the road from Kirkintilloch to Dumbarton ; and in the immediate vicinity are the villages of Faifley and Hardgate. A sub post-office has been established under Glasgow. At Duntocher is a bridge supposed by some to be a Roman structure, and near which is a modern engraved stone stating that it was erected in the reign of Adrian ; but it is probable that the materials whereof it is built were obtained at a more recent date from a contiguous Roman fort, the lines of which can with difficulty be traced : the bridge was repaired in 1772 by the then Lord Blantyre. Ecclesiastically, Duntocher is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr ; the stipend of the minister is £114, produced by seat-rents and collections, and the patronage is vested in the male communicants. The church was erected in 1836, at the cost of about £1660, contributed by the General Assembly and by opulent individuals in the neighbourhood, and is a very chaste and handsome edifice, containing accommodation for 876 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship, and there are two other meeting-houses and a Roman Catholic chapel ; besides schools. A sepulchral stone of Roman origin, and of elegant design and workmanship, was discovered some time since. In the front of the house next the bridge is placed a square stone with figures carved upon each side of it, found in the vicinity some time ago : it is supposed to have been the principal part of an altar to Jupiter Olympus, and the owner has several times been offered a considerable sum for it. Not far from the other end of the bridge, a few years since, there was discovered the mouth of a vault that entered the hill in a south-east direction ; and when examined by some of the inhabitants, a number of small rooms were found not far from the entrance, in some of which the ashes where fires had been kindled were still to be seen. The interior was wholly of brick-work, a part of which has since been removed for other purposes.

DUPPLIN, county of Perth.—See Aberdalgie.

DURINISH, Isle of Skye.—See Duirinish.

DURISDEER, a parish, in the county of Dumfries ; containing, with part of the village of Carronbridge, 1445 inhabitants, of whom 107 are in the village of Durisdeer, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Thornhill. This district, which in ancient times was covered with wood, is supposed to derive its name from *duris*, signifying a door, and *deer*, a forest. Several great families have been connected with it, the chief of which are those of Douglas, Stuart, the Menzies of Enock, and the Hunters of Balagan. Its castle, with the fortresses of Dumfries, Dalswinton, and Morton, by an agreement between the English and the Scots, was demolished, as troublesome to the former, at the restoration of King David Bruce, who, after being captured at the battle of Durham, had been kept eleven years prisoner in England. The parish is eight miles long and six broad, and contains nearly 20,000 acres. It is almost surrounded by hills, covered with grass, heath, or bent, and the highest of which are the Lowthers, on its north-eastern side, which rise 3130 feet above the level of the sea : the climate is bleak, but dry and healthy. The river Nith runs through the lands, in a direction from north-west to south-east, and besides this important stream, there are five considerable burns, viz., the Enterkin, the Carron, the Hapland, the Maarburn, and the burn at Crarie-Knoll.

The soil in general is loamy, deep, and fertile, in many places inclining to a reddish colour ; in some parts it is gravelly and sandy, and occasionally wet and heavy. About 7896 acres are cultivated, 9554 are hill-pasture, and 2000 are occupied by wood, including 500 acres that are of natural growth : the plantations chiefly consist of hard-woods, in the thinning of which every tree is in course of time removed, except the oak. The usual kinds of grain and various green crops are raised, of good quality ; the cattle are of the Galloway breed, and the sheep the black-faced : the improved system of husbandry is followed, and considerable advances have been made in fencing, the construction of farm-buildings, and the formation of roads. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7901. The rocks in the hills are whinstone or greywacke, and on the low grounds chiefly sandstone of a red colour, and very soft,

though in some places white, and of a much firmer texture: quarries have been opened for stone adapted for farm-buildings and dykes. Drumlanrig Castle, in the parish, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, whose property extends over a very large district in this part of the country, is described under its own head. The village is situated near the eastern boundary of the parish, on the road from Dumfries to Edinburgh. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Penpont, synod of Dumfries; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The stipend of the minister is £221, and there is a manse, with a glebe valued at £25 per annum. Durisdeer church, erected in 1720, contains a handsome marble monument, representing James, second Duke of Queensberry, weeping over the form of his deceased duchess: a vault attached to the church is the burying-place of the family. There are two parochial schools, in which the classics and the usual branches of education are taught; the salaries of the masters are respectively £30 and £24, with about £10 fees each, and the accommodation of a house each. A third school is carried on in the parish, at Enterkinford; the master receives £10 per annum from the Duke of Buccleuch. About a mile above the church are vestiges of a Roman camp which appears to have been a summer station connected with the camp at Tibbers.

DURNESS, a parish, in the county of SUTHERLAND, 20 miles (N. W. by W.) from Tongue, and 76 (N. W.) from Golspie, containing 1109 inhabitants. This parish probably derives its name, which is of doubtful origin, from *Durin*, the principal township, and *ness*, a headland or promontory. It anciently comprised the whole of the lands called "Lord Reay's Country", a district 800 square miles in extent, from which, since the year 1724, have been separated the parishes of Tongue on the east, and Eddrachillis on the south-west. The parish is bounded on the north by the North Sea, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, and is about twenty-five miles in length and twelve in average breadth, comprising, with its several inlets, an area of 300 square miles, of which scarcely one-hundredth part is under cultivation. Its surface, which is boldly diversified, and abounds with magnificent scenery, is naturally divided into three mountainous districts, separated from each other by spacious inlets from the North Sea. Of these the district of *Parf*, extending from the Atlantic Ocean on the west to the Kyle of Durness, occupies an area of more than seventy square miles; the district of *Durness*, reaching from the Kyle to the western shore of Loch Eriboll, has an area of about eighty square miles; and the district of *Westmoin*, extending from the eastern shore of Loch Eriboll to the morass east of Loch Hope, contains nearly 100 square miles. The principal *Mountains* in the parish are, Scribhisbheinn, Faisbheinn, Fairemheall, Creigriabhach, and Bendearg, all in the Parf district, varying in height from 1500 to 2500 feet; Ceannabinn, Meallmeadhonach, Cranstackie, and Ben-Spionnadh, in the Durness district, of which Ben-Spionnadh has an elevation of 2566 feet; and Ben-Hope, 3150 feet in height, in the district of Westmoin, which contains also several ranges of lofty and precipitous hills. The valleys are, *Strath-Dinard*, extending from the Kyle of Durness along the river Grudy for about fourteen miles; *Strath-Beg*, a narrow fertile vale about two miles in length; and *Strathmore*, extending from the north base of Ben-Hope, for about six miles, along the banks of the river to which it gives name. Among the rivers are the *Strathmore Water*, which has its source in Glen-gollie, and having run for ten miles, flows into Loch Hope; the *Hope*, which is merely a continuation of the Strathmore Water; and the *Dinard*, which rises in Loch Dinard, and after a course of ten miles falls into the Kyle of Durness. These rivers are impetuous, especially when swollen after heavy rains, and afford good fishing. There are numerous inland lakes, of which the most extensive is *Loch Hope*, six miles in length, and about half a mile broad. *Loch Borley* is one mile in length, abounding with char, and in its centre is a beautiful green island. *Loch Crospul* is about half a mile in length, and has abundance of trout. *Loch Dinard* and various others are of still less extent.

The COAST is generally bold and elevated, and in most parts defended by a chain of rocks, rising precipitously from the sea to heights varying from 200 to 700 feet; in some places the shore is low and sandy, and at the bay of Balnakiel are hills of shifting sand. The headlands are, Cape Wrath, Farout Head, and Whiten Head. A lighthouse has been erected on the first-named, at an elevation of 350 feet above the level of the sea: the building, which is of granite found near the spot, was commenced under the direction of the lords commissioners in 1827, and is about fifty feet in height, displaying a revolving light alternately red and white, and visible at a distance of twelve nautical miles. Since its completion, wrecks, which were previously frequent, have seldom occurred. Of the inlets that intersect the parish, the principal are, the *Kyle of Durness*, about six miles in length, and one mile in average breadth; and, to the east of this, *Loch Eriboll*, ten miles long, and varying from one mile to four miles in breadth. The chief bays are, *Durness*, between the district of Parf and the long promontory of Farout Head; the small bay of *Balnakiel*, to the east; and the bay of *Camisendun*, in Loch Eriboll, affording excellent anchorage, and resorted to by vessels unable to double Cape Wrath or enter the Pentland Firth. There are several islands off the coast, of which *Garvellan*, to the east of the Cape, and about a mile from the shore, is 100 yards long, nearly of equal breadth, and sixty feet high, and is frequented by various species of sea-fowl. *Hoan*, near the entrance of Loch Eriboll, is one mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, covered with verdure; and *Choaric*, within the loch, is of equal dimensions and fertility: in both there are places of sepulture, said to have been originally selected for security from the depredation of wolves which infested the parish. Numerous caverns have been formed in the rocks along the coast by the action of the waves; the most remarkable is *Smo*, two miles eastward of the church, having natural arches of great height, in some parts 100 feet wide, and abounding with features of romantic character. About a mile from the eastern part of the coast, towards the north, are the rocks called the *Stags*, whose summits only are above water; and at some distance from Cape Wrath are others, visible only at neap tides; all of which, previously to the erection of the lighthouse, were frequently fatal to vessels making for the Cape.

Of the small portion of land under cultivation, the soil is generally clay or moss, resting on a substratum of limestone and clay, and the crops are grain of various kinds and potatoes; but the parish is principally pas-

toral, and dependent in a great measure on its fisheries. Owing to the smallness and quality of the lots, there is an annual importation of from 300 to 500 bolls of oatmeal. The cattle are of the Highland breed, and the sheep, with the exception of a few of the black-faced, are chiefly of the Cheviot breed. Several tracts of waste have been reclaimed and laid down in pasture, and comfortable cottages have been built on most of the small holdings. The annual value of real property in the parish is £1745. The herring-fishery commences in June, and continues till September; a small kind of herring of superior flavour is found in Loch Eriboll, but it is used only for home consumption. In this fishery are engaged ten boats, manned with four men and a boy each, for which the harbour of Rispond affords good accommodation. The lobster-fishery commences in May, and continues till August, employing six boats, with two men each; when taken the lobsters are kept in a perforated floating-chest, whence they are forwarded weekly in smacks to the London market. Cod and ling are abundant off the coast, but they are taken only for domestic use. Salmon are found in the river Dinard and in Loch Hope, and the number caught annually, including grilse, averages about 11,000. The cattle and sheep of the parish are sent to Falkirk, and the wool to Liverpool and Hull. The harbours are, Loch Eriboll, affording safe anchorage and ample shelter for vessels of any burthen; Rispond, where a substantial pier has been constructed; and Port Our, near the bay of Balnakiel, which is adapted only for boats. A boat-slip, also, has been constructed at Clashcarnach, two miles to the east of the Cape. There are considerable remains of ancient wood, consisting principally of birch, growing in sheltered situations; but no plantations have been formed. At Balnakiel is an ancient mansion-house, formerly the residence of Lord Reay, but now occupied by a sheep-farmer. There is no village properly so called, but in various parts are clusters of small houses consisting of from ten to thirty each. Good roads have been constructed, among which are those from the Kyle of Durness to Cape Wrath, from Loch Eriboll to Tongue, and a line from the west to the east of that parish, thirty-four miles in length round the loch, or crossing the ferry of Loch Eriboll twenty-four miles. A post-office has been established, which has communication with Tongue twice every week.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Tongue, synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., of which more than two-thirds are paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum: the patronage is in the Crown. Durness church, situated within a few yards of the sea-shore, is a plain structure erected in 1619, and containing 300 sittings. In the Eriboll district, about ten miles from the parish church, is a small church in connexion with the Establishment, built in 1804, and containing 100 sittings. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church, containing 400 sittings. The parochial school is not well attended; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the fees average £11. A school, also, is maintained by the General Assembly, and another in connexion with the Free Church. There are remains of several Picts' houses, of which the most entire is Dornadilla's Tower, at Strathmore, consisting of circular concentric walls, about 150 feet in circumference, and nearly twenty feet in height. Robert Donn, the "Burns" of the Highlands, author of some Gaelic poems, lies interred in the churchyard; and a substantial monument of granite has been erected to his memory.

DURROR, a quoad sacra district, in the parish of Lismore and Appin, district of Lorn, county of Argyll, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Appin House; containing 1692 inhabitants. This quoad sacra parish is situated on an arm of the sea, called the Linnhe loch, into which a portion of the land projects in a kind of promontory; on the north is Loch Leven, and on the south Loch Creran. It includes the district of Glencoe, is about twenty-eight miles in length, and averages about seven in breadth; but of this extensive area scarcely a twentieth part is under cultivation, the rest being chiefly pasturage for sheep and black-cattle, and very thinly inhabited, by shepherds. The greater number of the population are in Glencoe, where, and near the village, are considerable slate works and quarries; the material is of a blue colour, and much esteemed, and is exported in large quantities to Leith, England, and even America. The surface around Glencoe is in many places wild, mountainous, and romantic; and the vale is celebrated as the birthplace of Ossian, and for the cruel massacre of its unsuspecting inhabitants in 1691. At Ballichulish and Ardsheal are good mansions, the former rather modern, and the latter somewhat ancient. The district is in the presbytery of Lorn, synod of Argyll; the stipend of the minister is £120, with a manse, and a glebe of upwards of two acres: patron, the Crown. The church, built about 1826 by the parliamentary commissioners, and repaired in 1834, is a plain edifice containing accommodation for 323 persons. In Glencoe are a mission church, a place of worship for members of the Free Church, an episcopal chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Two parochial schools are supported, in which English and Gaelic, and the first elements of education, are taught; the salaries of the masters respectively are £18 and £8, with about £22 and £10 in fees. A mineral spring here was used for medicinal purposes for some time, but it lately fell into disrepute, and is now quite neglected.—See Lismore and Appin, and Glencoe.

DURRIS, a parish, in the county of Kincardine, 5 miles (E.) from Banchory-Ternan, and 13 (W. S. W.) from Aberdeen; containing 1109 inhabitants. It is supposed to derive its name, often pronounced *Dores*, from a Gaelic word signifying a mouth or entrance, which is descriptive of this part as affording a principal entrance into the Highlands. The parish was once a chapelry belonging, as is generally thought, to the ancient order of Knights Templars; but its primitive history is involved in considerable obscurity. The estate of Durris, which extends into the neighbouring parish of Banchory-Ternan, was formerly in the possession of Lord Peterborough, who let it upon lease to the late John Innes, Esq., of Leuchars, near Elgin. On the reduction of this lease by the supreme court, the property came into the hands of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, as next heir of entail; and by authority of an act of parliament transferring the entail to other lands, the estate was purchased from the fifth and last duke in 1834 by Anthony Mactier, Esq., late of Calcutta, by whom it is at present held. The PARISH is five and a half miles long, about three and three-quarters broad,

and contains about 17,000 acres. It is bounded on the north by the river Dee, which separates it from the parish of Banchory-Ternan, and from Drumoak in Aberdeenshire; and on the south by the Grampian mountains. The surface is marked by great irregularities, consisting of considerable tracts of flat ground, alternated with abrupt acclivities and the lofty hills of Mindernal, Mountgower, Craigberg, and Cairnmonearn, the last of which rises about 1200 feet above the level of the sea. There are several rivulets, but the only one worth notice is the Shiach burn, which, after a rapid course of twelve miles, falls into the Dee at the church.

The SOIL on the haugh lands by the river side is in some parts a rich and fertile loam, and in others light and sandy; in a few places the soil has a mixture of clay and gravel to a considerable extent, and rests upon a stiff tenacious subsoil. In almost every direction throughout the parish, and even in the cultivated fields, occur enormous masses of gneiss. The hills are usually covered with two or three feet of moss and heath, but the naked rocks often protrude; in the hollows at the base is a greater depth of moss, supplying peat in large quantities and of the best description. Upwards of 4000 acres are under tillage, about 1500 in plantations, and the rest in pasture, moss, and moor, 1000 acres of which are capable of improvement at a moderate expense; oats and barley are the grain raised, and of the green crops turnips and potatoes are the chief. The sheep are the black-faced, and the cattle the black-dodded kind, to which the Ayrshire breed has lately been added. The five and the six years' rotations of crops are generally followed; the farm-buildings are in good repair, and all belong to the proprietor. Draining on the plan of Mr. Smith of Deanston has been carried on to a great extent; large tracts have been reclaimed, and the appearance of the estate has been entirely changed, since it came into the hands of Mr. Mactier. The rocks consist principally of granite, whinstone, and gneiss, the last of which is most abundant, and appears to be inexhaustible; there is limestone in several places, but it has never been quarried, and its precise quality is not known. The annual value of real property within the parish is £3778. The chief house is that of Durris, comprising a modern structure connected with a more ancient mansion by an extensive colonnade: both have lately been subject to considerable additions and alterations. There is no village. A turnpike-road runs through the parish for about four miles, leading from Stonehaven to Banchory; a new road from Aberdeen to Banchory, completed in 1840, passes through from east to west, and several cross roads are well adapted to local convenience. Fairs are held in May, June, and September, for the sale of cattle and sheep. There are two or three salmon-fisheries in the river, but they have for some time past been decreasing, and are now in a very low condition.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; patron, Mr. Mactier. The stipend of the minister is £158, of which £81 are received from the exchequer; and there is a manse, with a glebe of fifteen acres, valued at as many pounds per annum. Durris church, a very plain edifice, was built in the year 1822 by the late proprietor, and accommodates 550 persons with sittings: part of the old church still remains, bearing the date 1537. There is a parochial school, at which Latin is taught, with the usual branches of a plain education; the master has a salary of £29, with £20 fees. Another school, commonly called Hogg's Charity School, was instituted by Mr. Hogg, a native of the parish, who left £5 per annum to a teacher, who was required to educate gratuitously ten poor children recommended by the Kirk Session. The master has also £4 per annum, the interest of money left for the support of the school; a small plot of land, given by the late proprietor; and the fees, making in the whole an income of about £30 a year. The same branches are taught in this school as in the parochial school, Latin excepted. There are some Druidical remains, and tumuli, and several chalybeate springs in the parish: one of the last, called Red-Beard's Well, from a robber of that name, who is said to have lived in a neighbouring cave, is in considerable repute, and in many respects resembles the Harrogate chalybeate water.

DUTHIL, a parish, partly in the county of ELGIN, and partly in the county of INVERNESS; comprising the district of Rothiemurchus, and containing in the whole parish 1769 inhabitants: the church is distant 2 miles (N. E.) from Carr-Bridge, and 7½ (W.) from the village of Grantown. Duthil proper is situated on the north side of the river Spey, in the county of Elgin, and Rothiemurchus on the south of the river, in the county of Inverness. They were united in 1630, but still had distinct places of worship, and a glebe in each parish. In 1830 Rothiemurchus was erected into a parliamentary parish, with a manse and glebe to the minister, and a stipend of £120 per annum: it is more fully described under its own head. In ancient times Duthil was called *Gleann-chearnach*, that is, "the glen of heroes". Its present name was given to it after the year 1400, when Matilda Cumming, called *Bigla beg* because she was of small stature, the heiress of Gilbert Cumming of Gleann-chearnach, and proprietrix of these lands, residing in the castle of Dunmuilzie, on the banks of the Spey, near the church, then situated on the Deiser, fixed on another site for public worship, and built a new church, which was at length thrown down in 1826 in order to erect the present building. The new site was chosen, that she might have the pleasure of a longer ride on Sunday to hear mass and attend worship; and in order to distinguish it from the old place, which is on the south side of the ridge of hills between the Spey and the Dulnan, still called Deiser or *Deasail*, in Gaelic signifying "southward or southerly", the new church, being on the north side of the ridge and of the Dulman, was called *Tuathail*, signifying "northward or northerly". Hence the modern name of the parish.

Duthil proper is wholly situated in the southern part of the county of Elgin, on the north-eastern bank of the Spey, and in a mountainous and thickly-wooded tract, in ancient times an almost impenetrable forest; it was the scene of many deadly feuds between rival chieftains in past ages, and the residence of the powerful Cummings or Cumyns. This family possessed the principal part of the estates, and for many generations maintained hostilities with the Grants; but the enmity between the clans was ended by the marriage of the before-mentioned Matilda, heiress of one of the Cumyns, to Sir John Grant of Freuchy, the great rival, thereby fixing the property in the family of Grant, with whom it has remained to the present time. Duthil proper measures

about sixteen miles in length and thirteen in breadth, and comprises a large proportion of uncultivated ground, and of natural wood, consisting chiefly of fir; the part under tillage being of small extent. The surface presents a hilly, bleak, and dreary aspect, the scenery taking its principal character from the extensive moors and mountains, the latter covered with heather, and the whole only occasionally interspersed with patches of grass or corn land. A lofty range traverses the entire northern side, and terminates in the Monadhlia, an imposing chain of mountains common to the districts of Badenoch, Strathdearn, and Stratherrick. Parallel with this, but not of equal height, a ridge passes along the southern portion, bleak and barren like the other. These two ranges skirt the intermediate valley of the Dulnan stream, which takes its rise in the Badenoch hills, and flowing through the vale from west to east, loses itself in the Spey at Belentomb of Inverallen, five miles below the church of Duthil. Though generally small, it overflows its banks when swollen after rain or snow, and carries desolation among the neighbouring lands. Hence its name, Dulnan, or *Tuilnean*, in Gaelic signifying "floods". The forest of Duthil or Dulnanside was destroyed by fire at the beginning of the last century, an event which was the occasion of the final extirpation of the wolves, so long before the terror of the neighbourhood. There is still, however, a large forest of natural Scotch fir in the northern district, where two saw-mills, of two saws each, have been erected for cutting the timber felled in the locality, the mills being turned by the waters of the Dulnan. The lochs are of small extent, but some of them contain fine trout, especially Loch Bhruach, situated on the northern hills; in others are pike; and salmon and trout are taken in the rivers.

The SOIL near the Dulnan and the Spey is chiefly alluvial, upon a deep clayey subsoil, producing in favourable seasons heavy crops of oats. Some of the higher grounds, also, though the soil is thin and gravelly, and intermixed with stones, yield notwithstanding, through the recent improvements in cultivation, and when aided by genial seasons, an ample return in oats, bear, barley, turnips, and potatoes. The system of husbandry has been greatly improved within the last twenty or thirty years: the five-shift course is usually followed; much waste ground has been reclaimed, and the former huts of the farmers, raised with turf, have been replaced by well-built stone dwellings, neatly thatched with straw. Birch, alder, and fir thrive well here, and the first, which grows naturally to a considerable extent, greatly relieves the generally uninteresting scenery: an extensive tract of barren moor along the northern bank of the Spey was planted by the late Sir James Grant upwards of half a century since, and the trees are now in a flourishing condition. The annual value of real property in Duthil and Rothiemurchus is £2674. The Highland road between Perth and Inverness passes through the parish for about fourteen miles; and from the hamlet of Carrbridge, where a post-office was established in 1836, a road branches off to Grantown. Besides the bridge at the hamlet, there is one at Sluggan, built shortly after the year 1745, on the line of road formed under the direction of General Wade; but it has been almost impassable since the flood of 1829. The cattle of the district are sold at neighbouring markets to the south-country dealers: the timber cut in the forest is sent partly down the Spey, but chiefly by land-carriage to Inverness. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Abernethy, synod of Moray, and in the patronage of the Earl of Seafield: the minister's stipend is about £200, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £5 per annum. Duthil church is a commodious edifice, built in 1826, and accommodating between 800 and 900 persons with sittings: a handsome mausoleum of grey granite has lately been erected over the burial-ground of the Grant family, Earls of Seafield. Rothiemurchus church is thirteen miles distant from the parish church. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £25. 13., with about £12 or £15 fees, and £32 from the Dick bequest, besides a house, and a quarter of an acre of ground for a garden. There is a school endowed by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and another is supported by the education scheme of the General Assembly: there is also a female school endowed by the above society and the Rev. William Grant, minister of the parish.

DYCE, a parish, in the district and county of ABERDEEN, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Aberdeen; containing 472 inhabitants. This parish was in remote times called the chapelry of St. Fergus, to whom the present church was dedicated; and it is supposed that, with several adjacent parishes, it was anciently connected with the cathedral of Old Machar. It is about six miles in extreme length, and between three and four in breadth, and contains 4667 acres. Dyce is bounded by the parish of Fintray on the north, by that of Newhills on the south and south-west, by Kinellar on the north-west, and by Old and New Machar on the east. The surface is not marked by any very striking peculiarities, being in general tolerably level, with the exception of the land in the north-west, whence the broad hill of Tyrebagger slopes towards the south-east for a distance of about three miles, and then loses itself in the plain below. The river Don runs along the northern and eastern boundaries of the parish, and after a further course of a few miles in a south-eastern direction, falls into the German Ocean two miles north of Aberdeen: the trout-fishing during the months of March and April is very superior.

The finest SOIL is that of the low grounds along the banks of the river, consisting of alluvial deposit, and producing rich and heavy crops; in the other parts the soil is indifferent, and on the summit of the hill of Tyrebagger poor and thin. The number of acres under cultivation is 2910, in wood 1176, and in waste 581 acres, out of which 237 are considered capable of profitable cultivation. The system of agriculture here followed is a rotation of five, six, or seven years: the five years' consists of grain; turnips; bear, and sometimes oats, with clover and rye-grass; hay or pasture; and pasture. Large flocks of sheep were formerly to be seen, but they have been greatly diminished since the inclosures and the plantations in the parish were made, and there are now but a small number kept for home consumption: the cattle are mostly the native Aberdeen, frequently crossed with the short-horned breed, and in some grounds these latter are preferred unmixed. The farm-houses are in general good and substantial dwellings, and some of them very superior; the steadings are complete sets of buildings of a quadrangular form, slated, and usually supplied with threshing-mills. On the smaller farms,

however, the houses and inclosures are of an inferior description, though in a state of progressive improvement. Great changes have been effected within the last twenty or thirty years on the inferior soils, six or seven hundred acres of which have been successfully treated; and a large embankment has been raised as a protection against the destructive inundations of the river Don, the floods of which have recently been much augmented through the multiplication of drains. The annual value of real property in the parish now amounts to £3570.

The prevailing rock in the district is granite; a large supply of it is obtained from quarries in the hill of Tyrebagger, and stone has at various times been cut for the Bell-rock lighthouse, Sheerness quay, Deptford quay, the West India docks, the Custom-house of London, St. Katherine's docks, and new London bridge. Very extensive plantations of Scotch fir and larch have been made on the hill, which are the resort of roe-deer, black-cock, and wood-cock; but the grouse that were so numerous before the formation of plantations have almost entirely disappeared. On the lower grounds are found partridges, snipe, wild-duck, hares, and rabbits. The inhabitants of the parish are employed chiefly in agriculture, and in working in the quarries. The great turnpike-road from Aberdeen to Inverness, *viâ* Huntly, runs along the western boundary for about two miles; and the turnpike-road from Aberdeen to Banff crosses the eastern quarter. The centre is intersected by the canal from Aberdeen to Inverury, by which coal, lime, and manure are brought up, and grain and other farm produce sent back, passage-boats plying on it twice a day during summer. Among the mansions are, Caskieben, the seat of Dr. Alexander Henderson, author of a work on wines, and Pitmedden, both modern buildings.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. The stipend of the minister is £160, of which nearly a third is drawn from the exchequer; there is a manse, with good offices, built some few years since, and the glebe is valued at £7. 10. per annum: patron, John Gordon Cumming Skene, Esq. Dyce church is an old edifice of uncertain date, small and uncomfortable. It stands at the northern extremity of the parish, upon a rocky point formed by a winding of the river Don, and commands a fine view, extending to twenty miles, of the scenery with which the course of that stream is ornamented. There is a parochial school, in which Latin is taught, with the usual branches of education; the master has the maximum salary, fees amounting to about £8, and an allowance from the fund of the late Mr. Dick. The chief relic of antiquity is a Druidical temple situated on the southern slope of Tyrebagger hill, and commanding an extensive view of the sea-coast and the lower grounds; it is formed of ten large pieces of granite, disposed about eight feet distant from each other, in the form of a circle, and rising to the height of from five to ten feet above the ground. In the churchyard is one of the oblong monumental stones commonly supposed to be of Runic origin, but justly traced to more recent times; among a great variety of other sculpture, it is marked by a cross, forming a prominent object in the graving. About a mile above the bridge of Dyce (where the Banff road crosses the river), and half a mile south from the river, is a round deep hollow, in the middle of an arable field, called The Lady's Jointure: the tradition respecting it is, that, long ago, a lady of Dyce, having teased her lord for a certain portion of the estate to be set apart as her jointure, was taken to the bottom of this hollow, and told that she should receive as much of the property as she could then see; which was only about an acre. Urns have sometimes been discovered in the parish. Arthur Johnston, a celebrated Latin scholar, was connected with this place.

DYKE and MOY, a parish, in the county of ELGIN, 3 miles (W.) from Forres; containing, with the villages of Kintessack and Whitemyre, 1366 inhabitants, of whom 166 are resident in the village of Dyke. These two ancient parishes, whose names are descriptive of the former as a channel for waters, and of the latter as a level and fertile plain, were united in the year 1618. The whole is bounded on the north by the Moray Firth, and on the west by the county of Nairn, and comprises about 17,300 acres, of which 3220 are arable, 2800 woodland and plantations, 1300 meadow and pasture, and the remainder waste. The surface is generally undulated within the district of Dyke, which contains the forest of Darnaway towards the south, and the woods of Dalvy and Brodie towards the north. In the district of Moy is a fine extent of level plain, stretching northward to Kincorth, on the western shore of Findhorn loch, towards the lands of Culbin, which at a very early period were overwhelmed with drifts of sand, and are now covered with sand-hills, some of them having an elevation of 100 feet. The river Findhorn, which, in its course to the sea at the village of Findhorn, forms the eastern boundary of the parish, in 1829 rose to an unusual height, and carried into the bay an immense quantity of sand, which for three square miles diminished its depth by nearly two feet. Several rivulets intersect the parish, and flow into the Findhorn, of which the largest is the Muckleburn; they all abound with trout, affording good sport to the angler, and the salmon-fishery in the Findhorn is of considerable value. The coast, throughout the entire extent of the parish for about six miles, is shallow and sandy: there are numerous beds of cockles, which not only afford an abundant supply of sustenance to the poor, but are sold by the women through the adjoining district, making an average return of more than £100 per annum.

On the level lands the SOIL is a rich brown and black loam, generally light and easily cultivated: in other parts of the parish are alternations of sand and gravel. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and potatoes, with the usual grasses. The system of agriculture is in an improved state, and furrow-draining has been tried with success upon one or more of the farms: lime, marl, and bone-dust have been extensively used. The farm-buildings, though more commodious than formerly, are susceptible of still further improvement. There are sixteen threshing-mills, the greater number of them worked by horses. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5942. The wood consists of oak, ash, beech, elm, Scotch fir, larch, spruce, birch, horse-chesnut, sycamore, and alder; and timber is regularly sold for ship-building and other purposes. In this parish the substrata are principally old red sandstone, with gneiss and granite: there is coarse limestone, containing schist and pyrites of iron; and occasionally some lead-ore is found, but not in sufficient quantity to encourage the working of it. *Darnaway Castle*, one of the seats of the Earl of

Moray, situated on a gentle eminence, and surrounded by an extensive and richly-wooded park, has been lately enlarged and improved. One of the wings, forming the more ancient part of the building, consists of a noble hall eighty-nine feet in length, and thirty-five feet wide, with a lofty roof of timber frame-work, built by Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, regent of Scotland during the minority of David Bruce, and in which are still preserved his hospitable table and chair of old carved oak. In this splendid hall the then earl gave a sumptuous entertainment to his tenantry in 1839. *Brodie House* is an ancient castellated mansion, to which extensive additions in a corresponding style of architecture have been made by the present proprietor, and is situated in grounds that have been tastefully embellished; the ceiling of the drawing-room is laid out in compartments ornamented with grotesque figures of stucco in high relief, and in the various rooms is a valuable collection of paintings. *Dalvey House*, situated on a knoll overlooking the Muckleburn, and nearly occupying the site of the castle of Dalvey, is a handsome modern mansion; the gardens are extensive, and kept in fine order. The houses of *Moy* and *Kincorth* are also good residences.

The village of Dyke is beautifully situated in a secluded spot embosomed in trees. Facility of communication is afforded by the great post-road from Aberdeen to Inverness, which passes through the parish, and by other good roads that intersect it in all directions; by bridges over the several burns, and by an elegant suspension-bridge over the Findhorn, which connects the parish with Forres, the nearest post-town. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Forres, synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is £244. 11., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £16. 13.; patrons, the Crown, and James M. Grant, Esq., of Moy. The church, conveniently situated in the village, is a neat structure erected in 1781, in good repair, and containing 900 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £30 per annum, besides which he receives £44 from the Dick bequest. There is also a female school in the village, under a teacher who has a house and garden, with a small endowment in money. In the park of Brodie House is a stone on one side of which is sculptured a cross, and on the other several fabulous animals; it was discovered in digging the foundation for the church, and was erected in the village in commemoration of Rodney's victory, and thence called Rodney's Cross, but was removed to its present situation within the last few years. In sinking the same foundations, a labourer, who contrived to keep the discovery a secret from his companions, found in an earthen pot a large number of silver coins of the reign of William the Lion of Scotland, many of which had been struck at Stirling, and some of Henry II. of England, all which he sold by weight for £46. About the year 1822 there was dug out of a steep bank on the Findhorn a large stone coffin containing a human skeleton. Among the eminent persons connected with the parish may be mentioned James Stewart, known as the Good Regent, who was Earl of Moray in the reign of his sister, the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots. Alexander Brodie of Brodie, who lived in the time of Cromwell, was twice chosen a lord of session.

DYSART, a burgh, seaport town, and parish, in the district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE; including the villages of Boreland and Gallatown, the former quoad sacra parish of Pathhead, and part of that of Thornton; and containing 7591 inhabitants, of whom 1885 are in the town, 2 miles (E.) from Kirkcaldy, and 14 (N. by E.) from Edinburgh. This

Burgh Seal.

place appears to have retained its original Gaelic name, signifying the "Temple of the Most High", from its rise to the present time. The earliest event upon record connected with it is the invasion of Fife by the Danes, towards the close of the ninth century, when, bringing their fleet to anchor in the Firth of Forth, they landed on the coast of this parish, and marching into the interior, were opposed by the natives, who, assembling to obstruct their progress, gave them battle in a field about a mile northward of the town. To commemorate this occurrence, a large stone was erected in the centre of the field of battle, which still points out the spot. Few particulars of historical importance have been preserved to throw any light upon the origin and progress of the town; the records of the burgh, and other ancient documents in the possession of the Sinclair family, were burnt in 1715, when the mansion of Lord Sinclair was destroyed by an accidental fire. The castle of Ravenscraig, a little to the west of the town, was granted with the adjoining lands by James III. to William Sinclair or St. Clair, Earl of Orkney, on his resignation of that title, and has ever since been in the possession of the family: here Lord Sinclair used to hold his baronial court, and the castle continued to be a residence till the Restoration, after which it was suffered to fall into decay, being now a ruin of romantic appearance, seated on a steep rock overlooking the sea.

The TOWN, which is of great antiquity, and was once the principal trading port on this part of the coast, comprises three narrow streets diverging from an open area in the centre, where the town-hall stands. It still retains much of its original character; the high street consists of substantial houses of antique appearance, and several of them till lately had piazzas in front, under which the merchants and dealers formerly sold their wares. Extensive salt-works appear to have been established here at a very early period, from which, about the middle of the fifteenth century, not only the chief towns in Scotland were supplied, but also great quantities were exported to Holland. From that period the trade of the town continued to flourish for two or three centuries. Malting and brewing were carried on to a considerable extent; large quantities of merchandise of every description were regularly exposed for sale, and the high street and the square were thronged with merchants. Its port was crowded with shipping, and its foreign and domestic commerce advanced beyond that of any other town in this part. This state of prosperity lasted till the Union, after which it began to decline; its port was almost deserted, its trade with foreign coasts nearly annihilated, and its manufactures greatly diminished. From this depression, however, it in some degree reco-

vered, though it has not yet regained its former importance. A manufactory of nails was established in the town, in which, till within the last fifty years, about 100 persons were constantly employed, and the quantity of nails annually made was valued at £2000: many of them, used in ship-building, were sent to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the principal towns in the north; but for some years this branch of trade has been declining, and it is at present only carried on to a very limited extent. The manufacture of linen-cloth has also greatly diminished; but one branch of it still continues to flourish. The chief trade now pursued is the manufacture of checks and ticking, which was established about a century since, and has been uniformly increasing: 2000 looms are constantly in use; the number of yards annually produced is more than 31,000,000, and the value above £150,000. This trade affords employment to about 5000 persons; the articles are sent to London, Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Leeds, and other places, and likewise to the Cape of Good Hope and the East and West Indies. A mill for spinning flax was erected some years since, in which about 100 persons are engaged; and there is a pottery of stone-ware, affording employment to a nearly equal number; also a small rope-walk. Great facilities of intercourse are afforded by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, which has a station here.

The business of the PORT consists chiefly in the exportation of coal and ironstone from the pits in the parish, and in the importation of flax and other goods from Holland and the Baltic. There are eight vessels of the aggregate burthen of 638 tons belonging to the port; and the number of vessels that entered during a recent year, to deliver or receive cargoes, was eighty-seven, of the aggregate burthen of 5296 tons. Formerly the harbour, from the ill construction of the eastern pier, was exceedingly dangerous, and the swell so great as to subject the vessels sheltering in it to occasional damage. It was proposed to take down that pier, and to rebuild it in a new direction, which, according to the opinion of several engineers, would not only have remedied the evil, but have rendered this one of the most commodious harbours on the coast; but as the expense of the improvement would have been beyond the means possessed by the town, it was resolved merely to convert a quarry adjoining it into a wet-dock, which has been carried into effect, and has answered the purpose admirably. The depth of water in the new dock, which adjoins the western pier, is eighteen feet at spring-tides; and it is capacious enough to hold seventeen or eighteen vessels of moderate tonnage, which may ride in perfect safety, in addition to what the harbour would formerly accommodate. A patent-slip has likewise been constructed, at a considerable expense, for repairing ships; and ship-building, particularly the repairing of vessels, is carried on upon a large scale. A sailing-packet leaves the port every day for Leith, and another for Dundee occasionally. Fairs are held six times in the year, for the sale of wool, white cloth, linseed, and black-cattle; they were formerly attended by numerous merchants from Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Stirling, but have of late altogether declined. Two subscription libraries have been established; and there are also a mechanics' library, a library exclusively of religious publications, and two public reading-rooms, which are well attended.

The town was made a burgh of barony by Lord Sinclair, and there is still extant the copy of a summons issued from Ravenscraig Castle to the bailies, and commanding their appearance at his baronial court. It was afterwards erected into a royal burgh by charter of Charles II., and the government was vested in two bailies, a treasurer, and a council of twenty-one burgesses; but in consequence of an error in the election of the council in 1831, the burgh was disfranchised by judgment of the court of session, who appointed three managers to take charge of its affairs, by whom, from the impossibility of electing a council subsequently, the concerns of the town are still administered. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends to the bounds of the royalty. The treasurer, the town-clerk, who acts also as assessor, and the other officers are at present appointed by the managers; the bailies act as justices of the peace for the royalty, and hold a court for the determination of civil actions, but in 1831 only four civil cases were brought before it for decision, and there is no record of any criminal cases whatever. Burgesses and freemen residing within the burgh are exempt from one-third of the dues paid by strangers on the landing of goods at the quay. Dysart, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., unites with Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland, in returning a member to the imperial parliament; the right of election being vested in the resident householders of the annual value of £10 and upwards, the number of whom within the limits of the municipal burgh is thirty-two. The number of £10 householders resident without the municipal, but within the parliamentary limits, is 124; and the whole number of voters at a late general election was 106. The town-hall is a plain substantial building of stone, with a tower surmounted by a spire; it was originally erected in 1617, and contains a spacious hall for the transaction of municipal affairs, a guard-house, weigh-house, and prison. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I. the former building was converted into a barrack by Cromwell's soldiers, one of whom entering the magazine with a lighted match, the powder exploded, and reduced the whole building to ruins, in which state it remained for some years, till it was rebuilt.

The PARISH is situated on the Firth of Forth, is about four miles in length and three in breadth, and comprises an area of 3850 acres, of which about 500 are natural wood and plantations, and the remainder arable land in good cultivation. Its coast, which extends for about two miles, is abrupt and rugged, and marked in several parts with rocks of considerable elevation. The surface rises gradually towards the north, and in the more level tracts is enlivened by two small rivers, the Oar and the Lochty, the former of which has its source in the parish of Dunfermline, and receiving in its course two streams issuing respectively from the lochs of Fittie and Gellie, flows in an eastern direction into the river Leven in the parish of Markinch. The Lochty rises in the parish of Kinglassie, and falls into the Oar at a short distance from the influx of that stream into the Leven. In general the soil is fertile, and the substratum abounds in mineral wealth; the most improved system of husbandry is adopted, and much waste land has been reclaimed, and brought into cultivation. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips, of which large quantities are raised for the supply of the neighbouring markets. Great attention is

paid to live stock; the cattle are generally of the Fife-shire, Ayrshire, and Teeswater breeds, and the rearing of horses is an object of particular solicitude: there are very few sheep. The plantations, of which more than 380 acres are on the property of the Earl of Rosslyn, are chiefly fir, oak, and elm, which are well managed and very thriving. The lands are inclosed, and the fences kept in good order; the farm-buildings and offices, also, are very superior. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,775.

The SUBSTRATA are, limestone, which is extensively quarried for agricultural and other purposes; sandstone, which, though inferior in appearance, is notwithstanding of good quality; claystone, worked on a large scale for pavements, hearths, and other uses; coal, of which there are not less than fourteen beds on the estate of the Earl of Rosslyn; and ironstone, which is found below the coal, of excellent quality, producing about twelve hundred-weight of iron from every ton. Most of the beds of coal are thin; but three of them, lying one above another, are now being worked, of which the uppermost is five, the next eight, and the lowest five feet in thickness. The pits are sunk to a depth of seventy fathoms, and produce an abundant supply: the coal is slow in burning, but throws out an intense heat; it was among the first wrought in Scotland, and there are the remains of some exhausted mines that are supposed to have been in operation more than three centuries since. Five beds of ironstone are worked a little westward of the coal-mines, where it lies nearer to the surface; it is wrought on an extensive scale, and the produce is shipped to Carron, for the supply of the foundries of that place. The landed proprietors of the parish, by the encouragement they have given to improvements of every kind, have contributed greatly to its prosperity. Lord Rosslyn occasionally resides here, in a mansion situated not far distant from the town, commanding an extensive view of the Firth and the richly-varied scenery of the adjacent country. The house is spacious, and of handsome appearance; the grounds also are extensive, and finely planted with ornamental timber and forest trees, many of which are of stately growth.

Dysart is ECCLESIASTICALLY in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife; patron, the Earl of Rosslyn. The church is collegiate, there being two incumbents: the stipend of the first minister is £265. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £21. 8. per annum; the stipend of the second is £207. 11., without either manse or glebe. The church, erected in 1802, is a neat and substantial edifice, situated at one extremity of the town, and adapted for a congregation of 1600 persons. A church was erected by subscription in the village of Pathhead within the last twenty or thirty years, at an expense of £3000; and the parish has for ecclesiastical purposes been divided by the presbytery, and one division allotted to each of the parochial ministers. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, and Antiburghers. The Burgh school, which is also the parochial school, affords a liberal course of instruction, but from its situation is accessible only to residents in the town; the master is elected by the town-council, and has a salary of £43 per annum, arising partly from the funds of the burgh, and partly from the interest of money bequeathed for that purpose, with £50 school-fees, and an allowance in lieu of a house and garden. In addition to this school is a subscription school, erected within the last few years, and which forms a great ornament to the town from the elegance of its architectural design. There is an endowed school at Pathhead, the master of which has a good salary for teaching 150 children reading, writing, and arithmetic; also a school in Boreland, the master of which has £8 per annum, with a school-room and dwelling-house rent free, and a supply of coal. Several religious societies are established, among which are, a Bible and missionary association which gives part of its income to the Gaelic and Hibernian Societies; a Sabbath-evening school society; and a society for the education of children, which pays one-half of the school fees for the children of such parents as are willing to pay the other half. There is also a society for the support of indigent and aged females, which appropriates about £40 annually to that purpose. Three friendly societies, belonging respectively to maltmen, bakers, and sailors, have been established in the town more than two centuries; and their funds, which are ample, are exclusively appropriated to the relief of poor members.

In the south part of the town are the remains of a chapel dedicated to *St. Dennis;* parts of the ancient walls are standing, but the building itself has been converted into a forge. Near the site of this chapel are the remains of the old church, which appears to have been a venerable structure, the porch and tower bearing evidence of great antiquity; the former has a groined roof of stone, and above the door are two sculptured stones, one of which seems to have been a pedestal for a statue, probably of the tutelar saint. Nearly in the centre of the harbour is a high rock called the *Fort,* supposed to have been fortified by the troops of Cromwell during the parliamentary war; but no traces of any military works are visible. On the lands of *Carberry* farm the Romans are said to have had a camp, though no vestiges are at present discernible; and about a mile west of the town are the *Red rocks,* concerning which many traditionary stories are current. Robert Beatson, who obtained an ensigncy in 1756, and was present at the taking of Martinique and Guadaloupe, was born in this parish; he was distinguished as the author of a *Political Index to the History of Great Britain and Ireland,* a *Chronological Register of both Houses of Parliament,* and other works. Dysart gives the title of Earl to the family of Tollemache; the first earl was son of the Rev. William Murray, incumbent of the parish, and acted a conspicuous part in the reign of Charles I.

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EAGLESFIELD, a village, in the parish of MIDDLEBIE, county of DUMFRIES; containing 456 inhabitants. This is the principal of three flourishing villages in the parish, erected within the last twenty or thirty years, and the inhabitants of which are to a considerable extent engaged in weaving.—See KIRTLE.

EAGLESHAM, a parish, in the county of RENFREW, 9 miles (S.) from Glasgow; containing 2428 inhabitants, of whom 1801 are in the village. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, is supposed to have

derived its name, of Celtic origin, from the erection of its ancient church. It formed part of the district of Mearns, and, together with other lands, was granted by David I., King of Scotland, to Walter, son of Alan, the first of the Stuarts, from whom Robert de Montgomerie, of Oswestry in England, procured the manor of Eaglesham about the middle of the twelfth century. After the accession of the Stuarts to the Scottish throne, it was held by Robert's descendants, John de Montgomerie, who also obtained the baronies of Eglinton and Ardrossan, by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Eglinton by Egidia, sister of Robert II.; and this John de Montgomerie, with the ransom of Harry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, whom he had taken prisoner at the battle of Otterburn in 1388, erected here the castle of Polnoon, of which there are still some vestiges remaining. The parish was almost exclusively the property of the Montgomerie family, and is now in the possession of Allan and James Gilmour, Esqrs. It is situated in the south-east angle of the county, and measures about six miles from north to south, and five and a half from east to west. Eaglesham is bounded on the north by the river Earn, which separates it from the parish of Mearns; on the south by the parish of Loudon; on the east by the river White Cart, which divides it from the parishes of East Kilbride and Carmunnock; and on the west by the parish of Fenwick. Its surface is generally elevated, and is intersected from east to west by a ridge of hills, the highest of which vary from 1000 to 1200 feet above the level of the sea, and, with the exception of one or two hills in Lochwinnoch, are the loftiest in the county. The sources of the river Cart and its numerous tributaries are within the parish: this river, which flows in a northern course to Cathcart and Langside, then takes a western direction towards Paisley, whence it deviates towards the north, and receives the waters of the Black Cart at Inchinnan Bridge previously to its influx into the Clyde. The surface is also diversified with lakes, and certain reservoirs for the supply of different mills cover nearly 240 acres of ground, and are frequented by various species of aquatic fowl.

The whole number of acres is estimated at 15,500, of which about 6100 are arable, nearly 4000 meadow and pasture, about sixty woodland and plantations, and the remainder moorland, pasture, and moss. On the banks of the Cart, and towards the west, the soil, though light, is very fertile, and produces excellent crops of oats, barley, and potatoes; but the inhabitants of the high lands rely more on the pasturage of sheep and the rearing of cattle than on the cultivation of the ground. The system of agriculture has been greatly improved; much progress has been made in draining, and considerable quantities of waste land have been reclaimed. Many of the farm-houses and offices have been rebuilt on a more commodious plan, and all the recent improvements in husbandry have been adopted; the dairy-farms are in general well managed, and the produce finds a ready sale in the market of Glasgow. The cattle are chiefly of the Ayrshire breed, of which about 1000 cows are pastured on the farms; and about 5000 sheep are maintained on the moorland pastures: few horses are reared, the greater number being purchased in the spring for agricultural purposes, and sold again in autumn. The annual value of real property in the parish is £11,800. The moors abound with grouse and other species of game, and afford a fine field of "sport" to the members of the Clydesdale Coursing Club, the hares being numerous and swift, and requiring greater energy and perseverance in the chase than those in the more lowland countries. Trout and various other kinds of fish abound in the lakes, and a peculiar species found in the Clyde and the Avon was originally introduced by Lady Anne Hamilton from this vicinity. In this parish the plantations are chiefly the common Scotch fir, which thrives admirably, and larch, for which the soil is better adapted than for many other sorts; hard-woods of different kinds are to be seen in the lower grounds and more sheltered situations. The rocks in the higher lands are generally of the trap species, intermixed in some places with porphyritic claystone, and abounding in others with jasper, chalcedony, blue quartz, calcareous spar, and felspar containing crystals.

Alexander, the eighth Earl of Eglinton, obtained for the inhabitants a charter for a weekly market and an annual fair, in 1672; both these have been discontinued, but there is still a fair held on the last Thursday in August, when horse-races take place. The village, which was laid out on a new plan by the tenth earl, is about one-third of a mile in length, and consists of two ranges of houses, between which is a spacious green, varying from 100 to 250 yards in breadth, disposed in lawns, interspersed with trees, and divided in the centre by a streamlet of clear water. Behind each of the houses is a rood of garden; and the inhabitants have also seventy acres of ground rent free, which are laid out in meadows and plantations. The village is lighted with gas. The manufacture of silk was formerly considerable, employing sixty-three looms in the village; but that branch of trade has been superseded by cotton-weaving, for which materials are provided by the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley, who thus afford employment to nearly 400 persons, resident in the village. At the higher extremity of the rivulet that flows through the green is an extensive cotton-mill, the property of Messrs. Mc Lean and Brodie, of Glasgow, in which are 15,312 spindles, set in motion by a water-wheel of cast-iron, forty-five feet in diameter, and equivalent to the power of fifty horses. It gives occupation to 200 persons, of whom more than one-half are females. There is also a mill at Mill-hall, employing 620 spindles, and nearly seventy persons, of whom about one-third are females; this establishment is chiefly engaged in spinning shuttle-cord for power-looms, and wicks for candles, and the machinery is impelled by a water-wheel of twenty-four horse power. In the parish is likewise a corn-mill in which about 3000 bolls of grain are ground annually. A bank is established, and there is a post-office with a good delivery. Facility of intercourse with Glasgow, Paisley, Hamilton, and other towns is maintained by excellent roads, of which seven miles of turnpike pass through the parish. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Glasgow, synod of Glasgow and Ayr: the minister's stipend is £278. 14., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum; patron, Allan Gilmour, Esq., of Eaglesham. The church, erected in 1788, is a neat structure of octagonal form, containing 550 sittings. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod and Reformed Presbyterians. The parochial school is attended by about 120 scholars; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the fees average £50 per annum. There is another school, in which sixty children

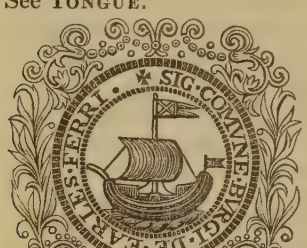
are taught. Robert Pollok, author of the *Course of Time*, and equally remarkable for depth of piety and the beauty of his poetry, was a native of the parish.

EAGLESHAY, an isle, included in the parish of Rousay and Eagleshay, county of Orkney; containing 190 inhabitants. It lies on the east side of the island of Rousay, from which it is separated by Howa Sound, and is about two miles and a half long and one mile broad, and entirely composed of sandstone and sandstone flag: in some parts the strata are very much elevated. The soil is good, but is indifferently cultivated. This island, from its beauty, has been chosen as a place of residence by several distinguished persons: the families of Douglas and Monteith, its former proprietors, resided here, and even the bishops preferred it for their habitation. St. Magnus was murdered on the isle, and the church here, dedicated to him as the tutelar saint of the Orkneys, is said to have been erected on the very spot where the deed was perpetrated by his ambitious relative. In the month of October, the *spongia palmata* and *oculata* are cast on the shore in great abundance; and a considerable quantity of kelp is produced annually.

EAGLESHAY, an isle, in the parish of Northmavine, county of Shetland. It is one of the smallest of the Shetland group, and is situated in St. Magnus' bay, a short distance westward of Islesburgh on the Mainland: there is some good pasturage; and rabbits are very numerous.

EALAN-NA-COOMB, an isle, in the parish of Tongue, county of Sutherland. This isle, also called *Ealan na Naoimph*, or "Island of Saints", lies off the northern coast of Sutherland, and a little eastward of the mouth of the Kyle of Tongue; it is of very small extent, and of nearly circular form. Here were formerly a chapel and burying-place, the remains of which are still visible.—See Tongue.

EALAN-NA-ROAN, an isle, in the parish of Tongue, county of Sutherland; containing 42 inhabitants. This place, the name of which signifies the "Island of Seals", is situated at the entrance to the Kyle of Tongue. It is about two miles in circumference, and is formed of a mixture of sand and a reddish kind of pebble, which appear as if baked together. The isle contains a large quantity of peat-moss, and has plenty of fresh water. Some years since, part of the land near the middle sank without any visible cause, occasioning a vast chasm.—See Tongue.



Burgh Seal.

EARLSFERRY, a burgh of regality, in the parish of Kilconquhar, district of St. Andrew's, and county of Fife, ½ a mile (W.) from Elie, and 2 miles (S.) from Colinsburgh; containing 496 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, and was originally an inconsiderable fishing-village, derived its name, and, according to some, its erection into a royal burgh, from Macduff, Thane or Earl of Fife, who, fleeing from the usurper Macbeth, took shelter in a small recess in Kincraig hill, a precipitous rock rising abruptly from the south-western coast of the parish. After remaining some time in concealment, Macduff was conveyed across the Firth of Forth, to Dunbar, by the fishermen of the village; and in return for the kindness he had experienced, he is said to have obtained from Malcolm III. a charter of incorporation for the inhabitants, erecting the village into a royal burgh, to which, in memory of his escape, he gave the appellation of Earl's Ferry. Among the privileges conferred was that of sanctuary to all who should sail hence across the Firth; it was ordained that their persons should be inviolable while here, and that, after their embarkation, no boat should be allowed to go in pursuit of them till they were half way across. After it became a burgh, the place appears to have carried on a large trade; two weekly markets and two annual fairs were held, and the provost and bailies levied dues and customs. But the want of a convenient harbour prevented its attaining much consideration as a port: its trade, which had for many years been declining, was, from the construction of a harbour and the erection of a pier at Elie, in its immediate neighbourhood, at length wholly transferred to that place; and both its fairs and markets were consequently discontinued. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal-works in the vicinity of the town, and in weaving for the manufacturers of Dundee, Kirkcaldy, and other places; the articles woven are sheetings, dowlas, and checks, which are wrought in hand-looms by the people at their own dwellings. There are about seventy seamen engaged in the harbour and at the ferry; and during the months of July and August, a few of them are employed in the herring-fishery on the north-east coast. Many of the weavers who have been brought up as seamen occupy themselves in summer in the whale-fisheries on the coast of Greenland, from which pursuit they return to their looms in the winter.

The original charter of Malcolm, bestowed in the eleventh century, was destroyed by fire; and a new charter, confirming all the privileges it had conferred, was in 1589 granted by James VI., by which the government is vested in three bailies, a treasurer, and a council of sixteen burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk and other officers. The bailies and treasurer are elected annually by the council for the time being, and on their appointment nominate the council for the following year; the chief magistrate is *ex officio* a justice of the peace. There is power to hold courts for the determination of civil and criminal causes; but since 1820, only five civil cases and one criminal case have been decided. At one period the burgh enjoyed the privilege of sending a member to the Scottish parliament; but it was relieved on its own petition, some time prior to the Union in 1707. The prison is in a state of dilapidation: it was latterly seldom used, and only for the temporary confinement of persons found guilty of misdemeanors; and after the passing of the Prisons' act for Scotland about ten years ago, it was abolished as a place of confinement.

EARLSTOUN, a parish, in the county of Berwick; including the villages of Fans, Mellerstain, and Redpath, and containing 1756 inhabitants, of whom 927 are in the village of Earlstoun, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Melrose. The name of this parish, anciently *Ersildun* or *Ersildon*, which appears to have been gradually changed into *Earlstoun*, is traced by some antiquaries to the Cambo-British word *Arcwl-dun*, signifying "the prospect hill", from a commanding eminence on the south of the village and church. It is, however, perhaps more correctly derived

from the name *Earl*, with the common termination of *don*, *ton*, or *town*; on account of its having belonged to the Earls of March, who were seated here from the twelfth century till 1453, when they incurred a forfeiture. David I. occasionally resided in this part, and James IV., in the year 1506, granted the barony to Mungo Home, whose family had previously established their residence at Cowdenknows, on the Leader, about three-quarters of a mile below the village of Earlstoun. This village, on the 1st of February, 1590-1, was made a burgh of barony by James VI., in favour of John Home of Cowdenknows, the great grandson of Mungo; and the grant was confirmed in 1592. In 1636, Sir James Home, the lineal descendant of this family, succeeded to the earldom of Home, Earl James having died without issue. The PARISH lies in the south-western extremity of the county, and is about six miles in length from east to west, and about four and a half in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Gordon and Legerwood, on the south by Mertoun, on the east by Smailholm in Roxburghshire, and Nenthorn, and on the west by Melrose in Roxburghshire. The surface in the vicinity of most of the streams is tolerably even, but in the western quarter it is more hilly, though there is no remarkable eminence, except in one place, about a mile south of the village, where the ground attains an elevation of 1000 feet above the level of the sea. There are two considerable rivers, the Eden on the east, and the Leader on the west, both of which rise in Lammermoor, and flow into the Tweed, and are celebrated for their fine trout. The scenery of the latter is in some parts extremely beautiful; and its windings between the hills of Carolside, and through the classic grounds of Cowdenknows, have been the inspiring theme of Scottish song.

The SOIL is of different varieties; that of the arable land is generally dry, and in some parts a rich fertile loam. In the eastern quarter is a considerable extent of marshy ground; barren heath is to be met with in many places, and in the northern district there is a moss consisting of several hundreds of acres. About 5600 acres are cultivated or occasionally in tillage, and 2118 are waste or in pasture; the wood covers 915 acres, and on the Mellerstain estate, where timber is regularly cut for sale, a large extent of waste land has been planted with Scotch fir. Grain of all kinds is raised, but the quantity, especially of wheat, has been small, the soil being chiefly suited to turnips, large crops of which are produced. The five years' rotation system is usually followed, consisting of two years' grass; of oats; turnips; and, lastly, oats or barley, with grass seeds. The sheep mostly bred are the Leicesters, and the cattle are the short-horned, to the rearing of which much attention is paid. Many improvements have been effected in the culture of the lands; and although great losses have been sustained in some cases by the reclaiming of waste, yet considerable progress has been made in this respect, and the extensive tract of moss before named, having been redeemed at an expense of from £1200 to £1400, now affords tolerable pasture for cattle. On the estate of Cowdenknows much benefit has been derived from laying out plantations, which greatly ornament the vicinity of the Leader as well as the village of Earlstoun. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8533. At Mellerstain, the seat of the ancient family of Baillie, is a large and elegant mansion, built by the grandfather of the present owner, George Baillie, Esq.; it is embosomed in a forest of noble trees, which cover and adorn a wide extent of country. Cowdenknows, now the property of James Gilfillan, Esq., stands on the Leader, amid scenery which has for hundreds of years been celebrated for its beauty; and Carolside, belonging to Alexander Mitchel, Esq., is also seated on the banks of the river, in a delightfully secluded vale surrounded by hills, and is remarkable for the variety of the attractions in its vicinity.

The village of Earlstoun is situated on the Leader, near the new line of road from Jedburgh to Edinburgh; and the road from Kelso passes through it. There are two manufactures carried on in the parish; one being a manufacture of ginghams, merinos, shawls, muslins, shirtings, and furniture stripes; and the other of plaidings, blankets, flannels, and other woollens: in the former about eighty persons are employed, and in the latter the number of hands is about forty. Two fairs of considerable importance are held yearly at Earlstoun, principally for horses and cattle, one on the 29th of June, the other on the third Thursday in October. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lauder, synod of Merse and Teviotdale; patron, the Crown. The stipend of the minister is £218, and there is a manse, erected in 1814, and repaired in 1824, with a glebe valued at £37 per annum. Earlstoun church, built in 1736, and enlarged and thoroughly repaired in 1832, is situated in the village, nearly at one extremity of the parish; it formerly accommodated only 450 persons, but on account of its recent enlargement is now capable of holding nearly 200 more. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship, and there are also meeting-houses for the United Presbyterian Synod and Antiburghers. The parochial school affords instruction in the classics, French, mathematics, and all the usual branches of education; the salary of the master is £28, with £32 from fees, and the interest of £550 bequeathed partly by the Rev. Robert Young, and partly by the late Dr. James Wilson, who was educated in the school, and long resident in India. A school at Mellerstain is partly supported by the Baillie family of that place; and at Fans and Redpath are held other schools.

At Cowdenknows is an ancient tower in a state of good preservation, bearing on its walls the date 1573. But the chief relic of antiquity is part of a tower standing at the west end of the village, called Rhymer's Tower, the ancient residence of Sir Thomas Learmont, or Thomas of Ercildoune, commonly called Thomas the Rhymer, the earliest, and in some respects the most remarkable, poet of Scotland. His predictions respecting many families of importance, and with regard to the ruin of his own family, and the union of the British dominions under one monarch, are all particularly noticed by Sir Walter Scott in the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*. He lived about the end of the thirteenth century, and held a considerable portion of the lands in the parish. On the summit of Blackhill is a vitrified fort, and in various parts of the parish are circular encampments of the primitive inhabitants. Near the western extremity of the village there existed some years ago an ancient thorn-tree, to which the older people attached the magic power of sustaining the fortunes of the place, so long as it remained untouched.

EARN, BRIDGE OF, a village, in the parish of Dunbarny, county of Perth, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Perth; containing 369 inhabitants. This place, which takes its name from its situation near a bridge across the river Earn, consists of two portions. One of these was commenced about 1769, by Mr. John Gilloch, who had obtained from Sir William Moncrieffe a ninety-nine years' lease of a tract of land between the old bridge of Earn and Seale's bridge. The other was erected in 1832, and forms a street of regularly-disposed houses, intended chiefly for the accommodation of persons visiting the celebrated mineral wells of Pitkeithly, at a short distance from this spot, and within the confines of the parish. These waters belong to the saline class, as distinguished from the acidulous, chalybeate, and sulphureous, and contain carbonate of lime, sulphate of soda, chloride of calcium, and chloride of sodium, the two last being the principal ingredients; there are also portions of carbonic acid and nitrogen. They have long been in repute for their efficacy in hepatic, scrofulous, and many other complaints, and are visited by numerous invalids. The water is used both internally and externally, and both warm and cold. There is an inn near the wells, fitted up for the accommodation of strangers, and at one time forming the mansion-house occupied by the proprieter of Pitkeithly; but the chief inn is the Moncrieffe Arms, at the village. Apartments of every kind may also be obtained at the several lodging-houses; and a regular post-office is established here for the surrounding district. One of the most picturesque and interesting objects in the scenery is the new and elegant bridge of three elliptical arches, erected over the river in 1821 by the city of Perth, at a cost of £16,000, in place of the old bridge, built about 500 years since, and of which two of the five arches still remain, overgrown with ivy. Moncrieffe hill, to the north of Bridge-of-Earn, commands one of the most magnificent prospects in Britain. The road between Edinburgh and Perth passes through the village, and the Perth line of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway company has a station in the vicinity. The parish church and manse are situated here.

EASDALE, an island of the Hebrides, annexed to the parish of Kilbrandon, in the district of Lorn, county of Argyll; containing 531 inhabitants. This island is situated a little westward of that of Seil, belonging to the same parish, and from which it is separated by a narrow channel called Easdale Sound; it is washed by the Atlantic on the south, and the Sound of Mull on the west and north-west, and is less than a square mile in extent. The village of Easdale is built on both sides of the sound, that portion of it situated in Seil being called Eilean-na-beithe, "isle of birch". It is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the slate-quarries, whose tenements are one story high, with good slate roofs, and of neat and comfortable appearance. Though slate of the same kind is obtained in the islands of Seil and Luing, Easdale is the chief seat of the operations for raising the fine blue durable material for which it has been so long and justly celebrated; the whole island consists of it, and there is one quarry 120 feet below the level of the sea. The quarries have been wrought for nearly two centuries; the four now open in the islands employ about 200 men, and produce from four to five millions of slates annually. Much of the labour formerly done by horses, carts, &c., is now effected by the aid of steam-engines and by tramroads. The steamers running between Glasgow and the northern ports pass along the Sound of Easdale, and a post communicates daily with Oban. There is a school supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

EASSIE and NEVAY, a parish, in the county of Forfar, 3 miles distant (E.) from Meigle; containing 732 inhabitants. These two districts, formerly separate parishes, are together about four miles in length and three in average breadth, comprising an area of 5000 acres, of which, with the exception of a small proportion of pasture and woodland, the whole is arable. The surface is varied; in Eassie it is partly level, but the greater portion is included in the Sidlaw hills, whose northern declivity occupies nearly one-half of the parish. The river Dean is the northern boundary of the district of Eassie, where it winds along with a scarcely perceptible current, though, from the great depth of its channel, and the numerous and sudden changes in its course, it frequently overflows its banks, and inundates the adjacent lands. In the lower grounds the soil is a fine black mould, but towards the hills becomes less fertile, and near the summits affords only tolerable pasturage; in Nevay it is partly marshy, with moss, and in Eassie is a tract of strong rich clay, well adapted for grain. The arable lands are in the highest state of cultivation, producing oats and barley, of which, from the great attention paid to them, considerable quantities are sent to various parts of the country for seed. Much care has been bestowed on the improvement of live stock: the cattle are principally the Angus and the short-horned; numerous flocks of sheep, chiefly of a mixed breed between the Highland and the Leicestershire, are fed on the pastures, and in autumn many are fed on turnips and fattened for the market. The farms average about 200 acres in extent, and the farm-buildings are in general substantially built, on the most improved plan, and well arranged. The plantations, which are mostly of recent growth, consist mainly of larch and Scotch fir, and are in a thriving state. The annual value of the real property in the parish is £4019.

There are several small scattered hamlets, but no regular village; the population is chiefly agricultural, and a small number of persons are employed in the manufacture of coarse linen, chiefly for domestic use. Freestone of good quality is quarried to a considerable extent. The river Dean abounds with trout, and is much frequented by anglers. The high road from Aberdeen to Edinburgh, and the Scottish Midland Junction railway, pass through the parish. Ecclesiastically it is within the bounds of the presbytery of Meigle, synod of Angus and Mearns: the minister's stipend is £161, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum; patron, Lord Wharncliffe. The church is a handsome structure, erected in 1833 on a site convenient for both districts. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £18 per annum. There is a parochial library containing a good collection of works, chiefly on religious subjects. The poor are partly supported by the proceeds of a fund of £120: a bequest of £100 by Miss Ogilvie, of West Hall, for such as are not on the parish list, has been entirely expended. About a mile from the old church of Eassie is a large circular mound, on which stands the

farm-house of Castle-Nairn; part of the broad moat that surrounded it is still remaining. It is supposed to have been an intrenchment occupied by the army of Edward of England during his invasion of the country. There is also a large stone obelisk in the parish, curiously sculptured with hieroglyphic characters.

EAST COALTOWN.—See COALTOWN, EAST.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

EASTBARNS, a village, in the parish of DUNBAR, county of HADDINGTON, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from the town of Dunbar, on the road to Berwick; containing 125 inhabitants. It is situated near the coast of the German Ocean, in the eastern extremity of the parish, and is distant from Westbarns, a more populous village on the other side of Dunbar, about five miles. There was a Burgher meeting-house here till the year 1820, when the congregation removed to the town; and one of the parochial schools is still fixed at this place. The North-British railway passes by.

EASTHOUSES, a village, in the parish of NEWBATTLE, county of EDINBURGH, 1 mile (E.) from Newbattle; containing, in 1841, 420 inhabitants. This was a considerable colliery-village, the population being chiefly employed in the neighbouring mines of the Marquess of Lothian, which are very extensive. It is now gradually falling into decay, the colliers having mostly removed to a new village in the parish.

EASTWOOD, or POLLOCK, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of RENFREW, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Glasgow; containing, with the incorporated town of Pollockshaws, the village of Thornliebank, and part of the late quoad sacra district of Levern, 7970 inhabitants. This parish derives the former of its names from the relative situation of an extensive wood which was a part of it, but which has long been converted into arable land; and the latter name from the circumstance of the chief lands being designated Pollock. It is about four miles in length from north to south, and three miles in breadth, forming an irregular area of 5000 acres, and bounded on the west by the parish of Paisley, of which a considerable portion is circumscribed by the lands of Eastwood. The surface is pleasingly undulated, intersected with tracts of level ground, and rising towards the south into a range of hills, the highest of which has an elevation of 300 feet above the level of the sea. In many parts the scenery is embellished with flourishing plantations, and watered by winding streams, which give to it an interesting and picturesque appearance. The river White Cart, rising in the moors of Eaglesham, flows for several miles through the parish in its course to the Clyde, receiving at Pollockshaws the waters of the Auldhouse burn, which issues from a lake in the adjoining parish of Mearns. The Brock burn, which also rises in Mearns, winds through Eastwood, and falls into the Levern, which skirts the western extremity of the parish, and joins the Cart near Cruickston Castle. In the hilly parts towards the south the soil is thin and light, but on the banks of the river and rivulets extremely rich and fertile; about one-half of the lands is arable and in profitable cultivation, and the remainder, with the exception of about 250 acres of natural wood and 100 of plantation, is good pasture land. The rotation system of husbandry is prevalent; the crops are oats, barley, and wheat, with potatoes and turnips. Some attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, which are generally of the Ayrshire breed; but the management of live stock forms only a secondary object with the farmer, and consequently few fine specimens are produced. Considerable progress has been made in reclaiming the waste, of which large portions have been brought into a state of cultivation, and great improvements have been effected in draining and fencing; the farm-houses and offices are substantial and commodious, and mostly roofed with slate. The plantations are of oak, elm, ash, sycamore, beech, larch, and Scotch, spruce, and silver firs. The annual value of real property in the parish is £21,061.

The substrata comprise sandstone and limestone, with occasional belts of ironstone. There are some valuable quarries of stone of excellent quality for building and various other purposes. The stone of one of the quarries is peculiarly adapted for pavements, hearths, and staircases, and, as it may be cut to any required size, is also employed for cisterns. Another of these quarries produces a very superior kind which is in great demand for the finer sorts of masonry, and is much admired for the uses of the sculptor and the statuary. Limestone is still worked at Arden, and was formerly wrought at Darnley and Cowglen; but it is of very inferior quality, unfit for burning into lime, and consequently applied chiefly to road-making, and for roughcasting the walls of houses, for which purpose it is well adapted from the hardness it acquires from exposure to the air. Coal abounds in the parish, and is wrought at Cowglen. There are several seams, varying in thickness, but none exceed three feet. Five of these have been worked with success: they are of good quality, and yield an ample supply of fuel; the pits vary from ten to forty fathoms, in depth, and the annual produce is estimated at nearly £4000. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in cotton spinning, weaving, bleaching, and calico-printing, for which large factories have been established in the town of Pollockshaws, the village of Thornliebank, and Auldhouse. In the bleachfields of the last, more than 200 persons are employed; the particulars of the two first will be found in the notices of those places under their respective heads. Pollock, the seat of Sir John Maxwell, Bart., is a handsome modern mansion pleasantly situated. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Glasgow and Barrhead railway, which intersects the parish.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the gift of Sir John Maxwell; the minister's stipend is about £140, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £35 per annum. The old church was taken down, and a new edifice erected in 1781 near the western extremity of Pollockshaws; it is a neat building in good repair, and affords accommodation to 760 persons. A second church connected with the Establishment has been erected in Pollockshaws; and there are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, and the Synod of Original Seceders: the Roman Catholics, who are numerous in the parish, attend the chapel at Glasgow. Eastwood parochial school affords instruction to about 100 scholars; the master has a salary of £34, with £36 fees, and a house and garden. There are no monuments of antiquity: the only memorials of olden times are some documents in the possession of the

Maxwell family, comprising, among others, a precept from the lords of council of James V. to meet his queen when she came first to Scotland, dated 1527; a letter from the Regent-Queen Mary, 1559; a letter from Queen Mary before the battle of Langside; two letters from James VI.; and the original, with the subscriptions, of the first National Covenant, signed by the king and council, 1581. Among the ministers of Eastwood have been Wodrow, author of some writings on the antiquities of Scotland, of some lives of the most learned men who have flourished in the country, and of a history of the Scottish Church; and the Rev. Mr. Crawford, author of an unpublished history of the Church from the introduction of Christianity into Scotland till the year 1680. Walter Stewart, of Pardovan, author of the *Collections*, died here, while on a visit to the Maxwells, and was interred in the aisle of the church appropriated as a place of sepulture for the members of that family, and in which a marble monument was erected to his memory.

ECCLES, a parish, in the county of BERWICK, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Coldstream; containing 1946 inhabitants. The name is derived from the classical word signifying a church, supposed to have been applied on account of the number of churches or chapels at one time situated here. In this parish is the ancient village of Birgham, celebrated for the meeting, in 1188, between Hugh, Bishop of Durham, and William the Lion, at the instance of Henry II. of England, for the purpose of laying a tax upon the Scots towards the support of the war in the Holy Land. At that place, also, was convened, in March 1290, an august assembly for the settlement of the intended marriage of Prince Edward, son of Edward I., with Margaret of Scotland, a union afterwards prevented by the death of the young princess in one of the Orkneys. Another meeting was held at Birgham in July 1290, at which the Bishop of Durham and five others solemnly assented, in their master's name, to every important regulation made by the Scots for securing the independence of their kingdom. The parish was anciently a seat of Bernardine or Cistercian nuns, for whom a convent was founded by Cospatrick, Earl of Dunbar; but the building has entirely disappeared, with the exception of two vaults, now converted into cellars for the mansion-house of one of the landed proprietors. There is much obscurity in ancient documents respecting the date of this religious house, Hoveden and the *Melrose Chronicle* representing it as founded a second time by the earl in 1154, and Cowpar fixing the event in 1155, while the *Scoto-Chronicon* annexed to Fordun asserts it to have been established by his countess. In 1296, during the interregnum in Scotland, Ada de Fraser, the prioress, obtained a letter of restitution, in consequence of the fealty sworn to Edward I. by the Scots; and in the year 1333 Edward III., after taking Berwick, received the homage of the convent. It was visited in 1523, on the 13th of November, by the Duke of Albany when retreating from Wark Castle; he stayed till midnight, and then marched to Lauder. In 1545, the abbey and town, with the tower of Mersington, were destroyed by the Earl of Hertford on his memorable inroad into Merse and Teviotdale, when he ravaged and burned the whole country without opposition. In 1569, Marieta Hamilton, then prioress of the establishment, granted the village and lands of Eccles, by charter, to Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick: and the charter was confirmed by Queen Mary at Edinburgh, on the 11th of May in the same year. In the 17th century the village was erected into a burgh of barony in favour of George Home, Earl of Dunbar.

The PARISH is nearly seven miles long, and five and a half broad, and contains 11,000 acres. With the exception of the slight elevations of Cotchet Ridge, Brae-Dunstan, Bartlehill, Hardacres, and Eccles Hill, the surface is level throughout. It consists entirely of cultivated land, well farmed and fenced, and studded with numerous plantations. The climate, however, is somewhat damp, and to a slight extent unhealthy, arising from the prevalence of a rainy atmosphere. The scenery is much enlivened by the course of the Tweed, which runs on the southern boundary of the parish, and separates Eccles from Northumberland; its banks rise about fifty feet above the water, and harbour large numbers of foxes, weasels, and rabbits. Near the river the soil is in general light; in the middle and northern parts of the parish clay and loam predominate, and in the south-east quarter is a portion of moor. It produces excellent crops of all kinds of grain, and turnips and potatoes: the rotation here followed is the four or the five years' shift, which are considered well suited to the district. Sheep are kept on most of the larger farms, consisting mainly of the Cheviot and Leicestershire breeds, the former of which, on account of its being more hardy, is preferred for the clayey lands. Rapid advances have been made in agricultural improvement, and the annual value of real property in the parish now amounts to as large a sum as £19,441. The prevailing rock is the red sandstone, which exists in a great variety of forms and admixtures. At Birgham Haugh, magnesian limestone, with red hornstone and crystals of calcareous spar, is found; and on the southern bank of the river, in addition to the above, are considerable quantities of claystone porphyry. Near Kennetside head, the large proportion of siliceous material gives the sandstone almost the appearance of a quartz rock; and in the marly sandstone on the banks of the small river Leet are thin beds of gypsum. Among the houses in the parish are Kames, Antonshill, Belchester, Stoneridge, Purves Hall, and Eccles House, and in the plantations of the last-mentioned are several fine old trees, chiefly elm and ash. There are four villages, Eccles, Leitholm, Birgham, and Hassington; Leitholm is the largest, and has a bye-post to Coldstream. The London and Edinburgh road, by Greenlaw, traverses the parish from south-east to north-west; and that by Kelso, and the road from Kelso to Berwick, also cross it.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunse, synod of Merse and Teviotdale; patron, the Crown. The stipend of the minister is about £250, and there is a manse, with a glebe of twenty acres of good land. The first church was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, but the next, built about the year 1250, was in honour of St. Andrew. The present church was erected in 1774, at an expense of £1000, after the model of St. Cuthbert's chapel-of-ease at Edinburgh, and is an elegant building seventy-eight feet long and thirty-four feet broad, ornamented with a handsome spire; it is situated about a mile from the western boundary of the parish, and contains 1000 sittings. There is a place of worship in connexion with the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school affords in-

struction in the classics, mathematics, and all the usual branches of education; the salary of the master is £34, with the fees, and a house. A friendly society for the relief of the sick and superannuated has been established. The chief relic of antiquity is a monument of white sandstone, in the form of a cross, without any inscription, situated at Crosshall, about a mile northward of the village of Eccles. The pedestal is a solid block of stone, two feet and a half high, three feet square on its upper surface, and raised a little above the ground; the column is ten feet high, one foot and a half broad on the east and west sides, and one foot on the north and south, at the bottom. On the north face of the column is sculptured a Calvary cross, surmounted by a shield; and at the summit of the west side is a cross, with an escutcheon below having chevrons in the dexter and sinister chiefs and the base, and a St. John's cross: the south side has an escutcheon like that on the west, and, beneath, an ancient double-handed sword; the east has a cross, and, below, the naked figure of a man, and a greyhound. Many conjectures have been made respecting the origin and design of this monument: the most probable is that it was erected after the second crusade, in 1114, in honour of the father of Sir John De Soules, lieutenant or viceroy to John Baliol. On Hardacres Hill, about a mile to the west of the monument, are traces of intrenchment. Eccles was the birthplace of Henry Home, Lord Kames, born in 1696; it was here that he entertained Dr Franklin and his son in 1759, and here he composed many of his works.

ECCLESCRAIG, in the county of KINCARDINE.—See ST. CYRUS.

ECCLESFECHAN, a village, in the parish of HODDAM, county of DUMFRIES, 6 miles (N.) from Annan; containing 768 inhabitants. It is very centrally situated, in the south-eastern part of the parish, on the road between Carlisle and Glasgow, and is an important and thriving market-village, with many respectable shops in various branches of trade. A large part of the population is engaged in the manufacture of gingham, which is the chief product of the place. It has a noted cattle fair or market, to which its prosperity has been principally owing, and also a flourishing pork-market; the former is held monthly, but the great sales are in June and October, and the pork-market is held during the winter. In the vicinity are five cross-roads, and there are great facilities of intercourse afforded to the inhabitants by the Caledonian railway, which has a station at Ecclesfechan. A post-office has for some time been established. The parochial church stands about a mile south of the village; and the members of the Free Church have a place of worship.

ECCLESMACHAN, a parish, in the county of LINLITHGOW; containing, with the villages of Three-Mile-town and Waterston, 303 inhabitants, of whom 97 are in the village of Ecclesmachan, 1 mile (N.) from Uphall. This place derives its name from the dedication of its ancient church to St. Machan, who flourished in the ninth century. It is separated into two detached portions by the intervention of a part of the parish of Linlithgow, and comprises altogether an area of 2458 acres; about 2300 acres are arable and pasture, 130 woodland and plantations, and the remainder roads and waste. The surface rises into two ridges, of which that in the western portion of the parish attains an elevation of 600 feet, and is intersected by several shallow ravines; the eastern ridge, of less height, is precipitously steep, rising on the south into an abrupt eminence called Tar or Tor Hill. The lower grounds are watered by several small streams that flow into the river Almond; and the prevailing scenery is softened by the thriving plantations that have been formed on the lands of Blackcraig. In general the soil is fertile; the lands, which are divided into farms of moderate extent, are under good cultivation, and the best system of husbandry has been adopted. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and turnips. The grounds are well inclosed with hedges of thorn and ditches, and draining has been practised to some extent, but there is still great room for improvement. The rearing of live stock is confined chiefly to the Ayrshire breed of cattle, with a cross of the short-horned; oxen of the Angus or the Highland breed, and black-faced sheep, are fattened on the pastures. Coal is plentiful, and was formerly wrought in several parts: sandstone is found on most of the lands; and in the vicinity of the most prominent rocks, which are of trap, are found large beds of indurated clay, interspersed occasionally with seams of ironstone. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2718. The village consists of a few houses near the church, and facility of communication is afforded by roads kept in excellent repair by statute labour, and by the road from Edinburgh to Falkirk, which passes through the northern extremity of the parish. Ecclesmachan is within the bounds of the presbytery of Linlithgow, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, the Earl of Hopetoun: the minister's stipend is £256. 12., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum. The church, which was nearly rebuilt in the beginning of the last century, and thoroughly repaired in 1822, is a plain structure containing 153 sittings. The parochial school is attended by about fifty children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £20 per annum. A school was erected on the border of the parish by the late Robert Warden, Esq.; the master is solely dependent on the fees, having only the house rent free, which in summer is used as a preaching-station on the Sabbath evenings. On the Tar hill is a spring called the Bullion Well, the water of which is slightly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. William Hamilton, a poet of eminence in the early part of the 18th century, was either born, or resided in the parish.

ECHT, a parish, in the district of KINCARDINE O'NEIL, county of ABERDEEN, 12 miles distant (W.) from Aberdeen; containing 1078 inhabitants. This parish is nearly a square in figure, each side measuring about four miles and a half; and comprises between 15,000 and 16,000 acres, of which 7000 are in tillage, 2000 in plantations, and the remainder uncultivated. It consists chiefly of a valley lying between two hills of unequal height, the more elevated of which, called the Hill of Fare, is situated about one mile south-west from the church, and is but partly in the parish. The base of this hill is nearly eighteen miles in circumference, and its height 1794 feet above the level of the sea; it has some thriving plantations of fir, abundance of the usual kinds of game, and several chalybeate springs, said to be beneficial in scorbutic and nephritic complaints. On the outskirts of the parish are other rising grounds,

cultivated to the summit; and in the north-western portion is a hill of conical form, called the Barmekin, about two-thirds of the height of the Hill of Fare, entirely shrouded in wood, and contributing by its sylvan beauties to enhance the effect of the varied and pleasing scenery of the locality. The lower grounds are mossy; the soil in some places is light and sandy, and that of the best lands is in general a light loam, on a clayey subsoil. The climate is mild; and the crops, comprising bear, potatoes, hay, turnips, and oats, are early and of good quality. The system of farming has been greatly improved within the present century, and some of the estates exhibit the skill and perseverance of the most successful husbandry; lime is extensively used, and bone-dust has of late years been applied with much advantage. Among the large tracts of waste land which have been reclaimed, that on the estate of Echt, amounting to 1860 acres, is the chief. Inclosures and drains have been formed on all the principal farms; the late and present proprietors of Echt have formed upwards of 150,000 ells of stone dykes, and upwards of 40,000 ells of drains: there are many substantial and convenient farm-houses and offices, and above forty mills have been erected for threshing grain. The few sheep kept are the Cheviot and the black-faced; the cattle are mostly of the Aberdeenshire, with a few of the Teeswater. Granite is occasionally quarried. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5690.

Between 1500 and 2000 acres have been planted in the last half century on the estate of Echt, and the proprietor has transplanted about 150 large trees to ornament the grounds of his elegant and commodious mansion: the house was built in the year 1820, and has a very extensive garden, with a park of eighty acres. A branch post has been established. The parish is intersected by the high road from Aberdeen to Tarland, and a road from the former place to Alford runs along a small part of the northern extremity of Echt; a third road, to Kincardine O'Neil, strikes off from the Tarland road at the eastern boundary, and traverses a considerable portion of the parish in a south-western direction. Several fairs are held annually, chiefly for sheep, cattle, horses, and corn. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Earl of Fife; the minister's stipend is £183, with a manse, and a glebe of about four and a half acres, valued at £10 per annum. Echt church, built in the year 1804, is capable of affording accommodation to 600 persons; it is a neat structure, comfortably fitted up, and being centrally situated, is convenient for the bulk of the population. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £29, with a house, and £20 fees, and also participates in the benefit of the Dick bequest. The remains of a Danish camp are still visible on the hill of Barmekin, comprehending five intrenchments; the inner inclosure, which is almost circular, measures 300 feet in diameter, and covers about one acre of ground. In the vicinity are several cairns and tumuli, and in another part of the parish is a Pictish work in the form of a horse-shoe. On the 28th of October, 1562, the district was the scene of the battle of Corrichie, fought between the forces of the Earl of Huntly and those of the Earl of Murray; the former were defeated, their commander slain, and his son, Sir John Gordon, afterwards beheaded at Aberdeen.

ECKFORD, a parish, in the district of Kelso, county of Roxburgh; containing, with the villages of Caverton and Cessford, 1069 inhabitants, of whom 98 are in the village of Eckford, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Kelso, and 48 in that of Eckfordmoss, adjoining. This parish appears to have derived its name from a ford across the river Teviot near the village, and from the number of oak-trees with which the immediate neighbourhood anciently abounded. On account of its situation only a few miles from the border, the parish was frequently the scene of violence and devastation, and within its limits were several strongholds, such as Moss Tower, Ormiston Tower, and Eckford Tower, for defence against the incursions of the English, and as places of security for cattle and other property. Of these, Moss Tower was the most important, both for its strength and for its position in a marsh near the village, and also from its being the residence of Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell. This castle was assaulted in 1523 by a party of English led by Thomas, Lord Dacre, who, on the same day, demolished Ormiston Tower and numerous other places in the vicinity; and in 1544 it was burnt, together with the tower and church of Eckford, by a body of the English under Sir Ralph Eure, who put to death nearly fifty of the inhabitants. It appears to have been rebuilt, but was again destroyed by the Earl of Sussex, who, in 1570, laid waste a large portion of the surrounding district. But the most famous fortress in the parish was Cessford Castle, the ancient manorial residence of Sir Robert Ker, ancestor of the Duke of Roxburghe's family, and warden of the Scottish middle marches. This fortress was of considerable importance, and in 1523 the Earl of Surrey in vain attempted to reduce it, but after a protracted siege obtained possession by capitulation. The ruins still in a great measure remain, and show it to have been of no ordinary strength. The chief building is a quadrangular pile sixty-seven feet long, sixty feet broad, and sixty-five feet high, with walls nearly thirteen feet in thickness; it was once surrounded by an inner and outer wall, part of the latter of which is still remaining, and the interval between them is supposed to have been appropriated to the keeping of cattle and other valuable property placed there for security in times of danger. Some traces of the moat by which the whole was inclosed may also be perceived. In 1553, the village of Eckford, which had been a town of no little importance, was burnt by the Marquess of Dorset.

The parish, which is of triangular form, is about six miles in extreme length, and four and a half in extreme breadth, and comprises 9695 acres, whereof 7728 are arable, 813 woodland and plantations, and the remainder rough pasture, common, and waste. Its surface is generally undulated, rising towards the south into moderate elevations, the principal of which are Wooden hill and Caverton hill, commanding extensive and pleasingly-varied prospects, embracing on the west the fertile vale of Teviot, with the beautiful scenery along the banks of that river; and the valley of the river Kale, with its picturesque ranges of hills. The Teviot has its source among the hills that separate the counties of Roxburgh and Dumfries, and, after flowing through the parish, falls into the Tweed near Kelso. The Kale, which rises in the Cheviot hills, in the county of Northumberland, after an impetuous course of about eighteen miles, falls into the Teviot to the north of the church; its banks in va-

rious parts are richly wooded. There is a lake situated near the village, at the base of Wooden hill; it occupies the bed of an extensive marl-pit which was formerly wrought, and in some places the waters are thirty feet in depth. In the slimy bottom of this lake, medicinal leeches of excellent quality used to be found in considerable numbers; but no traces of such are now to be found, probably from the quantity of water it contains. The scenery throughout Eckford is of pleasing character, and the prospects are enriched with the flourishing plantations that prevail in most parts of the parish.

The SOIL is various; in the lower grounds, and more especially on the banks of the Teviot, a light friable loam; on the higher grounds, partaking more of the nature of clay. It is generally fertile, and by good management rendered highly productive: the crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, turnips, peas, and beans. The system of agriculture is in a very improved state, and the five-shift rotation of husbandry usually practised; the lands are well drained, and inclosed chiefly with hedges of thorn. Much waste has been reclaimed and brought into profitable cultivation. Attention is paid to the improvement of live stock; the sheep are mostly of the Leicestershire breed, and the cattle pastured in the parish of the short-horned breed. The annual value of real property in Eckford is £8837. The woods comprise all the varieties of forest-trees, and flourish greatly; the plantations are chiefly of Scotch, spruce, and silver firs, of which there is a tract of nearly 360 acres at Caverton-Edge, where formerly the Kelso races were held, and which, from one of the titles of its proprietor, the Duke of Roxburghe, is called Beaumont Forest. There are many specimens of ancient timber of stately growth in various parts of the parish. The principal substrata are whinstone and sandstone, which are both occasionally quarried for building and other purposes. A small seam of coal was discovered many years since at Caverton-Edge, but it was not wrought with sufficient spirit to produce any beneficial result. The manufacture of agricultural implements is carried on at Kalemouth; and there are mills for grinding corn at Ormiston, Eckford, and Caverton.

Marlefield House, the property of the Marquess of Tweeddale, is a spacious mansion pleasantly situated in a demesne richly planted, and tastefully laid out; in front of the house is an extensive lawn, and the grounds are in some parts embellished with avenues of lime-trees. It was the birthplace of Sir William Bennet, the intimate friend of Ramsay, whose pastoral of the *Gentle Shepherd* was first represented in the presence of the families of Marlefield and Clifton, at the residence of the latter, in the neighbouring parish of Linton: the scenery of the pastoral is thought to have been descriptive of the vicinity of Marlefield. The poet Thomson, also, spent much of his time with Sir William Bennet at this place, and he is supposed to have composed the "Winter" of his *Seasons* within four miles of Marlefield, on a hill in the adjoining parish of Morebattle, to which he frequently resorted. Sir William lived during the greater period of his life in the parish; and in an aisle adjoining the church, which was the place of sepulture of the family, his remains were interred. The ancient mansion-house of Haughhead is on the south bank of the river Kale, near Eckford mill, and is still in a tolerable state of repair. At a short distance from it is an artificial mound of earth and stones intermixed, surrounded with clumps of old fir-trees; on the summit is a stone commemorating the result of a dispute between Hall, the original proprietor of Haughhead, and his neighbour, Ker of Cessford, whom he defeated in an attempt to take possession of his estate. The villages have facility of intercourse with Kelso and other towns in the district by good roads, and by two bridges over the Teviot and Kale, both of one arch, and neatly built of stone. An elegant chain-bridge, also, was thrown across the Teviot, near its confluence with the Kale, by the late William Mein, Esq., of Ormiston; it is 180 feet in length, and sixteen feet in breadth, and forms an interesting feature in the landscape. The Hawick and Kelso turnpike-road passes through the parish in its western portion.

Eckford is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Jedburgh, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of the Crown; the minister's stipend is about £220, with a manse, and glebe valued at £12. 5. per annum. The church, which was dependent on the abbey of Jedburgh, is a substantial edifice finely situated on the south bank of the river Teviot, and is adapted for a congregation of 300 persons. There are two parochial schools, affording together instruction to about 120 scholars. Of that in the village of Eckford the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and fees averaging about £21 per annum; the master of the parochial school at Caverton mill has a salary of £17, a house and garden, and fees averaging £17, with the interest of a bequest of £40. There is also a school at Cessford, attended by about forty scholars; the master has a schoolroom rent-free, in addition to the fees, which amount to £20. A little to the north of the castle, and near Cessford burn, is a cavern of considerable size, called Hobbie Ker's Cave; and about three miles further to the north, on the farm of Grahamslaw, are several other caves of artificial construction, which in perilous times formed places of refuge for the Covenanters, who had one of their two great conventicles in this quarter, the other being at Maybole, in Ayrshire. Stone coffins have been frequently met with; and in one, discovered on the farm of Eckford-Eastmains in 1831, were found a few human bones, and a small Roman jar filled with black dust. To the west of Caverton hill are the remains of a tumulus, called the Black dyke, now nearly on a level with the contiguous field. On the farm of Moss Tower, a coin or medal of the Empress Faustina has been found in the peat-moss, of which the inscription was quite legible. Near Caverton was an ancient chapel founded by Walter Ker of Cessford; but there are no vestiges of it: close to it is a well, for many years called Priest's well, but now almost undistinguished.

EDAY, in the county of ORKNEY.—See STRONSAY and EDAY.

EDDERTON, a parish, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY, 5 miles distant (S. W.) from the town of Tain; containing 975 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from its situation among hills that surround it on all sides except the north, was noted in the reign of William the Lion for its castle near the shore of the Firth of Dornoch, erected by that monarch to command the ferry between the counties of Ross and Sutherland. In 1227, Ferquhard or Farquhar, Earl of Ross, having accompanied Alexander II. into England, challenged a renowned French champion whom

he met at the court of Henry III. to single combat, and, in gratitude for his victory, founded here on his return the abbey of Fearn, which he amply endowed for Augustine monks. From the frequent annoyances, however, to which the brethren were exposed in this situation, the founder, at the request of the abbot, removed the establishment, about the year 1246, to a more secluded spot about twelve miles distant, in the parish of Fearn, where it continued to flourish till the Reformation, when one-half of its revenues was granted to the bishopric of Ross, and the remainder to the Ross family of Balnagown. The PARISH is bounded on the north by Dornoch Firth and the Firth of Tain, and is about ten miles in length, and nearly eight miles in extreme breadth, comprising an area of 41,760 acres, of which 1630 are arable, 710 woodland and plantation, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and moor. Its surface is partly level, consisting of three successive ledges of table-land, and in other portions diversified with numerous hills, the most conspicuous of which are, Cambuscurry to the east, having an elevation of 600 feet above the level of the sea, and the hill of Struie to the west, rising to the height of 1000 feet: both these are wholly within the parish. Cnoc-an-t-Sabhal, on the southern boundary, is about 1000 feet in height; and Muidhe-Bhlarie, on the south-west border, has an elevation of 1300 feet above the sea. There are four small rivers, which have their source in the parish, the Edderton burn, the Daan, the Easter Fearn, and the Grugaig: during the dry season they are very inconsiderable streams, but after rains they become swollen and impetuous in their course, and have sometimes been known to sweep away the bridges built over them.

The SOIL in the higher lands near the sea is gravelly, in the lower a deep alluvial loam alternated with sand, and in other places a mixture of clay, gravel, and moss; the arable lands are in good cultivation, and the system of husbandry has been improved under the encouragement given to his tenants by the principal landholder, Sir Charles Ross. The annual value of real property in the parish is £1794. The plantations, some of which are of early date, are oak, birch, and Scotch fir: of the last there are about 100 acres on the lands of Balnagown in a very flourishing condition, and chiefly of long growth. In the deeper mosses are found the trunks and roots of fir, oak, hazel, and birch, some of them of great dimensions. The substrata are principally old red sandstone, conglomerate, and limestone; and in the hill of Struie are found gneiss, quartz, granite, and whinstone. The chief residences are, Ardmore House, beautifully situated; Balblair; and Upper Edderton. There is no village in the parish: at Ardmore, on the Firth of Tain, is a good harbour accessible to vessels of 100 tons, and during the summer several vessels arrive with supplies of coal, lime, and other merchandise. At Balblair is a distillery, commenced about fifty years since; it consumes 120 bushels of malt weekly, producing 240 gallons of whisky, in very high repute. Facility of communication with Tain, from the markets of which the inhabitants are supplied with provisions, is afforded by the turnpike-road to Bonar-Bridge.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes Edderton is within the bounds of the presbytery of Tain, synod of Ross. The minister's stipend is £203. 14., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £16 per annum; patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. The former church, erected in 1743 and efficiently repaired in 1794, a neat plain structure containing 350 sittings, being inconveniently situated, a new church was built in 1841 in a more centrical part of the parish. It is a fine, well-built edifice, with a handsome belfry and spire; the interior is of elegant appearance, and will accommodate 800 persons. The members of the Free Church have taken possession of the old edifice. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £5 per annum. A female school, supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, was established in 1837, and a Gaelic school in 1840 by the Gaelic Society of Edinburgh. Behind the parochial school-house is an obelisk of rough whinstone, ten feet in height, on which is sculptured the figure of a fish, probably a salmon, with two concentric circles below it; and surrounding the pillar, at a distance of three yards from its base, is an intrenchment about two feet in height, inclosing an area within which a fight took place between some of the inhabitants and a party of Norwegian pirates, when Carius, the leader of the latter, was killed. The name of the place is from that event called Carry-Blair. In the churchyard is a sculptured stone, on which is a warrior on horseback, with a large cross above, and on the other side various concentric circles and hieroglyphics. A complete chain of circular forts formerly surrounded the parish, but few of them at present are in any tolerable state of preservation: one, called Dune Alliscaig, about fourteen feet in height, and having a spiral staircase within the walls, was demolished in the year 1818 for the sake of the materials which it afforded.

EDDLESTONE, a parish, in the county of PEEBLES; containing 742 inhabitants, of whom 139 are in the village, 4 miles (N.) from Peebles. This parish is undistinguished by any events of historical importance. It is about ten miles in length from north to south, and seven miles in breadth, and comprises 21,250 acres, of which 4370 are arable, 1050 woodland and plantations, and 15,830 permanent pasture and meadow. The surface is diversified by hills covered with verdure to their summits. Dundroich, or Druid's hill, the highest eminence, has an elevation of 2100 feet above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive and finely-varied prospect, embracing the Cheviot hills, part of the pleasing vales of Teviot, Annan, and Clyde, with portions of the counties of Perth and Fife, the river Forth, and the city of Edinburgh. The chief river is the South Esk, which issues from a lake about two miles in circumference, at the base of Dundroich, and flows into the sea at Musselburgh; the lake abounds with pike, eels, and perch, and forms an interesting feature in the scenery, which is also enriched with extensive plantations of modern growth. The SOIL is various, and on some of the farms might be rendered much more fertile than it is, by the adoption of a more extensive system of draining: the crops are oats, barley, wheat, peas, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is in an improved state, and the farm buildings are generally substantial and commodious; the lands in many parts are well inclosed, and the fences mostly kept in good order. About 5500 sheep are fed on the hills, nearly one-half of them being of the Cheviot, and the rest of the black-faced breed; on the dairy-farms about 280 milch-cows are pastured, chiefly of the Ayrshire and Teeswater breeds,

and there are 500 head of young cattle in the parish. The woods and plantations are well managed, and for the most part in a thriving condition. The annual value of real property in the parish, as returned for the Income tax, is £6694. The village is pleasantly situated, neatly built, and well inhabited; a post-office has been established, and has a daily delivery from Edinburgh and Peebles, with which and other places there is facility of communication. A fair used to be held in the village on the 25th of September; it was formerly a considerable mart for cattle, and the hiring of farm servants, but of late has fallen into desuetude.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Peebles, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of Lord Elibank; the minister's stipend is about £250, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £24 per annum. Eddlestone church, rebuilt in 1829, is a neat and substantial edifice adapted for a congregation of 420 persons. The parochial school affords education to about 120 children: the master's salary is £34, with £42 fees, a good house, and an allowance of two bolls of meal in lieu of a garden; he has also the privilege of taking boarders. There are remains of three circular camps, evidently Danish: one of these, on the lands of Norshield, has been preserved nearly in its original state of perfection, and surrounded with a plantation; the others are almost obliterated. On the lands of Kingside, a vessel has been dug up containing a large number of gold and silver coins, the former in good preservation, but the latter much defaced: upon some was legible the inscription *Jacobus S. Scotorum Rex.* Near the northern extremity of this farm was a tumulus, inclosed with three circular walls, and which, being opened by the tenant, was found to contain a rudely-formed stone coffin, in which were human bones in a partly calcined state, and close to it a variety of brazen weapons, in form resembling axes: two of the weapons were sent to the museum of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh. Kingside farm was a hunting-seat belonging to James VI. The Rev. Patrick Robertson, the present incumbent, is the great-grandson of the Rev. James Robertson, who was ordained to the parish in 1697, and, after a ministration of fifty years, was succeeded by his son Alexander, who in 1772 was followed by his son Dr. Patrick Robertson, who held the living for fifty years, and died in 1822.

EDDRACHILLIS, a parish, in the county of SUTHERLAND, 15 miles (N. N. W.) from Assynt; including the islands of Handa and Scourie, and the late quoad sacra district of Keanlochbervie; and containing 1699 inhabitants. The Celtic name of this place, *Eadarda-chaolas*, signifies "between two kyles or arms of the sea", and is descriptive of the situation of the main part of the parish between the kyle of Scow, which separates Eddrachillis from Assynt on the south, and the kyle of Laxford. The parish was anciently part of the barony of Skelbo, and was granted by Hugo Freskyn de Moravia, ancestor of the Duke of Sutherland, in the twelfth century, to his brother, Bishop Gilbert Moray, by whom, in 1235, it was transferred to a third brother, Richard Moray, of Culbyn. About the year 1440, it came to the family of Kinnaird of Kinnaird, by an heiress, Egidia Moray; and in 1515, Andrew Kinnaird disposed of it to John Mackay of Eddrachillis, son of Mackay of Strathnaver, the superiority remaining with the Earls of Sutherland. In 1829, it was restored to the Sutherland family by purchase. So early as 1550, another branch of the Mackays seized the territory of Scourie by displacing the Mc Leods, and located themselves here under the title of Mackays of Scourie. From this family sprang Lieutenant-General Hugh Mackay, the famous commander-in-chief in the time of William and Mary, eminent for his skill and bravery, and who fell in the year 1692, shortly after the siege of Namur, where he commanded the British division of the grand army.

The PARISH was formerly included in Durness, but was separated in 1726. Its extreme length from north to south is twenty-five miles, its mean breadth seven miles, and it contains an area of about 112,000 acres. It is situated in the angle of the county formed by the Atlantic and Northern Seas, and in its general features, like other Highland districts, is exceedingly wild, rugged, and mountainous, but in some parts highly romantic, and interesting to the tourist. The outline is altogether irregular, being indented by numerous fissures and arms of the sea, and the parish is naturally formed into three parts, namely, the *Scourie* division, between Loch Glendhu and Loch Laxford; *Ceathramh-garbh*, between Loch Laxford and Loch Inchard; and *Ashare*. The derivation of the first of these three names is unknown; the second signifies "a rough section of country", and the third "arable land". The principal mountains are, Beinne-Leothaid, Beinne-Stac, Beinne-Stroim, Arkle, and the south-west range of the Reay forest to the summit of Toinne-Beinne, Meal-Horn, Sabhal-mhoir, and Mille-Rinidh, with part of Beinne-Shith: several of these rise 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The Reay forest, or *Diru-moir*, claims particular notice, having always been reckoned one of the principal forests in Scotland. Considerable tracts of it had been allotted for sheep at the commencement of the present century, but upon the expiration of the leases, the proprietor restored the whole to its ancient character of a deer forest, and the extent of land set apart for this purpose is estimated at 60,000 acres, half in this parish and half in Durness. Thousands of red-deer roam in this territory, under the management of regularly appointed foresters. Almost every description of game visits the parish, and the black eagle occupies the highest rocks. The harbours are numerous and excellent, and are said to be capable of affording safe anchorage to the whole naval and mercantile shipping of Great Britain; those most celebrated are Lochs Laxford, Inchard, Badcall, Calva, Glendhu, and the Sound of Handa. Besides the island of Handa, there is a cluster of isles consisting of about twenty, lying between Eddrachillis and Assynt, which are uninhabited, but afford good pasturage for lambs and cattle. The most remarkable inland lakes are Loch Moir and Loch Stac, which are well stocked with different kinds of trout; the most considerable rivers are the Laxford and the Inchard, which, with numerous minor streams, discharge themselves into the Atlantic Ocean. The different districts of the parish are well supplied with water, principally from perennial springs.

Though the principal occupation, besides fishing, is the rearing and pasturing of sheep, yet some part of the land is under tillage. The soil is generally a mixture of gravel and moss, considerably improved by the application of sea-weed for manure; the lands of Ashare are

superior to the rest, and like the island of Handa consist of dark loam mixed with sand. The crops raised are potatoes, bear, and oats, the ground for which is prepared by the common garden spade and the Highland implement called the cas-chrom. On the large farms the sheep are the pure Cheviots; those of the smaller tenants are a cross between the Cheviot and the native black-faced: the cattle are of an inferior kind. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3027. The rocks comprise gneiss, hornblende, veins of granite, and quartz; limestone, also, is met with on the sides of some of the lochs. Handa is composed chiefly of the best sort of red sandstone; its rocks lie horizontally, and are considered by geologists as possessing an almost equal interest, though of another kind, with the celebrated basaltic columns in the island of Staffa.

The people are principally located on the sea-coast, in townships or hamlets, each family possessing a certain portion of land; and their occupation consists partly of tilling the ground and partly of fishing, the latter comprehending the herring, salmon, white, and lobster fisheries. Those who have commodious boats go for herrings to the Caithness coast, but large quantities are taken at home in the lochs, especially in Loch Glendhu. The salmon-fishing is good, and of the swarms of almost every description of white-fish on these shores very considerable numbers are taken; all kinds of shell-fish are abundant, and lobsters are conveyed from this place in smacks, by a London company, to the market at Billingsgate. Whales, porpoises, and seals likewise frequent the coast; but the first of these are never captured. The chief approach to the parish from the south is through a part of Assynt to the kyle of Scow, where is a ferry 380 yards broad. There is a post-office at Scourie, which communicates twice a week with the office at Golspie; and three inns have been erected at the expense of the Duke of Sutherland, by whose liberality and exertions the aspect of the district has been entirely changed. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Tongue, synod of Sutherland and Caithness; patron, the Crown. The stipend is £158, of which £103 are paid by the exchequer; with a glebe valued at £20 per annum, and a manse at Badcall, lately erected. Eddrachillis church is a plain edifice, built upwards of a century ago, and thoroughly repaired about twelve years since; it is a commodious edifice in very excellent condition, and contains 275 sittings. There is also a good church at Keanlochbervie, to which a quoad sacra district was annexed: it was erected in 1828-9, at the expense of government; contains 350 sittings, and is of sufficient height to be enlarged by galleries. The stipend of the minister at Keanlochbervie is £120, paid from the exchequer; and there is a manse, with a glebe of some acres. The members of the Free Church have two places of worship. There is a parochial school at Scourie; the master has the maximum salary, a house, and allowance for a garden. A school was erected and endowed for the Keanlochbervie district in 1845, and another is supported at Ashare by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

EDENKILLIE, or EDENKEILLIE, in the county of MORAY.—See EDINKILLIE.

EDENTON, a village, in the parish of COLLESSIE, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE; containing 45 inhabitants.

EDINBURGH, a

Seal and Arms.

city, the seat of a university, and the metropolis of the kingdom of Scotland, situated in longitude 3° 10′ 30″ (W.), and latitude 55° 57′ 29″ (N.), about a mile (S. by W.) from Leith, 47 miles (S. S. W.) from Dundee, 47 (E. by N.) from Glasgow, 45 (S. by E.) from Perth, 58 (W. by N.) from Berwick-upon-Tweed, 100 (N. by W.) from Carlisle, 109 (S. W. by S.) from Aberdeen, 156 (S. by E.) from Inverness, 270 (N. E.) from Dublin, and 402 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 56,330, and, including the suburban parishes of St. Cuthbert and Canongate, 138,182 inhabitants. The following is a list of the subjects comprised in the article, with the page in which each head or division occurs:—

History 374
General Description of the City 384
Its Extension at various Periods 385
Notice of the Castle 387
Of Holyrood Abbey and Palace 387
Of the Parliament-House, and the Libraries of the Advocates and the Writers to the Signet 389
Of the College of Physicians, that of Surgeons, and the Medical Society 389
Of the Royal Exchange, and the Bank of Scotland 390
The Register Office 390
Literary and Scientific Institutions; Gardens; Assembly Rooms; Theatre 390
Monuments 392
Railways 393
Municipal Affairs; County Hall; Prisons 394
History, Government, Buildings, of the University .. 396
New College, High School, and Academy 398
Ecclesiastical arrangements, and Places of Worship .. 399
Hospitals and other Charitable Institutions 402
Eminent Natives 406

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT.

This city takes its name, in ancient records *Dun Edin*, signifying "the hill of Edin or Edwin", from its castle, which was either founded or rebuilt by Edwin, King of Northumbria, who, having greatly increased his power and extended his dominions, in 626 erected a strong fortress for the protection of his newly-acquired territories from the frequent incursions of the Scots and Picts. The original fortress is supposed to have existed prior to the year 452, at which time it was captured by the Saxons, and Edinburgh remained in their possession till 685, when it was recovered by the Scots; but it was soon afterwards again taken by the Saxons, and continued to form part of the kingdom of Northumbria until 936. In that year it was granted, together with all the lands reaching to the Firth of Forth, by Athelstan to his sister on her marriage with Sictrich of Sihtric; but about 956 it was ultimately regained by the Scots, since which it has been included in their kingdom. The very tardy increase of the town, which did not attain to any considerable importance prior to the fourteenth century, is attributed to its situation on the south side of the Firth, and its consequent exposure to the depredations of the English, by whom it was often pillaged and burnt in their hostile incursions. From the frequency of these devastations, moreover, not only was the progress of the town, which from its castle was called "Edwin's burgh", materially retarded, but the public

records (if any) were destroyed; and the city archives throw light on no transactions of authenticity prior to the year 1329, when Robert I. granted the inhabitants a charter. Indeed, even from that period till the year 1581 there occur only a few unconnected and unimportant events.

It is not known by which of the Scottish monarchs Edinburgh was first constituted a royal burgh; but that it was such in the reign of DAVID I. is evident from reference made to it in charters granted by him to other towns, and which have been preserved; and it is more than probable that the lands called the Borough-Moor and Borough-Myre were bestowed by that sovereign, in his charter to the city, now lost. In 1385, John, Earl of Carrick, son of Robert II., and lord high steward of Scotland, conferred upon the inhabitants, by charter of the 4th of July, power to erect houses in the precincts of the castle, with the privilege of free ingress and egress to their servants; and in 1388, ROBERT II., by charter of the 15th of July, gave them a tract of land on the north side of the Market-street, for the improvement of the town. In 1437, Walter, Earl of Atholl, his grandson Robert, and kinsman Robert Graham, were publicly executed in Edinburgh for the murder of JAMES I. in the monastery of the Black Friars at Perth. JAMES II., by charter dated the 4th of November, 1447, allowed the citizens the liberty of holding an annual fair on the festival of the Holy Trinity. In 1461, Henry VI. of England, with his queen Margaret, and his son Edward, Prince of Wales, after the defeat of his army at the battle of Towton, fled for refuge into Scotland, and was hospitably entertained in Edinburgh Castle. The honourable reception he received from the citizens induced him on his return to the south, to issue letters-patent granting to the citizens of Edinburgh full permission to trade with England, paying no more duties on merchandise than his own subjects; but his subsequent exclusion from the throne rendered this privilege unavailing.

In 1477, JAMES III. gave the citizens a charter enabling them to appropriate certain parts of the town for holding the markets, which previously had not been fixed to any precise spot, or limited to any particular days. In 1481, this monarch having excited the dissatisfaction of his brother, Alexander, Duke of Albany, and others of the nobility, by his inauspicious entertainment of favourites, they entered into a confederacy for the removal of those persons by whom he was influenced to the prejudice of the country; and the king being intimidated by these proceedings, took refuge in the castle of Edinburgh, in which he was detained a prisoner for nearly nine months, while the confederates were appointed regents of the kingdom. But the Duke of Albany, discontented with the conduct of the other regents, and yielding to the importunities of the queen for the liberation of her husband, appointed a meeting of certain of his friends at Edinburgh, who, assisted by a body of the citizens, assaulted the castle, and restored the king to liberty. James, thus replaced in the government, in grateful testimony of the loyalty of the citizens, bestowed upon them two charters in 1482, conferring many valuable privileges, among which was the appointment of sheriffs having power to hold courts for the trial of criminals, with fines and escheats belonging to their office. The inhabitants were also invested with liberty to make laws for the due government of the city, were exempted from payment of the duties on salt, and received a grant of customs and dues on the several articles of merchandise in their port of Leith; and as a perpetual memorial of their loyalty and services, the king removed the seat of government and the royal residence, previously at Perth, to the city of Edinburgh, which he thus made the METROPOLIS of his kingdom. Among other marks of his favour bestowed upon the citizens at this time, was the gift of a standard or banner, to which the craftsmen, not only of Edinburgh, but of all other cities within the realm, were bound to repair for the assistance of the magistrates in defence of their king and of their own rights. This flag is still preserved by the convener of the trades, and on its being displayed in times of emergency, all the artisans of the city and surrounding districts are compelled to assemble, and place themselves at his disposal.

EVENTS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

In 1508, JAMES IV. granted the citizens a charter enabling them to let the common lands designated the Borough-Moor, and the marsh called the Common-Myre, at fee-farm rents. The citizens, on this, immediately proceeded to clear the grounds, and cut down the trees with which they were thickly covered; and having in this manner procured a vast quantity of timber, the town council, for promoting the sale of it, allowed to all purchasers of a sufficient quantity to new-front their houses the privilege of extending them seven feet into the High-street beyond their former boundaries, on each side. Thus not only was the principal street reduced fourteen feet in width, but the houses previously fronted with stone were now entirely constructed of wood, to the great prejudice of the general appearance of the city. In 1513, James, who by the intrigues of France was led into a war with England, in opposition to the counsel of his nobles, mustered an army on the Borough-Moor, and being joined by the citizens under their provost the Earl of Angus, marched into England, and was defeated in the disastrous battle of Flodden-Field, in which the king and most of the Scottish nobility were slain. The royal body, being found after the battle, was carried to Berwick-on-Tweed, embalmed, and sent, inclosed in lead, to London, whence it was conveyed to the monastery of Sheen at Richmond for interment. On the news of this calamitous defeat, the town council of Edinburgh issued a proclamation enjoining all the citizens capable of bearing arms to assemble at the Cross, and join the lord provost for the defence of the town against any attempts of the victorious enemy. A guard was raised; £500 were voted for purchasing arms and ammunition, and such of the inhabitants as had gardens attached to their houses were required, for greater security, to fortify them by the erection of walls. The consternation of the people was aggravated by the prevalence of the plague, which was making dreadful havoc among them. The council, in consideration of the arduous duties devolving upon the provost during this period of war and pestilence, ordered one hundred merks to be added to his annual income; and to prevent the further ravages of the plague, they directed that all the houses on the Borough-Moor, at that time crowded with infected persons, should be unroofed, and the walls taken down.

In 1524, Francis Bothwell, lord provost of Edinburgh, having resigned that office according to the king's command, obtained permission to enter a protest that his resignation should in no wise be drawn into a precedent derogatory or prejudicial to the rights and privileges of the corporation. In 1544, Henry VIII. of England, disappointed in his efforts to negotiate a marriage between his son, Prince Edward, and the Princess Mary, daughter of James V., sent an army into Scotland under the Earl of Hertford in order to compel the Scots to the proposed alliance; and the English forces, having landed at Leith, and taken possession of that town unopposed, advanced to Edinburgh, which they pillaged and set fire to, without attempting to reduce the castle. The earl returned with his army to Leith, burnt the place, and afterwards retreated into England; but the same nobleman (now Duke of Somerset) again entering Scotland, with a more numerous army, in 1547, to force the Scots to acquiesce in the projected union, achieved a victory at the battle of Pinkie, and again plundered Edinburgh.

Era of the Reformation.

At the commencement of the Reformation in Scotland, in 1556, the citizens destroyed the statues of the Virgin Mary and other saints in the church of St. Giles, which produced a mandate from the queen dowager, regent of the kingdom, to the lord provost and council to discover the offenders, and deliver them to the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, to be dealt with according to the statutes of the Church. In 1558, under apprehension of an invasion from England, the citizens displayed the utmost zeal in support of the government. The merchants raised a body of 700 men, well armed and accoutred, and the craftsmen of the various incorporations, at a meeting in the Tolbooth, resolved to furnish an equal number for the defence of the city; the town council, also, voted considerable supplies for the assistance of the queen. On the celebration this year of the festival of St. Giles, the tutelar patron of Edinburgh, according to custom, the popish priests and monks, in order to prevent any obstruction from the friends of the Reformation, requested the presence of the queen regent at the procession; but on repairing to the church to place the statue of the saint on the carriage prepared for its reception, they had the mortification to find that it had been removed during the preceding night. To obviate the failure of their purpose, however, a smaller image of the saint was borrowed from the church of the Grey Friars; but, the queen retiring from the ceremony before the procession had concluded, the populace seized the statue, which they demolished in their rage: the attendants then betook themselves to flight, and through the prudent conduct of the magistrates, no further excesses were committed.

In 1559, the people of Perth having destroyed many of the monasteries in that town and neighbourhood, the queen regent, fearful of similar outrages in Edinburgh, issued a proclamation to the provost and magistrates for the preservation of the sacred edifices and religious houses from violence, to which they paid so much attention that she addressed to them a letter of thanks for their diligent observance of her mandate. To prevent any attempts of the populace, the magistrates ordered all the gates of the city to be closed, with the exception of the Nether-

bow and West-port, at which they placed sufficient guards; and to obviate all danger from the lords of congregation, they sent commissioners to Linlithgow, to negotiate with them for the safety of the churches and monasteries, promising to reserve the former for worship according to the Protestant doctrines, and the latter for seminaries on the principles of the Reformation. In the interim, they posted a guard over the church of St. Giles, and removed the stalls of the choir into the Tolbooth for greater security. On the 29th of June, the lords of congregation arrived at Edinburgh, and appointed two commissioners to attend the council, where it was resolved that as the change was still in progress, the citizens should without molestation exercise which form of religion they might prefer till the 10th of January following. Upon this, the queen regent sent an order to the council to summon the citizens, and make a return of their choice between the two forms of faith. Against such a course the citizens remonstrated by petition to the lords commissioners, and they in answer declared that they would compel no man to act against the dictates of his conscience. The queen, assisted by a body of French troops, now made every effort for the maintenance of the corrupt religion; and the lords of congregation resolved to collect a body of troops for their defence, in which they were assisted by the council, who raised for them a considerable force, with which they marched to Leith, and summoned the garrison to surrender. On the first show of resistance, however, they fled with precipitation; several were slain in the pursuit, and so great was the panic after their return that they abandoned the city. But having received a supply of English troops from Queen Elizabeth, and being reinforced with a body of 400 of the citizens, they again assaulted the town of Leith, were completely successful in their object, and compelled the French auxiliaries to quit the country.

Occurrences connected with Mary, Queen of Scots.

Upon the death of the queen regent in 1560, the lords of congregation became masters of the kingdom; and in a treaty between them and the ambassadors of Francis and Mary, it was stipulated that a parliament should be held in Edinburgh, which event took place in the following August: at this parliament it was enacted that the jurisdiction of the pope in Scotland should be abolished, and the confession of faith drawn up by the General Assembly established. The result of this meeting excited the strongest feelings of indignation in the mind of Mary, who refused to ratify the proceedings, and on the 19th of August, 1561, arrived at Leith from France to take possession of the throne. On the 1st of September she made her public entry into Edinburgh, and was received with the most enthusiastic acclamations of the citizens, who testified their loyalty and attachment by every demonstration of joy; but on the Sunday after her arrival, the populace raised a tumult, and were with difficulty restrained by the magistrates from interrupting the performance of divine service at the chapel of Holyrood House, and offering violence to the priest, who was officiating according to the Romish ritual. The magistrates issued a proclamation against papists, and the queen addressed to them a letter complaining of the insult thus offered to her religion; but this produced on their part

only a republication of the edict in severer terms, enjoining all Roman Catholics to leave the town under heavy penalties, which so exasperated the queen that she issued a mandate to the lord provost and council to divest the magistrates of their office, and elect others in their place, with which the council complied.

The marriage of the queen with LORD DARNLEY, who had the day previously been proclaimed king at the market-cross, was solemnized in the chapel of the palace of Holyrood House, on the 27th of July, 1565; and in the following year the queen was delivered of a son, afterwards James VI. of Scotland, who, on the demise of Elizabeth, succeeded to the crown of England by the title of James I. The assassination of David Rizzio, secretary to the queen, which had taken place in the palace not long before this birth of an heir, under the personal superintendence of Lord Darnley, had tended greatly to alienate the affections of the queen; and the earl soon after left the court, and retired to Glasgow. Labouring under severe indisposition, however, he was here visited by the queen, who tended him during his illness, and brought him back with her to Edinburgh; and that he might not be disturbed by the inevitable tumult of the palace, she fitted up a house for his reception at a place in the vicinity, called the Kirk of Field, where for several nights she slept in an apartment underneath his chamber. On the 9th of February, 1567, the queen, having to preside at the marriage of one of her household, passed the night in the palace; and about two o'clock on the following morning, the house in which Lord Darnley lay was blown up by gunpowder, and his body was found at some distance in an adjoining field, without any apparent marks of contusion or violence. The EARL of BOTHWELL, who was strongly suspected of the murder of Darnley, was publicly charged with that crime by the Earl of Lennox, who wrote to the queen imploring speedy justice on the murderer of his son; but in a court soon afterwards held, he was acquitted. On the return of the queen from Stirling, where she had been visiting her infant son, she was waylaid by Bothwell at the head of a body of 800 horse, and forcibly conveyed to Dunbar, at which place she was detained for some time by the earl. Bothwell, however, subsequently obtained a pardon for this act of violence and for all other crimes, and, having procured a divorce from his wife, sister of the Earl of Huntly, was married to the queen, in Holyrood House, on the 15th of May.

This fatal alliance excited the indignation of the chief nobility, who formed an association for the protection of the prince, and the punishment of his father's murderers. Bothwell and the queen, alarmed at the insurrection, fled from Holyrood, and took refuge in the castle of Borthwick, on the investment of which by Lord Hume they effected their escape to Dunbar. The confederate lords, with a force of 3000 men, took possession of Edinburgh; and Bothwell hearing that they had sustained some disasters, quitted the fortress of Dunbar, and advanced to encounter them in the field. The armies met at Carberry Hill, about six miles from the city; but Mary, mistrusting the fidelity of her own troops, whom she knew to be unfavourable to her cause, and having no other resource, held a conference with KIRKALDY of Grange, and on receiving some general promises of protection, placed herself in the hands of the confederates, by whom she was conducted to Edinburgh amidst the insults of the populace. During the queen's conference with Kirkaldy, Bothwell fled unattended to Dunbar, and fitting out a few small vessels, sailed for the Orkneys, where for a time he subsisted by piracy; but being pursued by Kirkaldy, he effected his escape in an open boat, and obtained a passage to Denmark, where he was thrown into prison, and died miserably about ten years after. Several of his servants were made prisoners, and having revealed all the circumstances of the murder of Darnley, were punished for the crime. The queen was detained as a prisoner in the house of the lord provost, and subjected to every reproach from the populace, who on her appearance at the window displayed a banner bearing the effigy of her murdered husband, with that of the infant prince by his side, and the legend "Judge, and revenge my cause, O Lord." But, the queen appealing to the compassion of the citizens, it is said they unfurled the standard given to them by James III., and, raising a sufficient force, compelled her persecutors to restore her to the palace of Holyrood; from which, however, she was on the following day conveyed to Lochleven Castle. A council of regency was now appointed, and a deputation waited upon the captive queen in the castle, requiring her to sign an abdication in favour of the infant prince, who was proclaimed king, and soon after crowned at Stirling, the Earl of Morton taking the coronation oath in his name. She also agreed to make the Earl of Murray regent, and to nominate a council to administer the government till he should arrive from the continent, the council to consist of the Earls of Lennox, Argyll, Atholl, and Morton, with others, and to have power to continue regents in the event of Murray's refusal.

The EARL OF MURRAY, who had been thus appointed regent, shortly returned from France, and paid a visit to the queen at Lochleven. He obtained possession of the castle of Edinburgh, at that time held by a partisan of Bothwell's, and of which he created Sir William Kirkaldy governor; but Sir William, in 1570, finding to what severities the queen was subjected, embraced her cause, and the city, alternately held by both parties, became for some time the scene of confusion and civil war. The lords of the regency applied for aid to Elizabeth of England, and that queen sent to their assistance 1000 infantry and 300 cavalry, under the command of Sir William Drury. This commander, on his arrival at Leith, where the Scottish army was encamped, summoned the governor to surrender the castle of Edinburgh; but a party who had been driven from the city, assembling in a hostile manner, put an end to the treaty, and the war was carried on with the most ferocious barbarity. To prevent the city from being taken by surprise, a strong barrier was erected by the queen's troops at the Netherbow, and every precaution was adopted for its security; the war continued to rage with inveterate fury, and such was the rancour that those who were made prisoners, on either side, were led to immediate execution. A truce was at length proposed and agreed upon by the leaders; but Kirkaldy refusing to concur, Sir William Drury, who had retreated into England, returned with a more formidable force, and ultimately compelled the castle to surrender. During this period the city suffered greatly, being exposed on the one hand to the destructive firing from the battery of the castle, and on the other to the devastations of the contending parties.

Occurrences connected with James VI.

On the conclusion of the war, the Earl of Morton was established in the regency; but becoming odious from the unpopularity of his conduct, he resigned the office to the young king, James VI., and the castle, which for some time held out under his brother, eventually capitulated. Morton, however, afterwards resuming his authority, repaired to Stirling, and obtained the government of the castle there, and the custody of the royal person. On this, the citizens of Edinburgh, anxious for the king's safety, raised an armed force, and drew out the trained bands, for the service of the privy council; James applied to the council of Edinburgh for a guard of 100 men to protect his person, and for some troops to convey the Earl of Morton to Dunbar Castle, and they not only complied with this, but gave an additional 100 men to guard the palace of Holyrood House. The king held a parliament at Edinburgh in 1579; and on his removal subsequently from Stirling, the citizens received him with joyful acclamations, and escorted him to Holyrood with a guard of 2000 horsemen; after which he convened a parliament in the Tolbooth: the Earl of Morton, late regent, was accused of being privy to the murder of Lord Darnley, and on being brought to trial in 1580, he was found guilty, and put to death. In 1587, the king, with a view to reconcile the nobles of the realm, whom civil war had rent into adverse factions, gave a royal banquet at Holyrood House, and thence conducted his hostile guests to the Cross, where they were entertained by the magistrates of the city, and pledged each other in goblets of wine.

The magistrates, on the approach of the Spanish Armada towards the coast, armed the citizens to prevent the landing of its troops, and raised a body of 300 men for the defence of Edinburgh; and just before the marriage of James with the Princess Anne of Denmark, they fitted out a well-equipped vessel to Denmark, to bring home the king and his royal bride, on whose arrival at Leith they escorted the princess to her palace, and afterwards to the church of St. Giles, and, on the solemnization of her marriage, presented her with a very valuable jewel. In 1591, Stuart, Earl of Bothwell, made an attempt to seize the person of the king; but his design was frustrated by the vigilance and loyalty of the magistrates, and the earl and eight of his confederates were publicly executed. On the birth of the prince Henry, the citizens sent to the king, at Stirling, a gift of ten tuns of wine, and a deputation of 100 of the chief inhabitants to assist at the baptism. An attempt of James in 1596 to control the language of the pulpits exasperated both the clergy and the citizens; a tumult arose, in which the person of the king was insulted; and on his subsequent introduction of theatrical performances, a meeting of the presbytery was convened, and a decree passed against the toleration of them, which, however, on the presbytery being called before the privy council, they were compelled to retract.

On the return of the popish lords who had been pardoned by the crown, the clergy held a convocation of their most influential ministers at Edinburgh, to which they gave the title of standing council of the church; and being cited before the privy council of the state for a contemptuous disregard of the royal authority, the minister of St. Andrew's disavowed all allegiance to the government, and called upon the people to support the clergy in their opposition. The king issued a proclamation enjoining the new council to leave Edinburgh within twenty-four hours; but they refused to obey it, and in their sermons and prayers invited the nobles of the land to countenance their resistance to the royal decree. They drew up a petition, couched in the most opprobrious language, which the king declined to receive; and the populace rushed in a body to assault the Tolbooth, in which the king, the judges, and the chief officers of state were assembled. This attempt, however, was frustrated by the loyalty and firmness of one of the deacons, who, attended by his corporation, intercepted their purpose; and the mob, in some degree appeased by the assurances of the lord provost that the king would accept any petition respectfully worded, and peaceably presented, at length dispersed, and James returned unmolested to the palace. On the following day, the king and the privy council left for Linlithgow, and a proclamation was published stating that, in consequence of the late treasonable outrage, in which many citizens, instigated by the ministers, had taken part, the crown deemed the city of Edinburgh unworthy to continue as the seat of government, unfit for the residence of the court, and for the administration of justice. The state therefore required the College of Justice, the inferior judges, and the barons to retire from Edinburgh, and not to return without the king's special licence. The citizens would gladly have conciliated the royal favour, but the ministers were resolved to persevere. These proclaimed a fast, and assailed the king from their pulpits with the most virulent reproaches, declaring that the people might lawfully take the sword out of his hands; they also addressed a letter to Lord Hamilton, intreating him to repair to Edinburgh, place himself at their head, and be the leader of those who had armed themselves in support of the Church. Hamilton, however, instead of complying with their request, showed the letter to the king, who issued his mandate to the magistrates of Edinburgh, for the incarceration of the ministers; but having intimation of the intended proceedings, they contrived to effect their escape.

A deputation of the citizens now waited upon James at Linlithgow, to endeavour to appease his resentment; but in vain. The king went the following day to Leith, and thence to Edinburgh, the keys of which were tendered to him by one of his officers of state, and the charge of the city was committed to the Earl of Mar and the Lords Seaton and Ochiltree; the citizens were ordered to keep within their houses; the streets were lined with files of the royal guards, between which the king passed to the Tolbooth, and a convention of the states was held. Before this assembly the magistrates of the city humbled themselves with submissive reverence. They made the most solemn protestations of loyalty, and offered a guarantee that none of the ministers should be permitted to resume their charges, nor any others be admitted to the pastoral office, without the royal approbation. They also proposed to present to the king, and to the lords of the council, a list of all the officers of the corporation for their approval before they were appointed; and gave every assurance of their freedom from any participation in the tumult, and of their resolution to discover and bring to justice its

authors and abettors. But all these proffers were vain: the convention of the states pronounced the insurrection to be high treason, and that the city should be subjected to all the penalties; it was even proposed that the place should be rased to its foundations, and that a pillar should be erected on the site as a lasting monument of its disgrace. The interposition of Elizabeth obtained from the king a mitigation of the sentence, but the town council were notwithstanding ordered, as representatives of the city, to enter themselves in ward in the town of Perth; the trial commenced on the 1st of March, when, one of the council neglecting to appear, the cause was decided, the community declared rebels, and their revenues escheated to the crown. Edinburgh continued for some time in a state of anarchy, but at length the citizens submitted themselves entirely to the king's mercy, and on the supplication of the magistrates and council, they were to a certain extent relieved from the forfeiture, and restored to their wonted privileges. In 1599, the convention of the states assembled at Edinburgh on the 10th of December, and ordained that the first day of the year, which had previously been reckoned the 25th of March, should be thenceforth the 1st of January.

Events of the Seventeenth Century.

In 1603, James VI., being on the death of Elizabeth successor to the crown of England, took leave of the citizens in the church of St. Giles, and addressing them after the sermon, assured them of his future remembrance and protection; and on the 5th of April he departed for London, whither he was followed on the 1st June by the queen and royal family. In 1609, he granted to the town council of Edinburgh a duty of £4 Scotch on every tun of wine sold within the city, and ordered that a sword should be borne before the lord provost, and that the magistrates should in public wear gowns of state. The king, who on his departure had promised to visit his native dominions every three years, found no opportunity of doing so till the year 1617, when, on the 16th of May, he arrived at Edinburgh, and was received with every demonstration of joyful welcome by the provost and magistrates, who entertained him with a sumptuous banquet, and presented him with 10,000 merks in a silver basin. After the death of this monarch, his son and successor, Charles, paid a visit to Edinburgh in 1633, for the purpose of being crowned King of Scotland, which ceremony was performed on the 18th June in the chapel royal of Holyrood, with unusual splendour. Two days afterwards, the king convened his first parliament in the Tolbooth, and confirmed the authority of the College of Justice, the privileges of the royal burghs, and the rights of the citizens; and on the 18th of July he left the city on his return to England, halting for a night at Dalkeith, at Seaton, and at Innerwick, on his route. Charles was accompanied in this visit by Archbishop Laud, who was sworn a privy councillor of Scotland at Holyrood House, and preached several times in the chapel royal; and while here the king erected the bishopric of Edinburgh.

During the time that he was in Scotland, the people testified the most loyal attachment to their sovereign; but great discontents broke out soon after his departure, and the subsequent introduction of the English liturgy into the Church of Scotland, in 1637, exasperated these discontents into open rebellion. On the attempt to read the liturgy in St. Giles's church, the utmost confusion was excited; missiles were thrown at the head of the dean while performing the service, and at Dr. Lindsay, Bishop of Edinburgh, who had ascended the pulpit in the hope of appeasing the tumultuous uproar; a mob collected in the streets, and hurled stones at the bishop while proceeding home in his carriage with the lord privy seal, and next day the Earl of Traquair and the Bishop of Galloway escaped with difficulty from the populace. The National Covenant was renewed and subscribed the following year by great numbers of the nobility and gentry, and by the inhabitants generally; while copies of it were circulated throughout the country. The king, alarmed at these proceedings, commissioned the Marquess of Hamilton to negotiate with the Scots, many of whom were already in arms for the support of the Covenant; and when the Marquess arrived in Scotland he found it in a state of rebellion. The town council of Edinburgh took part with the Covenanters, and raised a body of 500 men as a reinforcement of their army, commanded by General Leslie, who assaulted the castle, at that time garrisoned by a body of troops under General Ruthven, and which ultimately surrendered to the Covenanters. The forces under Leslie afterwards made themselves masters of Dalkeith House, in which were considerable supplies of military stores; and, removing these into the castle, they erected some fortifications at Leith, sent emissaries to England to enlist the nonconformists in their cause, also applied to Cardinal Richelieu for immediate aid, and levied large contributions, by loan, for carrying on the war. Charles sent the Duke of Hamilton with a fleet of twenty ships and 5000 land forces, to reduce Edinburgh and Leith to obedience; but on the arrival of this force in the Firth of Forth, a treaty took place, according to the terms of which, the castle and other garrisons being delivered to Hamilton, the troops were withdrawn.

In 1641, the king made a second visit to Edinburgh, where he assembled a parliament, in which a great number of the nobility were excluded from their privilege of voting, because they refused to subscribe the Covenant. The Earl of Argyll, the head of the Covenanters, was created a marquess; Leslie, who had commanded the Covenanting army, was made Earl of Leven, and appointed governor of the castle, and all the tried and faithful friends of the king were neglected, or superseded in their offices by the most inveterate of his enemies, in the hope of conciliation, though the Covenanters, notwithstanding all these concessions, still remained in arms, and added daily to the number of their troops. Charles left Edinburgh on the 16th of November, and soon after his return to England, which he found embroiled in civil war, gained some advantages over the parliamentarian leaders. These, in 1643, applied to the Scots for assistance; the Scottish parliament voted a supply of 18,000 foot, 2000 horse, and 1000 dragoons, and the magistrates, notwithstanding they had received a letter from the king reminding them of his former favours, raised a regiment of 1200 foot for the service of his enemies. After the defeat of the Covenanters' army in 1645 by the Marquess of Montrose, the city was in great danger; the plague was raging within its walls, and so much had its popu-

lation been reduced by the ravages of war and pestilence, that, in case of assault, scarcely a hundred men could have been mustered in its defence. Montrose was prevented from entering by the plague alone, and addressed a letter to the magistrates requiring them to liberate such of the royalists as they held prisoners. With this, in their present situation, they thought it prudent to comply; but the king having at that time arrived at Newcastle-upon-Tyne with the Scottish army, to whose protection he had resigned himself, a treaty was opened with the English parliament, to which the citizens of Edinburgh sent a deputation, and Charles was eventually given up to the English commissioners, in 1647.

From 1650 to 1700.

The Marquess of Montrose, who, after the execution of the king in 1649, was appointed by Charles II. his captain-general in Scotland, landed in 1650 with a force of 500 foreigners, chiefly Germans, hoping to obtain from the Covenanters more reasonable terms for restoring the king to the throne; but being defeated by the army of Gen. David Leslie, he assumed the disguise of a peasant, and intrusting his person to the protection of a perfidious friend, was betrayed to his enemies, and conveyed to Edinburgh amidst the most degrading and opprobrious insults. He was brought before the parliament for trial, and being condemned, was publicly executed in pursuance of his sentence with every demonstration of wanton barbarity; the execution took place at the Cross on the 21st May, and this distinguished nobleman exhibited on the occasion his customary fortitude. The English parliament, fearing an accommodation between Charles II., who had for that purpose landed from Holland, and the Scottish commissioners, who were then treating with him for his restoration, now sent Cromwell with an army of 16,000 men into Scotland, in order to check the negotiation. Cromwell encamped his troops on the Pentland hills, within a few miles of Edinburgh; the Scots, commanded by Gen. Leslie, were drawn up at Corstorphine. After some skirmishing, Cromwell withdrew to Dunbar, where in a little time he was so straitened for want of provisions that he purposed sending his infantry and artillery by sea into England, and effecting his retreat by forcing his way with his cavalry through the forces of Leslie, which had taken post between Dunbar and Berwick. Leslie, however, being induced to descend into the plain, and give battle to the parliamentarians, an engagement took place in which his army was totally routed; and Cromwell, pursuing his advantage, took possession of Edinburgh and Leith, and completed the fortifications which the Scots had begun and left unfinished. The lord provost and magistrates, on the news of the defeat, left the city, and fled to Stirling. The principal inhabitants, however, chose thirty of their number to preserve the peace, and to treat with Cromwell; and upon the arrival of the English commissioners at Dalkeith, for settling disputes, they sent a deputation, soliciting the restitution of their magistracy, which was granted, accompanied by an order to elect two representatives to meet the commissioners, and assist in the arrangement of public affairs.

On the restoration of Charles II., the citizens presented the king with the sum of £1000 as a testimony of their loyalty, which he acknowledged by granting them the privilege of levying one-third of a penny on every pint of ale, and two-pence on every pint of wine consumed in the city. But the subsequent efforts of that monarch to re-establish episcopacy, and introduce the English liturgy, exasperated their feelings; and the suppression of conventicles by military force excited in their minds the most determined opposition. The western counties rose in arms, surprised a party of the royal forces at Dumfries, and marched thence to Edinburgh, professing allegiance to the crown, but demanding the re-establishment of the Presbyterian form of worship, and the restoration of their former ministers. On this insurrection, the city was put into a state of defence: the gates were closed; the magistrates ordered all the citizens who had horses to assemble, and hold themselves in readiness to act for the preservation of order; the College of Justice formed themselves into a company, and were supplied with arms for the security of the government. By these means the insurgents were soon subdued; about fifty were killed, and 150 taken prisoners. But the more vigorous were the measures adopted for the support of episcopacy, the more the Covenanters increased: the preachers openly called upon the people to throw off their allegiance; the Archbishop of St. Andrew's was assassinated near St. Andrew's in his carriage, and every prospect of conciliation was hopeless. In this state of excitement, the magistrates of the city took still further precautions for its safety; the trained bands joined the forces of the crown, and despatches were forwarded to London for assistance. The Duke of Monmouth was sent to Scotland with some troops of cavalry, being invested with the chief command; and a battle took place at Bothwell-Bridge, in which 700 of the Covenanters were killed, and several were made prisoners and sent to Edinburgh, where two of the most seditious preachers were hanged.

James, afterwards James II. of England and VII. of Scotland, while he was Duke of York visited Edinburgh, where he was received with great pomp by the lord provost and town council, who entertained him with a banquet in the parliament-house. During his residence here he sought to promote the trade of the city, and, by his conciliating behaviour and fashionable entertainments, to render himself popular in Scotland; and though his partiality to the Church of Rome, and his encouragement of the drama and other amusements, had made him odious to the citizens generally, yet on his accession to the throne, the magistrates presented to him a loyal address. A parliament was shortly after held in Edinburgh, which acknowledged his supreme authority, and declared that the whole force of the country, from the age of sixteen to sixty, should be at his disposal; but the open encouragement given to the celebration of the mass soon excited a tumult, in the quelling of which the king's guards were brought from the castle, and, firing upon the mob, killed two men and a woman. Several of the most active of the insurgents were afterwards hanged at the Cross; and so great was the zeal of the dominant party for the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic faith, that a Popish college in the palace of Holyrood House printed and circulated hand-bills inviting all persons to send their children to be educated in the principles of that religion gratuitously.

On intelligence arriving, however, of the landing of the Prince of Orange, the regular troops were withdrawn for the reinforcement of the king's army, and the Presbyterians flocked to Edinburgh in great numbers. The greatest severities were exercised against the Papists, Episcopalians, and the adherents of the exiled monarch; the Earl of Perth, who was chancellor, abandoned the country, and the government fell entirely into the hands of the friends of the Revolution. A mob assembled in the city; the drums beat to arms, and the inhabitants proceeded to demolish the royal chapel in Holyrood House, but were opposed by a party of 100 men, who still adhered to James, and who, by firing upon them, put the party to flight. The people soon returned, however, in greater numbers, headed by the magistrates, who had obtained a warrant from the privy council, and accompanied by the trained bands and herald-at-arms. They forthwith summoned the followers of James to surrender, and after having defeated their opponents with considerable loss, proceeded to the royal chapel and the private chapel, which they stripped of all their ornaments; nearly demolished the college of the Jesuits; and plundered the houses of many of the Roman Catholics. The town council tendered their services to the Prince of Orange; and the Marquess of Atholl, who, after the flight of the chancellor, had assumed the reins of government, held a convention of estates at Edinburgh. This body gave its allegiance to the government of William and Mary; appointed a new election of the city magistrates and council, by poll of the burgesses, in St. Giles' church; ejected several ministers who refused to pray for the new sovereigns, and finally re-established the Presbyterian form of worship. The Duke of Hamilton and other friends of the Revolution quartered several companies of infantry in the city; but the castle was still retained for James by its governor the Duke of Gordon, and the Lords Balcarres and Dundee also stood firm to the interests of the exiled monarch. The castle, however, being but ill supplied with provisions, was soon compelled to surrender; and the adherents of the Roman Catholic party were confined in the Tolbooth, where several of them were detained for two or three years, and subjected to the severest privations.

In 1695, a company for trading to Africa and the East Indies was incorporated by act of parliament, with very considerable privileges; a capital of £400,000 was quickly raised, and in the following year six ships of large burthen sailed from the Firth of Forth. The intelligence of their having effected a settlement on the Isthmus of Darien arrived on the 25th of March, 1699, and the event was celebrated by public rejoicings, and by thanksgivings in the several churches of the city; but the sanguine hopes thus excited were not of long continuance. The colonists, after one or two fruitless attempts by the Spaniards, were ultimately driven from the settlement; and on the news of this arriving, the citizens were so much excited by rage and disappointment that they broke out into the most wanton excesses, and, imputing their failure to the jealousy of the English merchants, proceeded to such acts of tumult and outrage that the commissioners and officers of state found it prudent to retire from the city lest they should fall victims to the popular fury. These disturbances occurred in the course of the year 1700.

Events of the Eighteenth Century.

On the accession of Queen Anne, the citizens were still more exasperated by the seizure of one of the ships belonging to the African Company, which had been taken in the river Thames; and upon their solicitation to the English ministry for its restoration being disregarded, they seized, by way of reprisal, a ship belonging to the English East India Company, which had anchored in the Forth. Captain Green the commander, and part of the crew, were accused of piracy; and being, upon slight evidence, convicted of having plundered a Scottish vessel in the Indies, they were sentenced to be hanged. On the day fixed for their execution, the populace surrounded the prison and the parliament-house, in which latter the privy council, assisted by the magistrates, were deliberating about the expediency of extending the royal mercy to the captain and his men. The lord chancellor, on his way from the council to his house, was dragged from his carriage by the populace, and only rescued by the timely interposition of his friends; and so highly were the people incensed at the idea of a reprieve, that an order was given to execute the prisoners without delay. On the promulgation of the Articles of the Union of the two kingdoms in 1707, the mob attacked the parliament-house, insulted the Duke of Queensberry, the chief commissioner, and gave vent to the most violent indignation. They beset the house of the lord provost, Sir Patrick Johnston, a friend to the Union, who narrowly escaped their fury; and so greatly did the numbers of the mob increase, that, before night, they made themselves entire masters of the city. Their first purpose was to blockade the gates, to prevent which the commissioners ordered a body of soldiers to take possession of the Netherbow, and afterwards, with the concurrence of the provost, stationed a battalion of guards in the Parliament-square. Such, indeed, was the opposition to the Union that all the military of the surrounding districts were concentrated at Edinburgh, and three regiments of infantry were constantly on duty in the city; but the Articles were at length agreed upon, and ultimately signed by the contracting parties, in an obscure cellar under a house in the High-street, opposite the Tron church, long after occupied as a tavern and coach-office. The Duke of Queensberry returned, with the document thus reluctantly obtained, to London; and several of its chief supporters quitted the city, deeming it unsafe to remain. The ancient regalia of the kingdom were, on the completion of the act of Union, deposited in the crown-room in the castle, on the 26th of March, 1707; but it was for a long time generally supposed that they had been conveyed to London, and deposited in the Tower; and this opinion was the more confirmed by the exhibition there of a crown which the keeper of the jewel-office invariably described as the royal crown of Scotland.

The discontents of the people induced the Pretender to make an effort to regain the throne, and a French fleet soon after appeared in the Firth of Forth for the invasion of Scotland. The Earl of Leven, at that time commander of the forces, conveyed information of the event to the provost of Edinburgh, who, with the magistrates and the several incorporations, manifested their loyalty to the existing dynasty by raising a body of

1200 men to serve under the earl. But their services were rendered unnecessary by the vigilance and activity of Sir George Byng, who, pursuing the fleet, drove them from the coast, and freed the country from the danger with which it had been threatened; and the magistrates testified their gratitude for this important service by presenting Sir George and the principal officers with the freedom of the city. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, the council provided for the security of Edinburgh by repairing and fortifying the walls and gates, augmenting the town-guard, arming the trained bands, raising a body of 400 men, well equipped, to be maintained at the city's expense, and by fitting out several vessels to assist the king's ships. The forces of the Earl of Mar made an attempt to surprise the castle, in which they were frustrated by the vigilance of the garrison. About 1500 also of the rebel army, under Brigadier Mc Intosh, contrived to cross the Forth, and land in East Lothian, whence they marched to Edinburgh; but the city was too well guarded to afford them any hope of entering it, and they therefore removed to Leith, and took possession of the Citadel, which they fortified. The Duke of Argyll advanced with his forces to dislodge them, but, being unprovided with artillery, withdrew, threatening to return with a reinforcement: during his absence, however, they evacuated Leith; and, 6000 troops arriving from Holland to the assistance of the government, the rebellion languished, and tranquillity was soon restored. In 1725, a destructive fire occurred in the Lawnmarket, which burned with so much rapidity that many houses in the city, with all their effects, were destroyed; a subscription was opened for the relief of the sufferers, and nearly £1000 were obtained. About this time, in consideration of the arduous duties devolving on the provost, an addition of £300 per annum was voted for defraying his expenses.

In 1736, the execution of a smuggler in the Grassmarket excited a tumult, on which occasion PORTEOUS, captain of the guard, ordered his men to fire on the populace, when six men were killed, and eleven wounded. For this act, Porteous was prosecuted, and convicted of murder by the unanimous verdict of the jury; but Queen Caroline, acting as regent in the absence of George I. in Hanover, with much reason granted him a reprieve. This so exasperated the people that they assembled in great numbers on the night previous to the day originally fixed for the execution, surprised and disarmed the town-guard, blockaded the gates of the city to prevent the entrance of troops quartered in the suburbs, and proceeded to the prison, liberating all the prisoners with the exception of Porteous. Him they led to the Grassmarket by torch-light; and after allowing an acquaintance to receive what property he had, they conducted him to the spot where the six men had been killed, reproached him with his inhuman conduct, hanged him, and then dispersed without committing any further outrage. To punish this insult to the government, the lord provost was committed to prison, and, after three weeks' confinement, admitted to bail, and ordered to appear, with four of the bailies, at the bar of the house of lords, in London, where three of the lords justiciary were also commanded to attend. A bill was brought in for disqualifying the provost from holding any office of magistracy in the city of Edinburgh or any other part of Great Britain, and for confining him in close custody for one year; for abolishing the town-guard, and taking down the gates of the Netherbow. All these enactments, however, were afterwards commuted for a fine of £2000 to be paid by the city to the widow of Captain Porteous. In the year 1740, there was a great dearth of provisions in Edinburgh and the vicinity, and the magistrates had recourse to every expedient for the relief of the prevailing distress: large public and private contributions were raised; the banks volunteered loans of money without interest to the magistrates, for supplying food at moderate prices to the poor, and by these means the calamity was greatly alleviated.

EVENTS OF 1745.

In 1745, the council, apprised by letter from one of the secretaries of state, that the eldest son of the Pretender meditated an invasion of the kingdom, took every precaution to meet the threatened danger, and provide for the security of the city. The town-guard was augmented to 126 men, the trained bands kept in constant readiness to act, and a body of 1000 men was raised to serve under the lord provost and council; the walls were repaired, the fortifications put into a proper state of defence, and the banks and public offices sent their cash and valuable property to the castle. Notwithstanding these preparations, however, the king's forces, who, with the town-guard, were posted at Corstorphine, fled precipitately on the approach of the Young Pretender's army, which had crossed the Forth a little above Stirling. The town-guard retreated into Edinburgh, and the citizens assembled in the New Church to deliberate upon the expediency of holding out, when it was resolved to capitulate on the best terms that could be obtained. But while appointing deputies to treat for this purpose, a letter was handed to the lord provost and magistrates, signed "Charles, Prince of Wales," setting forth that "the prince was now ready to enter with his army into the metropolis of his ancient kingdom;" and upon this the meeting broke up in the greatest confusion. Early the next morning, a coach was seen driving through the town towards the Netherbow gate, which the sentinel, suspecting no danger, opened to let it pass; but no sooner was the gate opened than a party of Highlanders that had reached it undiscovered rushed into the town, made themselves masters of the gates, took the soldiers on duty prisoners, secured the town-guard, and seized the arms and ammunition. About noon, the Highland army, headed by the Young Pretender, arrived in the King's park, and encamped at Duddingston; the prince and his suite took possession of the palace of Holyrood House, and compelled the heralds of the town to publish at the Cross a declaration proclaiming a regency, and a manifesto promising to the citizens the free exercise of the Protestant religion, and the unrestrained enjoyment of all their rights and privileges. The inhabitants were ordered to deliver up their arms at the palace; the soldiers and others of the Highland army were strictly prohibited from molesting the citizens, or pillaging their property, on pain of summary execution. A message was sent to the magistrates, requiring them to furnish a supply of stores, for which payment was promised on the restoration and settlement of the public affairs; and an assessment of two

shillings and sixpence in the pound was made for that purpose on the rents of the citizens.

On the 20th of September, the Young Pretender and his army marched from their camp at Duddingston, in pursuit of the royal troops, which consisted of 3000 infantry, with some dragoons and artillery, encamped near Prestonpans; and early on the following morning, an engagement took place, which ended in the total defeat of the royal army, and the loss of their artillery, baggage, and military chest, with which the prince returned triumphantly to Edinburgh. The conquerors conducted themselves with the greatest moderation; their prisoners were liberated on parole, and the clergy ordered to continue their sacred functions as formerly, but they all declined, with the exception of the minister of the West, and the lecturer of the Tron, kirk, who continued to pray for the king by name without molestation. The military abstained from plunder, and during their stay in the city conducted themselves with order and regularity. The castle was still unassailed, and the garrison had hitherto avoided all interference with the invaders; but on some alarm, a few shots were discharged on the Highlanders who defended the west gate of the city, and on the following day orders were issued to the guard to cut off all intercourse between the city and the castle. Upon this the governor, fearing a want of provisions, sent a letter to the lord provost, stating that, unless free intercourse were permitted, he should be compelled to dislodge the Highland guard; and the magistrates thereupon sending a deputation to the Young Pretender, a truce for a short time was concluded. A few days afterwards, the sentinels of the West fort firing upon a party who were carrying provisions to the castle, the garrison commenced a severe cannonade on the city. Many of the houses were greatly damaged, and some set on fire; the streets were scoured with cartridge-shot discharged from the cannon on the lower hill, and several of the inhabitants were killed. But on the next day, the Young Pretender issued a proclamation withdrawing the blockade of the castle, and all further hostilities ceased.

Upon the 31st of October, the prince marched for England with 6000 men, and besieged Carlisle, which he took by storm; but meeting with little support from his adherents in England, and impeded by the vigilance of the royal army, he retreated to Scotland, and having gained some advantage at Falkirk, returned to Edinburgh, and made an attempt to reduce the castle, in which he failed. The force under the Duke of Cumberland being now in pursuit of the rebels, they retreated with precipitation towards the north; but the duke having secured the passes at Perth and Stirling, and intercepted a vessel from France, which had been sent with supplies, the Young Pretender's army was overtaken on the plains of Culloden. Here, after a severe battle, in which above 2000 were left dead on the field, the rebellion was totally extinguished; and the prince, after numerous adventures, in which his life was in the power of numbers, whom the reward of £30,000 for his apprehension could not prompt to betray him, escaped in safety to the continent. Fourteen of the standards borne by the rebel army were conveyed to Edinburgh, and burnt at the Cross with every mark of ignominious contempt; and Archibald Stewart, Esq., the lord provost, was now brought to trial in London for neglect in not taking due precautions for the defence of Edinburgh, but, after a long investigation, was acquitted. The city was for some time without any settled government, and the citizens petitioned the king for a restitution of their rights, which he granted by issuing an order for the election of their magistrates according to their wonted usage. The new magistrates and council presented an address of congratulation to the king on the suppression of the rebellion, and ordered the freedom of Edinburgh to be presented to the Duke of Cumberland in a box of gold; they offered to raise a body of 1000 men for the support of the government, and after the restoration of tranquillity paid great attention to the extension and improvement of the city, by commencing the erection of the New Town.

During the reign of GEORGE III., the peace was frequently interrupted. In 1779, a violent tumult was excited by the enemies of popery; the houses of many of the Roman Catholics were destroyed, and numerous outrages committed. For some years, the magistrates maintained a force of five regiments of cavalry, two companies of volunteer artillery, and a company of spearmen, for preserving order. In the progress of the French Revolution, a numerous party of republicans calling themselves Friends of the People, and a body styled the National Convention, assembled in the city, and held regular meetings, though occasionally dispersed by the government authorities; and on the 31st of December, 1811, a large concourse of the most notorious and lawless characters, armed with bludgeons, during the whole of that night committed the most desperate outrages. Several of the police were wounded, and one man killed; but the riot was ultimately quelled, and three of the rioters were hanged on a gallows raised in the High-street. Almost all those concerned in this outbreak were young men, chiefly under twenty years of age; and the alarm created by their proceedings led to several beneficial plans for the better education of the young. In 1815, the victory of Waterloo was celebrated here with the most triumphant rejoicings, and a resolution was passed for the erection of a monument on the Calton hill in commemoration of the event.

VISITS OF GEORGE IV. AND HER PRESENT MAJESTY.

In 1822, His Majesty George IV. paid a visit to the city, on which occasion the influx of strangers from all quarters of the country, and of all ranks, was immense. In addition to the several regiments of the Scots Greys, the dragoon guards, and other troops of the line; yeomanry cavalry and many parties of Highlanders in their costume were sent by the chiefs of the various clans, among which that of Sutherland was the most conspicuous, to grace the triumphal entry of the sovereign. The slopes of Salisbury Crags, in the King's Park, and the north acclivities of the Castle hill, were covered with military tents and marquees for their temporary accommodation; and on the front of the Crags were planted several pieces of cannon. The king, who arrived in the Leith roads on the 14th of August, landed on the following day, and made his entrance into Edinburgh, escorted by a splendid retinue. He advanced from the harbour, along Leith-walk and the Terrace-road on Calton hill, to the palace of Holyrood House, to which a new and more commodious approach

had been opened for the occasion; and during the procession His Majesty frequently expressed his admiration of the noble streets and buildings of the city, and the romantic scenery in the vicinity. After remaining for some time at Holyrood House, the king proceeded to the palace of Dalkeith, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, where he resided during the rest of his stay in Scotland. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated, and salutes from the castle, from Salisbury Crags, the numerous shipping in the roads, the fort of Leith, and the various regiments, were fired in honour of the royal visit; bonfires were lighted on Arthur's Seat and other eminences, and every demonstration of an ardent and joyful welcome was testified.

Upon the 17th of August, the king held a levee in Holyrood House, which was attended by a numerous assemblage of the nobility and gentry, naval and military officers, and the public functionaries. On the 19th there was another levee, at which he received the addresses of the General Assembly, the Scottish Episcopal Church, the Universities, and the Highland Society; and on the 20th the king held a drawing-room, which was graced by the presence of five hundred ladies of the first rank in the country. His Majesty, on the 22nd, went in state from the palace, through the Canongate and High-street, to the castle, and on the next day reviewed about 3000 of the yeomanry cavalry on the Portobello sands, after which he was present at a grand ball in the assembly-rooms in George-street, given by the peers of Scotland. A banquet was given by the civic authorities in the parliament-house, on Saturday the 24th, on which occasion the king conferred upon William Arbuthnot, Esq., the lord provost, the honour of a baronetcy; and on the morning of Sunday he attended divine service in the High Church, when the sermon was preached by Dr. Lamont, moderator of the General Assembly. On Monday, the 26th, His Majesty appeared at a ball given in the assembly-rooms by the members of the Caledonian Hunt. Upon the following day he authorised the laying of the first stone of the National Monument by the Duke of Hamilton, grand master mason of Scotland; and in the evening visited the theatre. On the same evening there was a ball in honour of the royal visit, under the patronage of the Duchesses of Atholl and Montrose and other ladies of high rank. On Wednesday, the king paid a visit to the Marquess of Lothian at Newbattle Abbey; and on Thursday, the 29th of August, after a short visit to the Earl of Hopetoun at his seat, Hopetoun House, he embarked at Port-Edgar, on his return to England, impressed with a deep sense of the loyalty of his Scottish subjects.

In the year 1824, a destructive fire broke out in the city, which continued to rage with unabated fury, threatening the neighbourhood with desolation, and filling the inhabitants with consternation and dismay; but after doing very considerable damage, it was subdued.

In 1842, the city was visited by Her present Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and a distinguished suite. The royal party arrived in the Firth of Forth on the night of Wednesday, the 31st of August, and the course of the vessels bearing the royal visiters was facilitated by the streams of light issuing from the numerous bonfires on the adjacent hills, the effect of which was magnificent in the extreme. On the following morning Her Majesty landed, and proceeded to Dalkeith, the splendid seat of the Duke of Buccleuch: on Friday night, the city was illuminated in honour of the royal visit; and on Saturday morning, September the 3rd, Her Majesty made her formal entry into Edinburgh, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of an immense multitude. The various public bodies of the city were arranged in suitable order on the occasion, to do honour to the Queen; and in front of the Royal Exchange, the lord provost, attended by the magistrates and other authorities, presented the keys of the city to Her Majesty, who immediately returned them, and proceeded to the castle, where the royal party remained for a short time. Her Majesty then passed down Princess-street, and shortly afterwards quitted the city for Dalmeny, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery, from which she returned in the afternoon, through Leith, to Dalkeith. On Monday, the 5th, the Queen held her court at Dalkeith; and on the following day set out for the Highlands, where she continued upon a tour till Tuesday, the 13th, on the afternoon of which she reached Dalkeith: on Thursday morning, September 15th, Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite, left for England, by sea.

In the year 1850 the royal family again visited the city, taking up their residence at Holyrood Palace. The distinguished visiters arrived by the North-British railway on Thursday evening, the 29th of August: the royal train, gliding round the base of Arthur's Seat, stopped at a private station close to the Queen's Park, expressly erected for Her Majesty's accommodation; and the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert and the remainder of the royal party, here alighted, and was received by the Royal Scottish Archers with the Duke of Buccleuch at their head. The royal carriages proceeded slowly along the approach to Holyrood in this direction, the 93rd regiment keeping the line of the procession, and the countless thousands that crowded the side and base of Arthur's Seat greeting their sovereign with the most enthusiastic loyalty. On the following morning, at an early hour, the Queen and the prince consort ascended to the summit of Arthur's Seat; and at one o'clock, in the presence of a distinguished circle and of an immense concourse of spectators, His Royal Highness the prince laid the foundation stone of a building devoted to the fine arts, the proposed National Gallery, on the Mound: the royal children witnessed the proceedings with evident interest from the Argyll Battery of the castle. In the course of the same afternoon, Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the royal children, rode through the town and round Arthur's Seat, paying a private visit to Donaldson's Hospital; and on Saturday morning, the 31st of August, the royal party left Holyrood Palace for the north, arriving at Her Majesty's Highland residence of Balmoral in the course of the same day. On the return of the court from Balmoral in October, Her Majesty passed a night at Holyrood, and the following morning proceeded to the south.

Description of the City.

Edinburgh is built on a series of hills rising abruptly from a level tract of land in the northern portion of the county, about two miles from the Firth of Forth. The ground ascends gradually from the Firth for nearly a mile towards the south, attaining at the plain whereon the palace of Holyrood House is situated, an elevation

of about ninety-four feet above the level of high-water mark. From this plain, the hill on which the Old Town is built, and which, with reference to the others, may be called the central hill, rises in the form of a flat ridge, increasing by degrees in width for almost a mile and a quarter, and terminating on the west in a precipitous rock on whose summit stands the castle, elevated about 180 feet above the plain of Holyrood on the east, and 274 feet above the level of the Firth.

The Old Town, which owed its origin to the castle, formerly extended but a short distance from that fortress, and ended at the Netherbow port, one of the gates of the ancient city, now taken down. It consisted only of the main street on the summit of the ridge, and of several wynds and closes stretching down the steep declivities on both sides. The buildings, however, were subsequently continued towards the east; and the High-street at present forms a continuous line more than a mile in length, including the Castle-walk (leading from the Castle hill), the Lawn-market, and the Canongate; the whole extending from the castle on the west to the palace of Holyrood on the east, and forming a remarkable thoroughfare with numerous lofty and well-built houses, many of which are still of ancient character. "There are thousands of streets in the civilized world (says the late Sir Thomas Dick Lauder) to which the High-street of Edinburgh can bear no comparison, either as to elegance of architecture or magnificence of design; but the antiquated, unpretending, and smoke-discoloured fronts of its houses, of some ten stories, occasionally topped by curious gables and huge square chimneys, so high in the heavens that, notwithstanding its great breadth from side to side, it is painful to look directly up to them from below, give to it a peculiar species of venerable grandeur which is to be found no where else". Nearly parallel with the High-street, on the north, is the street called the North-Back of the Canongate, communicating by the Calton, formerly styled St. Ninian's row, with the road to Leith; and on the south is a line of nearly equal length with the High-street, reaching from the suburb of Portsburgh on the west, and including the Grassmarket, the Cowgate, and the South-Back of the Canongate. These streets are intersected by the Pleasance, continued through St. Mary's wynd and Leith-wynd; Bridge-street, leading along the North and South bridges, and uniting the southern districts with the Old and New Town; and St. John's street. To the west of Bridge-street are, the site of the ancient Cross now removed, and the Parliament-square, containing the Parliament-house and other stately edifices. The southern declivities of the ridge occupied by the main street terminate in a level tract of inconsiderable breadth, on which the Cowgate is situated; and beyond this the ground rises gradually, and expands into a wide open plain. The northern declivities of the ridge are much more abrupt, and terminate in some flat ground of moderate breadth, which, being formerly covered with water, was called the North Loch, but which was afterwards laid out in shrubberies and plantations, and is now partly occupied as a site for the termini of three great railways. Beyond this the surface rises, by a gradual ascent, to the flat hill on which the New Town is built.

The extension of the town on the north side of the Loch was projected in the reign of Charles II.; but no efforts were made to that effect till the year 1751, when the fall of an old house, and the dangerous condition of many others in the town, led to the draining of the lake and the foundation of a bridge, the first stone of which was laid by Provost Drummond on the 21st of October, 1763. The bridge was erected under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. Mylne, brother of the architect of Blackfriars bridge, London, and was scarcely completed, in 1769, when the southern arch and side walls gave way, and several persons were killed. It was, however, finished in 1772, at an expense of £18,000, and is a handsome structure of three noble arches, each seventy-two feet in span and sixty-eight feet high, with two smaller arches of about twenty feet span, one at either end, and numerous others that are inclosed and occupied as warehouses and vaults. In the year 1767, while this important work was proceeding, an act of parliament for extending the royalty was obtained, during the provostship of Gilbert Laurie, Esq., and a plan for the New Town was formed by James Craig, architect, nephew of the poet Thomson.

The New Town is connected with the Old Town by the bridge just described, called the North bridge, and also by an immense mound of earth to the west, formed across the valley, and the acclivities of which are embellished with plantations. It consists principally of three spacious parallel streets. Of these, Princes-street, on the south, forms a magnificent terrace of fine houses with pleasure-grounds in front, nearly a mile in length, and communicates with the new London road on the east. George-street, to the north, extends from Charlotte-square on the west, a splendid range of noble houses, to St. Andrew's square on the east, also an elegant area, surrounded by handsome buildings; while Queen-street, still further to the north, the third of these spacious streets, reaches from Albyn-place on the west to York-place on the east. Between Princes-street and George-street, and between George-street and Queen-street, are two parallel ranges of narrower streets, of which the former includes West, Middle, and East Rose streets, and the latter Young-street and East and West Thistle streets; and intersecting these at right angles are numerous good streets from north to south, the principal of which are Charlotte, Castle, Frederick, Hanover, St. David's, and St. Andrew's streets. To the north of Queen-street, but separated from it to the west by a wide valley agreeably disposed in pleasure-grounds and public walks, are Heriot-row, Abercromby-place, Albany-street, and Forth-street, the last directly communicating with Union-street leading to Leith-walk. Parallel with these, northward, are Jamaica-street, Northumberland-street, and Broughton-place: beyond are Great King-street, Drummond-place, and London-street; and parallel with these, and still further to the north, are Cumberland-street and Fettes-row. To the west of this part of the New Town is the Royal Circus, a spacious area tastefully laid out, and surrounded with elegant houses: to the east are the Royal-crescent and Bellevue-crescent, with Claremont street and crescent beyond the latter; and intersecting the ranges of parallel streets mentioned in the two preceding sentences, at right angles, are India-street, St. Vincent and Howe streets, Pitt and Dundas streets, and Nelson and Duncan streets. To the east of the two last-named are Scotland, Dublin, and Duke streets, all containing well-built houses.

During the delay that occurred in the formation of the New Town, a very considerable district on the south of the Old was erected on ground which, the magistrates having neglected to purchase it, was bought by Mr. Brown, an enterprising builder, who raised some handsome houses called Brown-square. The circumstance of these being soon occupied by respectable families led to the erection of George-square, on a more extensive scale, and in a superior elegance of style: several fine streets were afterwards built, and also additional squares, of which Argyll, Adam's, and Nicholson squares are the principal; many new lines of approach were opened, and the buildings of the university erected. This important district was subsequently extended westward, beyond Heriot's and Watson's hospitals, to Lauriston, and southward to Newington; and a large suburb of handsome streets and elegant villas reaches towards the south-east, almost to the base of Salisbury Crags, a remarkable hill, forming an exceedingly romantic feature in the scenery of Edinburgh, and separated from the yet loftier Arthur's Seat by a deep valley called the Hunter's Bog. The want of a more direct line of communication with the Old Town was soon strongly felt, and for this purpose the South bridge, in a line with the North bridge, was commenced in 1785, and completed in 1789. It is a substantial structure of twenty-two arches of various dimensions, all of which are concealed by houses, except one over the Cowgate, which is thirty feet in span and thirty-six feet in height, defended on each side by an iron palisade, affording a view of the Cowgate beneath. The houses on this bridge are all uniformly built.

Since the formation of the New Town, very extensive additions have been made to the city in all directions. On the north-west, between Charlotte-square and the Leith water, some splendid ranges of building were erected in 1823 and subsequent years on the grounds of Drumseugh, the property of the Earl of Moray, consisting of Moray-place, a spacious octagon, communicating with an oval of smaller dimensions on the west, and in which are mansions in the first style of elegance; and several squares, streets, and places, among which are Ainslie-place, Randolph-crescent, and numerous other stately piles. This is the quarter of the city most celebrated for the architectural magnificence of its streets, squares, and crescents, which are all in accordance with a uniform plan designed by Mr. Gillespie Graham, architect. In the immediate vicinity, on the great north road, is a handsome structure called the Dean Bridge, erected over the ravine through which the Leith water flows, and connecting the western extremity of the New Town with the parks on the north side of that river. This bridge, a massive edifice of four arches, the two central of which are of stupendous height, was completed in 1832.

A very considerable addition to the New Town was made about the same time, to the west of Princes-street, on the lands of Coates, the property of Sir Patrick Walker. Some fine ranges of streets were formed in the park here, previously the seat of the Byres family; and of these Melville-street, almost in a line with George-street, contains some very stately buildings: close to Melville-street, on the Glasgow road, are Atholl and Coates crescents, facing each other, with shrubberies in front, and both remarkable for the beauty of their architecture; also Rutland-street and Rutland-square, to the south of which are handsome streets leading to Port-Hopetoun, built since the Union canal was formed.

To the east of the New Town, also, many important additions have been made. Picardy-place, an elegant pile of buildings, has been erected; to the north-east of which are Gayfield-square and Greenside-place; and a noble line of approach has been opened from the Calton hill by the removal of the houses of Shakspeare-square, at the eastern extremity of Princes-street, and by the construction of the Regent's bridge. This is a handsome structure of one arch, fifty feet in span and fifty feet high, completed in 1819, connecting Princes-street with the hill, and communicating with the new London road. The parapets of the bridge are ornamented with niches and well-formed pillars connected with the houses in Waterloo-place, a fine range four stories in height, on the south side of which are the post-office and stamp-office, both handsome buildings; and an elegant hotel has been built by a proprietary of shareholders, at an expense of £30,000. From Waterloo-place the new London road sweeps round the face of Calton hill, in which direction, also, numerous additions to the city have been made. The Leith-walk, more than a mile in length, has been wholly paved, and forms a grand line of approach, having on both sides numerous detached patches and rows of buildings, with nurseries and plantations in the intervals; and on the east of Calton hill, and encircling it at a considerable height from its base, are Carlton-terrace, the Royal-terrace, and Regent-terrace, superb lines of houses commanding a fine view of the Firth of Forth, the coasts of Fife and Haddington, and the bay of Musselburgh. To the north-west of Leith-walk, are several new lines of streets, the most elegant and conspicuous of them being Claremont street and crescent, in front of the latter of which are the Zoological gardens: to the east of Leith-walk, several ranges of handsome streets have been projected and partly built on the lands of Hillside, and the slope of the Calton hill.

Additional facilities of communication with the Old Town were afforded by the erection of George IV.'s bridge over the Cowgate from the Lawnmarket to Bristo-street, a well-built structure of numerous arches, of which three only are left open; and also by the construction of a bridge on the south side of the castle, by the commissioners for the improvement of the city.

The Victoria Road, or Queen's Drive, which has been mostly constructed since Her Majesty's visit to Edinburgh in 1842, and, we believe, at the royal expense, proceeds by Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crags, &c., and forms a splendid carriage-drive, surpassed perhaps by nothing of the kind in the kingdom. Commencing beneath the west point of Salisbury Crag, it passes round the entire hilly group in an irregular oval course, nearly three miles and a half in extent. At every step a changing view meets the eye; the road throughout is higher than the surrounding country, and a complete panorama is therefore presented to those who make the circuit. Much of the road was formed by blasting the solid rock. At the south-eastern part of the course, this blasting has taken place at a considerable elevation; Duddingston Loch and Dunsapie Loch here lie spread out beneath, and the country for miles constitutes a rich landscape. The road was opened in 1848.

In conclusion: the long avenues of noble streets intersecting each other at right angles, and containing uniform ranges of handsome houses; the numerous terraces, places, crescents, and squares of splendid mansions, enlivened with gardens, shrubberies, and pleasure-grounds in the very centre of the town; the spacious walks, the stateliness of the public buildings, the imposing aspect of the ancient castle, the palace, with the venerable ruins of the abbey of Holyrood, and parks adjoining; the Botanic, Horticultural, and Zoological gardens; the monuments on the Calton hill, with the beautiful line of approach from the town; the romantic scenery in the immediate vicinity, Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crags, the avenue of Leith-walk, and other lines of communication with the different suburbs, and a vast variety of other interesting features; all these contribute to impart to the city an air of impressive grandeur and magnificence.

The environs in every direction abound with picturesque and richly-diversified scenery, and command extensive prospects over a wide extent of country embellished with features of romantic beauty and objects of intense interest. Among the more prominent of these are, the palace and grounds of Dalkeith, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch; Duddingston House, the seat of the Marquess of Abercorn; Hawthornden, remarkable for its situation on a precipitous rock overhanging the North Esk; Roslin Castle, the ancient seat of the St. Clairs, Earls of Orkney, with the beautiful ruins of the ancient chapel, one of the richest specimens of ecclesiastical architecture extant; Corstorphine, adorned by its luxuriant woods and numerous picturesque villas; with the towns of Newhaven and Portobello, favourite resorts for sea-bathing.

The Castle.

Edinburgh Castle is most romantically situated at the western extremity of the ridge on which the Old Town is built, and, with its several buildings, occupies an irregular area of about seven acres, on the summit of a rugged rock rising almost perpendicularly from its base to a height of more than 300 feet, and inaccessible on all sides except the east. The approach from the town is by an esplanade, 350 feet in length and 300 feet in breadth, inclosed on both sides by iron palisades, and forming a favourite promenade: on the north side is a handsome bronze statue of the Duke of York in the robes of the order of the garter, placed on a pedestal, and holding in his hand a field-marshal's baton. At the west end of the esplanade, a draw-bridge over a wide and deep fosse, flanked on each side by a battery, leads to the guard-house, to the left of which is a well for supplying the garrison with water. Beyond this, the path conducts round the north side of the rock, under two gateways, one of which, formerly used as a state prison, is defended by a portcullis, whence a long flight of steps forms an ascent to the Half-moon battery and the more ancient parts of the fortress. The Half-moon battery is mounted with fourteen eighteen pounders, commanding the town, and is a massive circular tower, above the battlements of which the royal standard is displayed on public occasions. The Argyll battery, mounting ten guns of twelve and eighteen pounders, from which salutes are generally fired, overlooks the New Town; and on the acclivity of the hill are the houses of the governor, fort-major, and store-master, the ordnance office, the powder-magazine, which is bomb-proof, the grand store-room, and the arsenal, which is capable of containing 30,000 stand of arms. The new barracks, a spacious range of buildings four stories in height, are adapted for the accommodation of 1000 men; and near them is the chapel of the garrison, above which is the bomb-battery, on the highest point of the rock, having near it the ancient piece of ordnance called "Mons Meg," mounted on an elegant carriage bearing the following inscriptions: "Believed to have been forged at Mons, A.D. 1486"; "At the siege of Norham Castle, A.D. 1497"; "Sent to the Tower of London, A.D. 1754"; "Restored to Scotland by his Majesty George IV., A.D. 1829".

The more ancient part of the castle comprises a quadrangular court of considerable extent, of which the south side is occupied by the buildings formerly the parliament-house, and now appropriated to the use of the district military and regimental hospital: the north side is formed by the barracks, and the west by various apartments for the garrison. The east side contains the principal range, surmounted by an octagonal turret of considerable elevation, and was anciently the royal residence. Here is the apartment in which James VI. was born; over the door is the letter M, with the date 1566, and on the north gable are a rose and a thistle, with the date 1615. Mary of Guise is said to have died in this apartment; but in its present state it displays no appearance to warrant that opinion. In this part of the quadrangle is the crown room, in which, upon the Union, were deposited the ancient REGALIA of Scotland. They were generally supposed to have been sent to the Tower of London; but on a search under a commission issued in 1818 by George IV., then regent, to several noblemen, the judges of the Supreme Court, the lord provost, and other gentlemen, among whom was Sir Walter Scott, they were found inclosed here in an oak chest, together with a deed of deposition, dated the 26th of March, 1707. These regalia, which are open for public inspection daily from twelve to three o'clock, on producing a ticket, obtainable at the City Chambers, consist of the royal crown of Scotland, the sceptre, the sword of state, and a silver rod of office supposed to be that of the lord treasurer. In the same room are preserved the ruby ring, set round with diamonds, which was worn by Charles I. at his coronation; the golden collar and badge of the order of the garter, sent by Queen Elizabeth to James VI.; and the badge of the order of the thistle, bequeathed by Cardinal York to George IV., and deposited here in 1830. This ancient and venerable castle, though much disfigured in its appearance by an admixture of modern alterations of incongruous character, forms, from its elevated and commanding situation, a strikingly impressive feature in the view of the town.

The Abbey and Palace of Holyrood.

At the eastern extremity of the town are the remains of the ancient ABBEY of HOLYROOD, founded by David I. for monks of the order of St. Augustine, in gratitude for his deliverance from danger while hunting. This monastery, which was liberally endowed by the king and

by many of his successors, was one of the richest establishments of the kind in the kingdom; but it was destroyed by the English under the Earl of Hertford in 1545, and little of the building remains except the nave of the ancient church, which was an elegant cruciform structure, and a portion of which was used as the parish church of Canongate, after the Reformation, and was also appropriated as the chapel royal. The chapel was repaired in the year 1633, on the visit of Charles I. to Scotland for his coronation, which took place in the building. At the time of the Revolution it was plundered by a mob, who stripped it of the roof, destroyed the monuments, took away the coffins of the kings and nobles who had been interred within its walls, and scattered their bones in the wildest disorder. When opened a few years previously, in 1683, the royal vault had been found to contain the coffins of James V. and his queen, Magdalene; their son Prince Arthur, and Arthur, son of James IV., who both died in infancy; Lord Darnley; and Lady Jane Stuart, Countess of Argyll. The chapel remained roofless till 1758, when it was covered with a ponderous roof of flag stones, beneath the weight of which the walls ten years afterwards gave way, and the building has from that time been a ruin. The remains consist chiefly of the west front and a portion of the side walls and piers: the entrance is by a richly-decorated arch, flanked on each side by a lofty square embattled tower; above the arch is a noble window of elegant design, and those parts of the interior which are yet entire display great beauty and costly magnificence of style. In the north-west tower is a handsome marble monument to Lord Belhaven, of the Douglas family, who died in 1639; but though the chapel is still used as a burial-place by distinguished families, it contains no other monuments of importance. In the aisles are numerous gravestones, one of which is pointed out as the grave of David Rizzio; and there is a tablet to the memory of Adam Bothwell, Bishop of Orkney.

The Palace of Holyrood House, originally built by James IV., and enlarged by James V., and which was a very spacious structure consisting of five separate quadrangles, was burnt by Cromwell's soldiers during the parliamentary war, and rebuilt, with the exception of the north-west towers, after the Restoration. The present palace, erected from a design by Sir William Bruce, is a stately quadrangular structure in the Palladian style of architecture, inclosing an area about 100 feet square, the principal entrance to which is on the north-west, by a handsome gateway in the centre of the front, which at each of the angles is flanked by two lofty circular towers, embattled, and crowned with a pyramidal roof terminating in a point surmounted by a vane. The quadrangle is surrounded with a piazza, in the south-west angle of which is the entrance to Her Majesty's apartments, by a grand staircase leading to the throne room, in which is a portrait of George IV. in Highland costume, by Wilkie. On the north side of the quadrangle is the picture gallery, 150 feet in length and twenty-eight feet wide, the walls of which are painted by De Wit with more than a hundred full-length portraits and heads of the Scottish kings, which were mutilated and defaced by the soldiers under General Hawley, after their defeat at the battle of Falkirk. In this gallery the election of the representative peers of Scotland takes place on the summoning of every new parliament.

The north-west portion of the palace contains the apartments of Queen Mary, and those of the Duke of Hamilton, hereditary keeper; the latter occupy the first floor under the unhappy queen's, and in one of them the marriage with Bothwell is supposed to have been celebrated. The apartment in the western front of the tower called Queen Mary's bed-chamber is hung with tapestry, and contains a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, the hands of which are stained with blood; and various articles of furniture said to have been used by Mary. Attached to it is the queen's dressing-room, in the south-west turret; and to the right of it is the closet in which the queen, with the Countess of Argyll and a few other ladies of the court, was at supper when Lord Darnley, the Lord Ruthven, and others, entering by a staircase from the chapel royal, seized Rizzio, who was sitting at a side table, and, dragging him to the head of the staircase, despatched him with their daggers. In Mary's presence-chamber are numerous paintings, comparatively of recent date; and in the apartments of the duke are also many paintings and portraits. From 1795 to 1799 the palace afforded an asylum to Charles X. of France, then Comte D'Artois, who, with his suite, occupied the more modern part of it; and subsequently, from 1830 to 1833, the same monarch, with his family, consisting of the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme, the Duchess of Berri, and her son, the Duke of Bordeaux, resided here. Her present Majesty's occupation of Holyrood Palace has been referred to in a former part of the article.

In the grounds on the north and east of the palace and the chapel royal, and which were inclosed by a handsome iron palisade on the visit of George IV., the foundations of the church of the ancient abbey of Holyrood may be still distinctly traced. In the royal gardens is preserved Queen Mary's sun-dial; and in the avenue from the park to the Abbey hill is an ancient building which has obtained the name of the Queen's Bath; while in the Canongate is a large edifice that was the residence of the Earl of Moray, regent, to whom it had been given by the queen, and in the gardens attached to which is a tree said to have been planted by her. The sanctuary of Holyrood House still affords security for twenty-four hours to persons flying from their creditors, and to whom a bailie appointed by the Duke of Hamilton afterwards grants protection, on application in that time. Within its limits are the parks of St. Anne's Yards, the Duke's-walk, and Arthur's Seat, on which last are the remains of the chapel and hermitage of St. Anthony, with a spring of fine water, called St. Anthony's well; and also within the precincts of the sanctuary are Salisbury Crags and the south parks, extending to Duddingston loch. In August, 1843, an act of parliament was passed authorising the transfer of the keepership of the royal park of Holyrood House from the Earl of Haddington, the hereditary keeper, to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

There are still some remains of the ancient palace and oratory of Mary of Guise, queen of James V., and mother of Mary, Queen of Scots, situated in Blyth's-close. Over the door of the former is the cipher of that queen, with the inscription *Laus et Honor Deo.* The situation of the building, which has long been divided into small tenements, and occupied by the humblest class, is exceedingly inappropriate for a royal residence; and but for the cipher of Mary of Guise over the door, it could not be supposed to have had any claims to that distinction.

The Parliament House, and Square.

The parliament-house, situated in Parliament-square, was built in 1640, at an expense of £11,000. The hall, in which the parliaments were held, is a noble apartment 122 feet in length and nearly fifty feet wide, with a lofty roof of old timber frame-work, richly carved, and ornamented with gilding, supported by arches resting on corbels on the walls. It is lighted by a range of four spacious windows on the west side; and at the south end is a handsome window of large dimensions and of elegant design, though not quite in character with the hall itself, embellished with stained glass, in which is a well-painted figure of Justice, with the appropriate emblems. Near the north end is a statue of the first Lord Melville, finely executed in marble by Chantrey; on the east side of the hall is one of the Lord President Forbes by Roubilliac, erected at the expense of the Faculty of Advocates; and on the opposite sides, towards the south end, are two other statues by Chantrey, of Lord President Blair, and Robert Dundas, lord chief baron of Scotland. The walls of the parliament-house were formerly hung with portraits of William III., Queen Mary, and Queen Anne, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of George I., and of John and Archibald, Dukes of Argyll, all of which have been removed. Before the erection of this edifice, the parliaments used to meet in the Tolbooth.

Connected with the parliament-house are the buildings appropriated to the LIBRARY of the Faculty of ADVOCATES, which was founded by Sir George Mackenzie, lord advocate of Scotland in the reign of Charles II., and at present contains about 150,000 volumes. The department of Scottish poetry is exceedingly rare and curious; and the manuscripts form an interesting collection, the most valuable of them relating to the civil and ecclesiastical history of Scotland. The library is under the management of a chief librarian, and of five curators, one of whom retires annually, and is succeeded by a member of the faculty, elected by the body. A considerable number of the books are kept in apartments underneath the hall of the parliament-house, and the remainder in a handsome building adjoining it, containing two spacious rooms, the upper of which is elegantly decorated, and has a richly-carved ceiling, ornamented with gilding. In this room are, a well sculptured bust of Baron Hume, of the Scottish exchequer, nephew of the historian, and portraits of Sir George Mackenzie, the founder; Archbishop Spottiswoode, lord high chancellor of Scotland; the Lords Presidents Forbes and Lockhart, and other judges of the Supreme Court; and a portrait of Andrew Crosbie, Esq., advocate, the prototype of Sir Walter Scott's "Counsellor Pleydell" in *Guy Mannering*. The Advocates' Library is one of the five libraries that receive from Stationers' Hall a copy of every new work published in Great Britain or Ireland.

Attached also to the buildings of the parliament-house, is the LIBRARY of the WRITERS to the SIGNET, a collection of 50,000 volumes, under the direction of a principal librarian and a body of curators. It is peculiarly rich in the department of history, more especially in British and Irish history. The building comprises two large apartments, connected with a handsome staircase. The upper room, which was originally fitted up for the Advocates' Library, is 130 feet in length and forty feet wide; the lofty roof is elaborately enriched, and supported by a noble range of twelve stately columns on each side, behind which a gallery extends throughout the whole length. This apartment is lighted by a cupola in the centre of the ceiling, the interior of which was painted by T. Stothard, R.A., in 1822, with arabesque ornaments and figures of Apollo and the Nine Muses, and three groups with portraits of eminent poets, historians, and philosophers, respectively; Homer, Virgil, Shakspeare, Milton, and Burns, among the poets; Herodotus, Livy, Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon; and Demosthenes, Cicero, Lord Bacon, Napier of Merchiston, Sir Isaac Newton, and Adam Smith. On the grand staircase leading to this splendid room, is a full-length portrait of Lord President Hope in his robes as lord justice-general, painted by Watson Gordon; and on the landing-place, portraits of several eminent lawyers, including Lord President Blair, painted by Sir Henry Raeburn, also marble busts of Sir James Gibson Craig, Bart., and Colin Mackenzie, and a fine cast in terracotta of the famous Warwick vase.

In the centre of the Parliament-square is an equestrian statue of Charles II. in lead painted in imitation of bronze, erected by the corporation in 1685, at an expense of £1000, and representing the king in the Roman costume, with a truncheon in the right hand. The buildings around the area form a semicircular range of handsome elevation, with a piazza in front, comprising (in addition to the parliament-house) the exchequer, the justiciary courts, the courts of session, various other offices, and the Union Bank of Scotland.

College of Physicians, and of Surgeons, and the Medical Society's Buildings.

The old hall of the College of Physicians, situated on the south side of George-street, nearly opposite to St. Andrew's church, and of which the first stone was laid by Dr. Cullen, in 1775, has been removed to make way for the handsome new buildings of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, to which establishment the Physicians sold their hall. It was a structure in the Grecian style, having in the centre of the principal front a boldly projecting portico of four stately Corinthian columns, supporting an enriched entablature and cornice, and surmounted by a triangular pediment. The whole of this elegant edifice was crowned with a parapet and open balustrade, and the interior comprised a spacious and chastely decorated hall for the meetings of the members of the college, with various other apartments; a museum; and a library fifty feet in length, thirty feet wide, and twenty feet high, lighted by two ranges of five windows, and surrounded on three sides by a gallery. The building was erected after a design by James Craig, nephew of the author of *The Seasons*, and architect of the New Town. The new hall of the College of Physicians, situated in Queen-street, is a building of much plainer appearance. Its façade presents three figures, the two lower ones representing Æsculapius and Hippocrates, and the upper one Hygeia, the goddess of health: they were all sculptured by Mr. Alexander Ritchie, a pupil of Thorwaldsen's. The library is enriched with a series of works on natural history, presented by Dr. Wright, of Kersey. *Surgeons' Hall*, belonging to the Royal College of Surgeons, incorporated by charter in 1788, is situated in Nicholson-street, and forms an elegant structure,

erected after a design by Mr. Playfair, at a cost of £20,000. The front is embellished with a noble portico, under which is the chief entrance; and the interior comprises numerous splendid halls for the accommodation of the members, a pathological museum including collections by Dr. Barclay and other eminent professors, and a valuable repository of preparations for the illustration of the science. The *Royal Medical Society* appears to have originated about the time that the medical school of Edinburgh was first established in the university, and the celebrated Dr. Cullen and Dr. Fothergill were among its earliest and most active members. It was erected into a corporate body by royal charter in 1778. The buildings are situated in Surgeons'-square, to the east of the Royal Infirmary, and comprise three large rooms, one of which contains a library of medical works, another a museum of natural curiosities and anatomical preparations; and a laboratory for chemical experiments. The *Extra-Academical Medical School* may also be mentioned.

The Royal Exchange, and Bank.

The Royal Exchange in High-street, nearly fronting the Parliament-square, and the first stone of which was laid by George Drummond, Esq., grand master of the masonic order, in 1753, was completed in 1761, at a cost of £30,000. It is a handsome quadrangular structure, of which the south front has a boldly projecting piazza rising to the height of the first story, and crowned with a balustrade: above this the slightly projecting centre of the front is adorned with four pilasters of the Corinthian order, supporting an enriched cornice with an attic, surmounted by a triangular pediment ornamented at the angles and on the apex with vases, and having in the tympanum the city arms, finely sculptured. An archway leads from the piazza into the quadrangular area, ninety-six feet in length and eighty-six feet in width, three sides of which are wholly appropriated as shops and offices, and the other constitutes what is properly the Exchange buildings. These form a handsome range 111 feet in length, and fifty-seven feet in depth, comprising about twenty spacious apartments, now occupied as the city chambers, for the accommodation of the town council, the town-clerks, and other civic functionaries.

The Bank of Scotland, situated in Bank-street, nearly opposite to George the Fourth's bridge, was first established by a company incorporated by act of parliament in 1695, with a joint-stock of £100,000 sterling, which has been since increased to £2,000,000. It is under the direction of a governor, deputy governor, and a body of twenty-four directors. The building, erected at an expense of £75,000, is a fine structure of stone, of the Corinthian order, having in the centre of the front two projecting porticos of two columns each, rising from a rusticated basement, and supporting an entablature and cornice surmounted with an open balustrade that extends along the whole of the building, at each end of which are corresponding projections of duplicated Corinthian pilasters. Over the entrance is a Venetian window of three lights, divided by Corinthian columns sustaining an enriched entablature, above which are the arms of Scotland, having on one side a figure of Plenty, with an inverted cornucopia, and on the other a figure of Justice, with the motto *Tanto uberior*. Behind these, a cupola and dome rise from the centre of the building.

The Royal Bank of Scotland, situated in a recess to the east of St. Andrew's square, is a very handsome building originally erected by Sir Laurence Dundas as a family residence, but sold by his son to the Board of Excise, by whom it was occupied for many years. Eventually it was purchased from the board by the Royal Bank for its present use. It was designed by Sir William Chambers, and is in the Roman or Italian style, with a slight projection in the centre of the front, embellished with four engaged Corinthian columns springing from a rusticated basement, in which is the entrance, and supporting an entablature and cornice, and a triangular pediment having in the tympanum the royal arms.

Some of the other banks in Edinburgh (the Commercial Bank, the Western Bank, &c.) form also handsome structures.

The Register Office.

The Register Office, situated in Princes-street, opposite the north end of Bridge-street, was commenced in 1774, by a grant of £12,000 obtained by the Earl of Morton in the reign of George III., and completed in 1822, at an expense of £40,000. This elegant structure, erected after a design by Mr. Robert Adam, has a principal front 200 feet in length, from which projects a central portico of four Corinthian columns, rising from a rusticated piazza of three arches forming the entrance, and supporting an enriched entablature and cornice, with a triangular pediment, in the tympanum of which are the arms of Great Britain. At each of the extremities of the front is a projecting wing of similar character, with two columns, between which is a Venetian window, surmounted by a turret and dome rising to a considerable elevation above the balustrade. Behind the central portico are seen the stately cupola and dome that spring from the interior of the quadrangle. The quadrangle is surrounded with handsome ranges of building comprising ninety-seven vaulted apartments, among which are, an elegant room thirty-five feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and twenty-three feet in height, for the use of the lord registrar, and various rooms for different officers of the establishment, and for the accommodation of the clerks of, and attached to or connected with, the courts of session and justiciary. Within the quadrangle is a circular saloon, fifty feet in diameter, rising from the centre of the inclosure to the height of eighty feet, extending to the sides of the quadrangle, and leaving at the angles sufficient space for the admission of light. The walls are divided into compartments by recesses for the reception of the public documents, to which facility of access is afforded by a gallery round the interior; and there is a circular window, fifteen feet in diameter, in the centre of the dome, which is richly ornamented in stucco. From the saloon two grand staircases lead to the numerous other apartments where the national records are deposited.

Literary and Scientific Institutions.

The Royal Institution, situated at the north end of the Earthen Mound, in Princes-street, is a spacious structure erected in 1823, from a design by Mr. Playfair, upon a foundation of wooden piles which the nature of the ground rendered necessary for its security. It was afterwards enlarged by rebuilding the south end, and extending the range of columns. The buildings are embel-

lished in front and at the end with columns of the Doric order, and are surmounted by a magnificent colossal statue of Queen Victoria, executed by Mr. Steel, and erected in 1844. They comprise a spacious gallery for the exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, founded in 1826, and incorporated by royal charter in 1838; and apartments for the Royal Society of Edinburgh, instituted in 1783; the Royal Institution for the encouragement of the fine arts in Scotland, established in 1819, and incorporated by royal charter in 1827; and the Board of Trustees appointed by letters-patent in 1727, for the encouragement of manufactures, &c., in Scotland. It was out of the public funds under the management of this Board of Trustees that the buildings were raised. The *Royal Scottish Society of Arts* was founded in the year 1821, and incorporated by royal charter in 1841. The *Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland* was established in 1833, and incorporated by royal charter in 1847.

The *Society of Antiquaries*, established by royal charter in the year 1780, has now its hall in George-street, containing a museum of ancient armour, utensils, charters, coins, &c.: it had formerly accommodation allotted to it in the Royal Institution. The *Astronomical Institution* was formed in 1812, in consequence of an eloquent address then issued by the late Professor Playfair on the importance of an astronomical observatory for Edinburgh. In 1818 the new Observatory was founded, contiguous to the old one, on the Calton hill; it is based on the solid rock, and forms an elegant Doric structure, after the model of the Grecian Temple of the Winds. The professor of practical astronomy in the university has apartments in the building, for his convenience in making observations. Connected with the university are the five following literary and scientific societies: the *Dialectic Society*, for the prosecution of literary and philosophical composition, criticism, and debate, which has existed since 1787, and probably was founded before that period; the *Scots Law Society*, established in 1815; the *Diagnostic Society*, established in 1816; the *Hunterian Medical Society*, in 1824; and the *Metaphysical Society*, in 1838. The *Royal Physical Society* was instituted in 1771, and chartered in 1788. There are, the *Royal Medical Society*, noticed on a preceding page; the *Harveian Society*, founded in 1782; the *Medico-Chirurgical Society*, in 1821; the *Obstetrical Society*, and the *Phrenological Society*. The *Philosophical Institution* is intended to afford the means not only of acquiring the fullest and most authentic information on all topics of immediate or passing interest, but of cultivating and extending the growing taste for science, art, and literature. For these ends there are at present provided, a reading-room and library, a newsroom, and the delivery of popular lectures. Other institutions that may be mentioned are, the *Speculative Society*, established in 1764; the *Juridical Society*, in 1773; the *Theological Society*, in 1776; and the *School of Arts*, for the instruction of mechanics and tradesmen in the elements of scientific knowledge, 1821.

The *Royal Botanic Garden*, on the Inverleith road, is laid out with great taste, and at the same time with scientific precision, embracing an area of fourteen acres and a half, and presenting every facility for prosecuting the study of botany. This noble garden is surrounded by trees on the west, south, and east; and on the right-hand side of the entrance are the class-room of the professor of botany in the university, and the house of the superintendent. Before the purchase of the present ground about twenty-five years ago, there was a botanic garden on the west side of the road to Leith, formed in 1767; and at a still earlier period, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, a garden had been laid out near the then Trinity Hospital, under the auspices of Sir Andrew Balfour, and Sir Robert Sibbald, two zealous naturalists. Sir Andrew Balfour, returning from abroad, and settling in his native city in 1670, immediately began the formation of a garden for his own private amusement; and a few years afterwards, his friend Mr. Patrick Murray of Livingstone dying, and leaving a collection of a thousand species of plants, a piece of ground about forty feet square, in the north yards of the Abbey, was procured, and the plants were removed to that spot. The collection still increasing, some ground was obtained from the city magistrates near the Trinity Hospital, and laid out, as above mentioned, under the care of Sir Andrew Balfour and Sir Robert Sibbald, the original founders. From this early commencement has gradually grown the present interesting collection of plants. An annual grant is received from government.

Adjoining the Botanic Garden is the *Caledonian Horticultural Society's Garden*, a beautiful and interesting piece of ground, comprising an area of ten acres. The society was established in the year 1809, since which period large sums have been annually expended in promoting the production of new fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and encouraging the improvement and bringing to maturity of those already introduced. In 1824 ground was purchased by government for an experimental garden, and consigned to the society on a long and renewable lease. An annual grant of £200 a year was also bestowed towards the support of the garden, to be continued so long as the members contribute £300 a year for the same purpose. The gardens are furnished with the necessary appliances for experiments in horticulture; the various collections are arranged with care, and in the centre of the grounds stands a spacious hall for the society's meetings, in front of which is a fine lawn, where several exhibitions of exotic plants annually take place. A marble bust, by Steel, of the secretary, Dr. Neill, adorns the hall.

The *Royal Zoological Gardens*, Broughton Park, are pleasantly situated, and laid out with good taste. In 1838, a few individuals began a collection of living animals, which gradually increasing, an association was formed, and a piece of ground procured; the collection is already considerable, and is constantly receiving additions.

On one side of George IV. Bridge is the *Museum of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland*, containing an extensive collection of agricultural implements and produce, drawings of the various breeds of domestic animals, a greenhouse, and, in short, every thing calculated to advance information in husbandry, and improve the culture of the soil. The society was founded in 1785, at first with the object of promoting agricultural improvements in the Highlands, but subsequently its plan was enlarged so as to comprehend the whole of Scotland. A lectureship on agricultural chemistry has been established in connexion with the society. The *Wernerian Natural-History Society* was instituted in 1808,

by Professor Jameson and a few gentlemen devoted to the study of natural history. There are also in Edinburgh, the *Botanical Society*, founded in 1836; and the *Geological Society*.

The College Theological Library was instituted in 1698; the Edinburgh Subscription Library, in 1794; the Select Subscription, in 1800; and the Architectural Subscription Library, in 1832. There are, besides, the New Town Subscription, and Mechanics' libraries; and public subscription reading-rooms. The libraries of the Faculty of Advocates and the Writers to the Signet have been described in a previous page.

The Assembly Rooms, in George-street, form an elegant structure in the Roman style of architecture, having in the principal front a projecting portico of four columns, rising from a rusticated basement (forming a piazza, under which are the entrances) to the whole height of the building, and supporting a triangular pediment. The ball-room, which is ninety-two feet long, forty-two feet wide, and forty feet high, is tastefully decorated, and is approached by two large staircases, which meet in a lofty saloon in the middle of the building, which also gives access to a spacious and very handsome Music Hall lately erected at the back of, and immediately in connexion with, the Assembly Rooms. This Hall was completed at an expense, including the organ, of more than £10,000; it is fitted up in a style of great splendour, and measures 108 feet in length, by ninety-one feet in breadth. *The Theatre Royal*, situated near the end of the North bridge, was first opened in 1769.

Monuments.

On the summit of the highest eminence on the Calton hill, is the ill-designed monument to the memory of Lord Nelson, completed in 1815, and forming a conspicuous object in the view of the city both by sea and land. The structure consists of a lofty cylindrical tower of several stages, rising from the centre of a heptagonal building flanked at the angles with projecting embattled turrets, to the height of 100 feet, and surmounted by an embattled circular turret, from which springs a flag-staff. Above the entrance is the crest of Lord Nelson, with the stern of the *San Josef*, in basso-relievo, beneath which is a tablet with an appropriate inscription. The building around the base is occupied as a tavern. From the summit of the tower is obtained a truly magnificent view, reaching to the German Ocean, and comprehending the extensive and interesting tract of country to the west. The National Monument, of which the first stone was laid by the Duke of Hamilton in 1822, under the patronage of King George IV., and which occupies a commanding eminence on the same hill, was commenced by subscription in commemoration of the Scottish naval and military officers who fell in the battles consequent on the French revolution. The design was furnished by Mr. Playfair, and was intended to be a perfect model of the Parthenon at Athens; but, the amount of the subscriptions having been all expended in the erection of twelve magnificent columns, the works were abandoned, and the memorial left in an unfinished state. In 1848, however, an act of parliament was passed, to amend the act which in the reign of George IV. had incorporated the contributors. Powers were given by this measure to raise new subscriptions for carrying on the work, and the act declared that the monument should no longer be restricted to the objects specified in the former act, but should be devoted "to the purpose of a receptacle or gallery for monumental busts and statues, or other memorials of great and distinguished persons of all nations and periods". The architecture and decorations were to be those already approved, but liberty was allowed by the act to the directors and association to alter them as might seem expedient. On Calton hill are also the monuments of Professor Playfair, near the Observatory, and of Professor Dugald Stewart, overlooking the Regent's bridge; both structures of elegant appearance, designed by Mr. Playfair. Upon the edge of another part of the hill, opposite the High School buildings, is the monument recently erected in honour of the poet Burns. This is a handsome circular structure, rising from an octagonal base with numerous appropriate inscriptions, and surrounded by Corinthian columns supporting a highly-enriched entablature and cornice, surmounted by an attic and a pedestal and figure. Within was for some time to be seen a beautifully-sculptured statue of the poet by Flaxman, but this now adorns the university library. The whole of the monument is elaborately embellished with emblematical sculpture, in which the lyre is predominant. The monument of the historian David Hume, a massive circular tower, is likewise situated on the Calton hill, in the cemetery overlooking the Old Town. Within a few yards of this monument, and also in the Calton burying-ground, is the obelisk called the Martyrs' Monument, erected by subscription, to commemorate the political opinions and the fate of Muir, Palmer, Gerrald, Skirving, and Margarot, who figured at the close of the last century. The first stone was laid by Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., on the 21st of August, 1844, and the inelegant erection was finished in the course of the year 1845.

The monument erected in 1828 to the memory of Lord Melville, in the centre of St. Andrew's square, is a fluted column 136 feet in height, above the capital of which is a colossal statue of his lordship, the whole raised chiefly by subscription of gentlemen connected with the navy as a tribute of respect to his memory. To the east of the square, in a recess in front of the Royal Bank of Scotland, is a bronze statue of General the Earl of Hopetoun by T. Campbell, leaning on a charger, and placed on a pedestal, erected in 1835 in grateful remembrance of his military services. At the intersection of George-street and Hanover-street is a colossal statue, in bronze, of George IV., by Chantrey, raised in 1832, in commemoration of His Majesty's visit; and at the intersection of George-street and Frederick-street, in a line with the former, is a similar bronze statue of William Pitt, by the same artist. In the centre of the Parliament-square is the equestrian statue of Charles II., referred to in a previous page, and which is deserving of notice for its vigour of design, and general effect.

Opposite to the extremity of St. David street, in Princes-terrace, and finely situated in the gardens of the North Loch, is the superb monument to Sir Walter Scott, erected from the designs of the late Mr. George M. Kemp. This truly splendid and elaborately-enriched structure rises to the height of 200 feet, from a base fifty-five feet square, in a series of gradually diminishing towers in the decorated English style. These towers

are strengthened by panelled buttresses, terminating in crocketed pinnacles with flowered finials; the buttresses are connected by flying buttresses of scroll-work, and have angular turrets adorned with canopied shrines, and springing from pierced parapets. From the angles of the principal or lowest tower, in which is enshrined a fine statue of the poet by Steel, are boldly projecting turrets, of similar character but very much larger, connected with the main building by lofty and sharply-pointed arches, richly moulded, and crowned with ogee canopies of feather-work. The roof of the tower is delicately groined, and is supported by four piers of slender clustered columns with flowered capitals, between which are four spacious and graceful arches affording access to the interior, to which is an ascent by flights of steps from the base between the turrets that project from the angles of the monument. A staircase of 287 steps conducts to the gallery at the top. In each front of the monument, above the principal arch, are six small niches, making a total of twenty-four in the main structure, besides thirty-two others in the piers and abutment towers. These niches are to be occupied by sculptural impersonations of the characters, historical and fanciful, pourtrayed in the writings of Sir Walter. The following statues fill the four principal niches which crown the four lowest arches. In the northern niche, facing Princes-street, is the statue of Prince Charles (from *Waverley*) drawing his sword; in the eastern niche, on the side next the Calton hill, Meg Merrilies (from *Guy Mannering*) breaking the sapling over the head of Lucy Bertram. Both these were modelled and sculptured by Mr. A. H. Ritchie. The southern niche, next the Old Town, contains the statue of the *Lady of the Lake* stepping from a boat to the shore: this was modelled by Mr. Peter Slater, and sculptured by his relative of the same name. In the western niche is the *Last Minstrel* playing on his harp, a work modelled and sculptured by Mr. James Ritchie. The foundation of the Scott Monument was laid on August 15th, 1840, being the anniversary of Sir Walter's birthday, and the building was finished in 1844: the four statues were raised in the following year, and the fine marble statue of the novelist, underneath the centre of the tower, was placed there on August 15th, 1846.

In the ravine of the Water of Leith, below Dean bridge, is a handsome Doric temple, consisting of columns supporting a circular dome, and in which is placed a statue of Hygeia, of colossal dimensions, on a pedestal. The structure is erected over St. Bernard's well, a mineral spring near the margin of the river, and forms an interesting and pleasing feature in the scenery.

Lighting, &c.

The streets of the city are well lighted with gas from extensive works in the North-Back of the Canongate, erected by a company of shareholders incorporated under an act of parliament in 1818, with a capital of £100,000, subscribed in £25 shares. In 1839 a new gas company was formed, the subscribers to which purchased the Leith gas-works: they were incorporated by act of parliament; and pipes being laid down by the company throughout the streets of Edinburgh, while the works are carried on at Leith, they thus afford a supply to both towns. A water-company was incorporated in 1819, with a capital of £253,000, also in shares of £25 each. Previously to the establishment of this company, the water was brought from Comiston; but, the supply being very inadequate to the increased extent of the town, it is now conveyed from more copious springs at Crawley and Glencross, about eight miles distant, into capacious reservoirs, at the Castle hill for the northern, and near Heriot's hospital for the southern, districts; whence it is distributed by pipes to the houses. The various works for this purpose were completed at a cost of more than £200,000; and a large compensation reservoir has also been constructed in the valley of the Logan water, between two ranges of the Pentland hills, for the supply of the different mills and factories in that district. The quantity of water, however, being still insufficient, and its quality inferior, the company are now engaged in bringing an additional supply from the west side of the hills; and an act of parliament has been passed for a better supply of water to the city. The markets, which are spacious and well adapted for their object, are abundantly furnished with all kinds of provisions, and every variety of luxuries; and from the vicinity of the Forth, fish of all sorts is plentiful, and of moderate price. The new Corn Exchange was opened on the 5th December, 1849. Coal of excellent quality is obtained in the surrounding districts, and the Union canal and the railways afford every facility for its conveyance.

Railways, and Canal.

The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway was commenced under the authority of an act of parliament which received the royal assent on the 4th of July, 1838. The work was begun at the Almond valley in October 1838, and the line was opened to the public, from the Haymarket, at the western extremity of Edinburgh, to Glasgow, on the 21st of February, 1842. In 1844 an act was passed empowering the company to bring the line into the heart of the city, and make a terminus at the North Bridge, in the immense hollow that separates the Old and New Towns. This station was completed in May 1847, and contributes to form one of the most remarkable features in the metropolis. On the west side of the North Bridge are the stations of the Edinburgh and Glasgow and the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway companies, while on the east side is the station of the North-British railway company, the whole presenting one grand, connected centre of railway communication. The Glasgow line proceeds from the terminus, in a direction parallel with Princes-street, along the bottom of the romantic hollow forming the Princes-street gardens. Almost immediately on emerging from under the bridge over the Waverley road, the line enters a tunnel under the huge mass of earth called the Earthen Mound, and then arrives at the West gardens, where the railway train passes close to the stupendous and abrupt ridge of rock on which stands the Castle of Edinburgh, at an altitude of nearly 300 feet above the line. After this peculiarly striking course along an urban valley among the trees, beneath an ancient fortress, the railway train suddenly plunges into the tunnel which conducts to the first station on the line, at the Haymarket, the original terminus, which is a mile and a half distant from the present terminus. Here there are various buildings connected with the line; after passing which, a delightful country is opened up.

The *North-British Railway* was sanctioned by an act which received the royal assent in July 1844, and the works were commenced in September of the same year. The main line, with a branch to Haddington, was opened on the 18th of June 1846. Whilst the railway above described proceeds westward from the Edinburgh central station, a distance of forty-seven miles and a half, to Glasgow, the North-British railway, starting from the same point, passes in an eastern direction and then southwards, for nearly fifty-eight miles, to Berwick-upon-Tweed. Proceeding from the North Bridge, the line is carried across the North-Back of the Canongate by a very remarkable iron skew-bridge, of seventy feet span, rising eighteen feet above the level of the street. This bridge crosses the line of street at an angle of only twenty degrees and a half, thus exceeding in obliquity, by one-fifth, the celebrated skew-bridge over Fairfield-street, Manchester, on the Manchester and Birmingham railway, which has an angle of twenty-four degrees and a half. Immediately afterwards, the railway forms a tunnel of 420 yards, commencing at the southern spur of the Calton hill, in front of the High School, and terminating at the east gate of the gaol. On quitting this tunnel, the line runs along an embankment towards the Abbey hill, and is conveyed over the road by a viaduct of iron beams, supported by a stone pier erected in the middle of the street. At some distance further on, are the engine-sheds, shops, and warehouses of the company; and behind the Piershill cavalry barracks is a wall screen not less than forty-six feet in height, raised to protect the powder magazine in the barracks from ignition by the sparks of the passing engine: this screen forms perhaps the highest wall of the kind in Britain. At Portobello, three miles distant from the terminus, the important branch to Hawick, Kelso, and other towns, diverges from the railway. This and other branches were formed under special acts of parliament, and opened subsequently to the main line.

The *Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway*, the first act for which was passed in July 1845, has its terminus, as already observed, on the west side of the North Bridge. The line incorporates the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton railway; which was opened as the Newhaven railway, from Scotland-street to Trinity pier on the Firth of Forth, in 1843; and as the Leith and Granton railway, from the North Bridge to Leith and to Granton pier, in 1847. Commencing at the grand terminus, the Granton line proceeds northward by a tunnel under St. Andrew's street, Duke-street, Dublin-street, Drummond-place, and Scotland-street; the tunnel is 1000 yards in length, twenty-four feet wide, and seventeen feet high, and at its northern extremity is a station. Soon afterwards the line enters another tunnel, a very short one, under the turnpike-roads, &c., immediately east of Canonmills, emerging near Heriothill. Hence proceeding in the same direction, the railway crosses the Water of Leith, after which the branch to Leith diverges eastward, the Granton line continuing its course northward, by the cemetery at Warriston, to the station at Newbank, Trinity, where it curves to the west for Granton pier, on the Firth of Forth. The Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton railway is fully amalgamated with the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee; and from the noble pier at Granton the company's passengers for the north are conveyed across the Firth to Burntisland.

The *Caledonian Railway*, whose terminus in Edinburgh is in the Lothian-road, not far from the castle, was authorized by an act of parliament passed in July 1845. The first sod was turned on the Beatock summit in the following month of August; the foundation stone of the Edinburgh station was laid with masonic honours in April 1847; the line was opened from Beatock to Carlisle in the September following, and the remaining portions in February 1848. This great national undertaking, besides minor branches, comprises two main lines, one from Edinburgh, the other from Glasgow, which meet near Lanark, and thence form a grand trunk line to Carlisle. Thus, the Scottish metropolis is connected with the western counties of England by the Caledonian railway, as it is with the eastern counties by the North-British railway. An act was passed in 1847 authorizing the Caledonian company to extend their station in Edinburgh, to make a branch of four miles to Granton, and three very short branches to the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

The Union Canal was projected in 1817, and, after considerable opposition, was begun in 1818 by a joint-stock company, and finished in 1822, at an expense amounting to nearly £400,000. In 1849 an act was passed vesting it in the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company. It commences at Port-Hopetoun Basin, at the south end of the Lothian-road, Edinburgh, and is carried through the parishes of St. Cuthbert, Colinton, Currie, Ratho, and part of Kirkliston, in this county; those of Uphall, part of Kirkliston, Dalmeny, Abercorn, and Linlithgow, in the county of Linlithgow; and Muiravonside, Polmont, and Falkirk, in the county of Stirling. It terminates in junction with the Forth and Clyde (or Glasgow) canal at Port-Downie, near Falkirk, a distance of thirty-one and a half miles from its commencement. In its course it is carried by extensive aqueducts over the Water of Leith, the Almond, and the Avon, and passes through Prospect-hill tunnel, cut out of the solid rock for 696 yards; preserving its level to within a mile of its junction with the Forth and Clyde canal, whence it falls 110 feet by a series of eleven locks. The width of the canal at the surface is forty feet; at the bottom, twenty feet; and its depth is five feet. The aqueduct over the Leith at Slateford consists of eight arches; its height is sixty-five feet, and its length 500: that over the Avon is still more extensive. On the banks along the line are numerous villages, and it approaches close to the royal burgh of Linlithgow.

Municipal Affairs.

From a charter of David I. bestowing on the monks of Holyrood Abbey certain endowments payable out of "his burgh of Edwinesburg", the town appears to have been constituted a royal burgh at least as early as the reign of that monarch; and at a very remote period the city was one of the four principal burghs, whose commissioners, with the chamberlain of Scotland, constituted the "court of the four burghs", for superintending the affairs of the royal burghs. Under charters granted by the successors of David, confirming to the inhabitants his grant of a large portion of the forest lands in the immediate vicinity of the castle, the citizens had various privileges, including a license to trade, and to exact tolls and customs of all merchandise and traffic within the

burgh; to which James III. by charter added the liberty of appointing a sheriff with extensive jurisdiction. Numerous additional immunities were conferred on the burgesses by other kings, and ratified and enlarged by succeeding monarchs, especially by James VI., who by charter granted to the provost, bailies, and council the site of the city and all its appendages, and the hereditary offices of sheriff and coroner, with ample civil and criminal jurisdiction within this burgh, Leith, and Newhaven. The provost was declared high-sheriff and coroner, and the bailies conjointly and severally were his deputy sheriffs and coroners; and the whole of the escheats, fines, and amercements in their jurisdiction were constituted part of the common property of the city. King James's charter, which was called the "Golden charter", was confirmed by Charles I.; but many of the privileges, being thought to derogate unreasonably from the prerogative of the crown, were voluntarily surrendered by the corporation in 1630, and a new charter, differing but slightly from that of James VI., except in those instances thought objectionable, was granted in 1636, and continued to be the governing charter till the reign of William IV.

The management of the municipal affairs is vested in four public bodies, namely, the town council, the police board, the road trustees, and the county prison board. The town council consists of thirty-three members, of whom thirty-one are chosen by the parliamentary voters qualified within the royalty; the remaining two, being the dean of guild and the convener of the trades, are elected respectively by the guild-brethren of the city and the deacons of the incorporated trades. Out of their own number, the whole council appoint a lord provost, four bailies, and a treasurer; and these officers, with the dean of guild, constitute the magistracy. The provost is dignified with the title of the Right Honourable, and in the city takes precedence, on public occasions, of all the great officers of state and of the nobility, walking on the right hand of the king or his commissioner, and having a sword of state and a mace borne before him. He is also admiral, and the bailies are admirals-depute, over the city and liberties, and the town, harbour, and road (anchorage) of Leith. The council are superiors of the burgh-of-regality of Canongate, and of the burghs-of-barony of Easter and Wester Portsburgh; over which they appoint certain of their number as baron-bailies, and also two burgesses of Canongate, and two inhabitants of Portsburgh, as resident bailies. The bailies of Canongate exercise the same legal jurisdiction within the limits of their district as magistrates of royal burghs; but the bailies of Portsburgh perform only the petty duties to which the bailies of all burghs of barony are now restricted. Formerly the council used to appoint the magistrates of Leith; but since 1833 these have been elected by a town council in that place, and the council of Edinburgh delegate to them annually their jurisdiction of admiralty over the town and road of Leith. The Merchant Company was incorporated by royal charter in 1681, and ratified by act of parliament in 1793; each of the members pays on admission a fee of £63, besides contributing to a widows' fund, established in 1828. It has, however, never been acknowledged by the town council as one of the city corporations; and its members, as such, have never enjoyed any municipal privileges. The acknowledged corporations, possessed of municipal privileges, are fourteen in number, the surgeons, goldsmiths, skinners, furriers, hammermen, wrights, masons, tailors, bakers, fleshers, cordiners, websters, waulkers, and bonnet-makers. The members of these incorporations possess the exclusive right of exercising their respective professions and trades within the ancient royalty of the city; and formerly their presidents, bearing the title of deacons, were members of the town council. Their privileges, however, are of little value, as the New Town is entirely free from municipal restrictions of that kind; the incorporations are dwindling away, and most of them will probably be soon extinct. The late *Police Board* of the city consisted of thirty-two commissioners elected annually by the ratepayers, and of seventeen public officers, including the provost, the magistrates of the city and Canongate, and the sheriff of the county and his substitutes. In 1848, however, an act was passed for more effectually watching, cleansing, and lighting the streets of Edinburgh and the adjoining districts. By this act, matters of police are assigned to the management of a new board or commission, consisting of the provost and bailies, the sheriff and one substitute, and thirty-two general commissioners annually elected, one being chosen by each of the thirty-two wards formed by the act. There are two resident commissioners in each ward, also annually elected, who, with the general commissioner, have the powers of constables; the general commissioners, and in their absence the resident, being head constables, intrusted with the carrying out of the provisions of the statute, and with the preservation of the peace. The act confers the requisite authority for levying assessments, the appointment of officers, &c. The *County Prison Board* consists of eighteen members chosen by the town councils of Edinburgh, Leith, Musselburgh, and Portobello, and the magistrates of the shire; and has the care of all the prisons, bridewells, and other places of confinement within the city and county of Edinburgh, under the control of the general board of directors of prisons in Scotland, who are appointed by the crown. The lord provost of the city and the sheriff of the county are members *ex-officio* of the board.

The magistrates, with the powers of sheriff, preside weekly in a bailie court, the jurisdiction of which comprises the ancient and extended royalty, and the barony of Portsburgh. They also sit in the police court, chiefly for the trial of petty offences, the more serious causes being remitted for trial to the sheriff or high court of justiciary. There is a court called the Ten Merks court, for the determination of civil actions not exceeding ten merks, in which a summary process is observed; and a court for the recovery of debts not exceeding £3. 6. 8. is also held by the magistrates, under the provisions of an act of the 40th of George III. A dean-of-guild court is held weekly before the dean, assisted by a council annually nominated by the town council. The jurisdiction of the court of admiralty extends over the whole of the county of the city, which includes the ancient and extended royalty, Leith, Canongate, and Portsburgh, and that part of the Firth of Forth lying between a line drawn from Wardie Brow to the Mickrie Stone on the west, a line drawn from the shore to the east of Inchkeith on the east, and the middle of the Firth of Forth on the north.

The County Hall, situated in the Lawnmarket, is an elegant structure in the Grecian style of architecture. It has a stately portico of four fluted Ionic columns rising to the roof of the building, and supporting a triangular pediment; and on each side of the portico, to which is an ascent by a flight of steps, the front is embellished with pilasters of the same order. From its ill-chosen site, the building loses much of its architectural interest. The interior comprises a spacious hall for the county meetings, fifty-six feet long, twenty-six feet wide, and twenty-six feet high; a court-room forty-three feet in length, and twenty-nine feet wide, with a gallery at the south end; apartments for the accommodation of the judges, magistrates, witnesses, and others attending the sessions; and various offices. *The Old Tolbooth*, in which sessions of parliament, the meetings of the College of Justice, and the various courts were formerly held; in which the public business of the corporation was transacted, and the civic banquets and other festivities took place; and in which, also, were the city and county gaols and the debtors' prison, was taken down in 1817, a new *Gaol* having been erected on the Calton hill, at a cost of nearly £30,000. Of this sum, £10,000 were granted by government, £8000 from the city, £5000 from the county, and the remainder raised by assessment. From the period of its erection in 1561 until the year 1640, the Tolbooth served for the accommodation of parliament and the courts of justice, as well as for the confinement of prisoners; but after the erection of the present parliament-house, it was employed only as a prison. Its situation, in the middle of the High-street, at the north-west corner of St. Giles's church, was signally inconvenient. The great entrance-door, with its ponderous padlock and key, was removed to Abbotsford, the seat of Sir Walter Scott, where it is now to be seen, with the other curiosities of the place: "it is not without interest", observes Sir Walter, "that we see the gateway through which so much of the stormy politics of a rude age, and the vice and misery of later times, had found their passage, now occupied in the service of rural economy". The Tolbooth was sometimes called by the inhabitants "The Heart of Mid-Lothian", and under this name has become renowned in the novel of Sir Walter Scott.

The Bridewell, which is situated on the Calton hill, nearly behind the gaol, was erected in 1796, after a design by Mr. Robert Adam, at an expense of £11,794, raised by subscription and assessments, aided by a grant from government. The buildings, consisting of a semicircular range, in front of which is the governor's house, are five stories in height, and comprise fifty-two working-rooms and 144 sleeping-cells, some of which are appropriated to prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement. The new *Debtors' Gaol*, on Calton hill, recently erected, is in what may be called the castellated Norman style, and presents in its general composition an upright group of variously-shaped towers, rising above the external wall of inclosure, and so disposed as to produce much picturesque effect of outline from different points of view. *The Canongate Tolbooth*, an ancient structure, includes a common room, eight sleeping apartments, and rooms for the governor of the prison: the front towards the street has a low tower with angular turrets, between which is a clock, and is surmounted by a small spire.

History and Government of the University.

Arms.

The University was originally founded by the town council, to whom Mary, Queen of Scots, granted for that purpose the sites and remains of the several ancient religious houses within the city, together with the lands and revenues in various parts of the kingdom. This gift was confirmed by James VI., who also bestowed a license to erect schools and houses for the students within the precincts of the monastic demesnes, and to receive benefactions and bequests of land and other property for its endowment, as well as to elect professors, with ample powers to remove them as they might think fit; all which grants, together with others by the same monarch, were subsequently ratified by act of parliament. The town council, having likewise received a bequest of 8000 merks from Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney, for the purpose of founding a college in the city, began, in 1581, to erect buildings appropriate for an institution of the kind in the southern district of the town, within the precincts of the ancient collegiate Kirk of Field. In 1583, the buildings were so far advanced that the town council chose Robert Rollock, formerly of St. Salvator's college in the university of St. Andrew's, as professor in their college of Edinburgh; and his talents and popularity soon attracted a considerable number of students. After the appointment of other professors, the town council elected Mr. Rollock principal, in 1586: the institution steadily increasing in reputation and importance, additional professorships were created, and the establishment from that time rapidly advanced in prosperity. James VI. subsequently granted certain church lands and tithes in the counties of Lothian and Fife for its further endowment; and for its due regulation the town council founded an annual visitation by a committee of sixteen of their own body, with five of the ministers of Edinburgh, and three advocates, who made their first inspection in 1614. The town council continued these annual visitations till 1640, when they appointed a rector of the university to superintend the management.

During the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I., the progress of the university met with no interruption; and Cromwell, in his protectorate, endowed it with an annuity of £200. After the Restoration, many of the students were strongly imbued with the principles of the Covenant, and, on the visit of the Duke of York, afterwards James II., to Edinburgh, made preparations for a public procession for the purpose of displaying their inveterate abhorrence of the Roman Catholic religion, by burning an effigy of the pope. To prevent this outrage to the feelings of the Duke of York, the magistrates despatched a party of soldiers, when a violent tumult took place between the military and the students, the latter aided by the populace; seven of the rioters were apprehended and lodged in prison, but after a few days were liberated. With the view of suppressing these feelings, Charles II. appointed a visitation

to be held in the university by the Bishop of Edinburgh, the lord provost and magistrates of the city, and others, enjoining them to make their report in 1683; but the result is not known. Not long before the Revolution in 1688, another visitation was held for the same purpose, when a sentence of deprivation was passed upon the principal and one of the professors; but since the accession of William III., the internal policy of the university has been free from all similar interference. In 1768, a memorial was presented for rebuilding the university; but the breaking out of the American war suspended all further proceedings towards that undertaking. After the peace, however, it was again proposed, in 1786; and the magistrates having raised a subscription, a plan was designed by Robert Adam for rebuilding it upon the same site; and the first stone of the present structure was laid with great ceremony by Lord Napier, grand master mason of Scotland, on the 16th of November, 1789.

The affairs of the university are under the superintendence of the town council, by whom the principal and professors are chiefly appointed, and of a senatus academicus, assisted by a secretary, librarian, curator of the museum, and other officers. Of the numerous PROFESSORSHIPS founded at various periods, that of humanity, established in 1597, is in the patronage of the Lords of Session, the Town Council, the Faculty of Advocates, and the Society of Writers to the Signet. The Town Council alone present to the professorships of Greek, founded in 1708; logic and metaphysics, in the same year; mathematics, in 1674; moral philosophy and political economy, in 1708; natural philosophy, in 1708; divinity, in 1620; oriental languages, in 1642; theory of physic, in 1685; dietetics, materia medica, and pharmacy, in 1768; chemistry and chemical pharmacy, in 1713; surgery, in 1831; practice of physic, in 1685; anatomy and physiology, in 1705; general pathology, in 1831; midwifery and diseases of women and children, in 1726; and clinical medicine, in 1741. The professorships of practical astronomy, founded in 1786; rhetoric and belles-lettres, in 1762; divinity and ecclesiastical history, in 1695; public law, in 1707; medical jurisprudence and police, in 1807; clinical surgery, in 1803; military surgery, in 1806; and natural history, in 1767, are all in the gift of the Crown. The professorship of universal history, founded in 1719, is in the patronage of the Faculty of Advocates and the Town Council; that of agriculture, established in 1790, in the patronage of the Lords of Session, the Barons of the Exchequer, the Town Council, and the Senatus Academicus. Music, founded in 1839, is presented to by the Principal and Professors. Those of civil law, founded in 1710, and of the law of Scotland, in 1719, are in the gift of the Faculty of Advocates and the Town Council. That of conveyancing, in 1825, is in the patronage of the Town Council, and Deputy Keeper and Society of Writers to the Signet; and that of botany, in 1676, is in the patronage of the Crown and the Town Council. Attached to the university are eighty bursaries, varying in value from £5 to £100 per annum, of which last sum there are three; six are of £30; ten of £20; and their aggregate value is £1172 per annum. The winter session commences on the first Tuesday in November, and closes at the end of April; the summer session begins on the first Monday of May, and terminates at the end of July. The number who graduated in medicine in the year 1806 was 37; in 1816, 76; in 1826, 118; in 1836, 123; in 1844, 66; and in 1849, 51. The number who graduated in arts, in 1849, was 12.

BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The rebuilding of the university, already referred to, was greatly retarded by want of adequate funds. Though commenced in 1789, little more than the east front and part of the north-west range was raised till the year 1815, when government granted an annual sum of £10,000; a committee was now appointed for its completion, and the structure was proceeded with, after Mr. Adam's plan above mentioned, with numerous variations, principally in the internal arrangements, by Mr. Playfair. The buildings are in a mixed style of architecture, and of a quadrangular form, measuring 358 feet by 255, with a spacious court in the centre. The east front, the line of which is broken by slight projections in the centre and at each extremity, is embellished with a stately portico of two duplicated Doric columns, formed each of one entire block, rising to the height of twenty-six feet, and supporting an entablature and balustrade, above which is a large tablet with an appropriate inscription. The buildings around the area of the quadrangle are variously ornamented with close rustic arcades, and attached columns and pilasters: flights of steps lead to the hall of the senatus academicus, the library, the museum, and the several class-rooms, which are all of spacious dimensions, and many of them elegantly decorated.

The Library is 187 feet in length, and fifty feet in width; the roof, richly embellished in stucco, is sustained by noble ranges of pillars, behind which are the recesses for the reception of the books. The collection, now containing more than 100,000 volumes, originated in a bequest by Mr. Clement Little, advocate, who in 1580 left his library, for the use of the citizens, to the care of the town council, by whom it was deposited in the university. It has been gradually augmented by purchases, and donations; by the presentation, under the copyright act, of a free copy of every work printed in Great Britain; and by the payment of £5 towards its increase by each of the professors on his appointment, and a sovereign by each of the students on his matriculation. The privilege of receiving free copies of works is now commuted for an annual grant. In the library are also some valuable paintings bequeathed to the university by Sir James Erskine, of Torry, Bart., various portraits of continental and other reformers, and an interesting collection of ancient sculptures and other antiquities. *The Museum* occupies a lower and an upper room, each ninety feet long and thirty feet wide. The lower room contains principally specimens of the larger quadrupeds and other animals. The upper room, which is elegantly fitted up, and lighted from the roof, comprises a beautiful collection of more than 3000 British and foreign birds, carefully arranged, including a large number of stuffed birds lately purchased by the university from Mr. Dufresne, of Paris. On the tables are numerous glass-cases containing shells, insects, and other natural curiosities of a small size; and in the galleries and less extensive apartments communicating with the principal room, are various specimens of mi-

nerals, scientifically arranged by Professor Jameson, who, on his appointment to the chair of natural history, presented to the university his own private collection, to which an addition was made by the late Dr. Thompson, of Naples. *The Anatomical Museum* contains a very large collection of valuable specimens and anatomical preparations, the greater number presented by the grandfather and father of the present Dr. Monro. *The Agricultural Museum* has been formed by the present professor of agriculture, Mr. Low, aided by a grant from government; and consists of models of implements of husbandry, specimens of grain and grasses, and drawings of the most approved breeds of cattle and horses.

New College.

This institution, which is in connexion with the Free Church of Scotland, was formed in 1843, in the same year and at the meeting of the same Assembly that originated that ecclesiastical body. Though chiefly intended for the training of students who hold the principles of the Free Church, it is not exclusively confined to that class, but is open to all who choose to avail themselves of its privileges: nor is it a mere theological seminary, but comprises distinct classes for instruction in the higher branches of Greek and Roman literature, in logic, moral philosophy, and natural science. In theology the curriculum extends over four years, and is conducted by four professors, who each superintend two classes of students at different stages of progress, and deliver a corresponding course of lectures, which embraces two sessions. It is expected that, previous to entering on the study of theology, the students shall complete their literary and philosophical studies, and also acquire a competent knowledge of the elements of Hebrew; after which they pass through a course of natural theology and the evidences of Christianity, systematic theology or the subject-matter of Christianity, pastoral theology, Church history, and exegetical theology. These classes are intended to be so arranged, that, at whatever years' standing a student may enter, he may have his own proper class, and pass from one to another in consecutive order. The funds necessary for the maintenance of the institution are derived from contributions made once a year by the congregations of the Free Church, and from the fees paid by the students in the college, which do not exceed two guineas for each class. One or two sums have also been bequeathed as endowments. The attendance of students at all the classes has been somewhat various, though generally on the increase, and on an average about 300.

The college was opened on the 31st of October, 1843, by the late distinguished Dr. Chalmers, and the several classes have since been taught in a house near the middle of George-street, which was previously a private dwelling. A new building, however, has been erected, of which the foundation stone was laid by Dr. Chalmers on the 3rd of June, 1846, and which is expected to be ready by November 1850. This structure, which is situated at the head of the Earthen Mound, on a space between the Old and New Town, is in the collegiate style, and built according to plans furnished by the eminent architect, Mr. Playfair. As originally designed by that gentleman, the buildings were to embrace three quadrangles upon different levels, rising one above another from the level of the Mound to that of the Castle hill; but as it has been resolved not to extend the institution beyond a theological faculty, with what are considered its cognate branches, the present erection is confined to the first or lowest quadrangle, which contains seven class-rooms, a library, a museum, and janitor's house, together with a church upon the east side of it. The expense of the buildings has been contributed by twenty individuals, nineteen of whom subscribed £1000 each, and one subscribed £2000. The library consists of about 15,000 volumes, of which about 10,000 have been donations; the names of the Right Hon. Fox Maule, the late Major-General Mac Douall, of Stranraer, and Frederick Sargent, Esq., of London, being recorded among the most munificent contributors in this department. The museum of natural science has also received very rare and valuable contributions.

High School, and Academy.

The High School of Edinburgh was founded as a public grammar school, by the town council, in 1518; and in 1578, being found inadequate to the wants of the city, it was refounded on a more extended scale. From the progressive increase of the number of pupils, the ancient house in which it was primarily established was taken down in 1777, and a more extensive building erected on its site, where it continued to flourish till 1829, when, a more eligible situation having been selected in 1825, the school was removed to the present spacious and elegant structure erected for its use on the Calton hill. It is under the superintendence of a rector and four classical masters, and teachers of the French language, writing, arithmetic, and the mathematics, all of whom are appointed by the magistrates and town council. The fees in the rector's class are £1. 5. per quarter, and in each of the four masters' classes £1; for the French and mathematical classes, 10*s.* 6*d.* each; and in the writing and arithmetical classes, 7*s.* 6*d.* each. The average number of pupils is about 500, to the most successful of whom prizes are awarded at the public examinations, which take place annually, in August, before the magistrates and council, the clergy of the city, and the professors of the university.

The building was erected after a design by Mr. Hamilton, at a cost of £30,000, of which about £3000 were raised by subscription, £6000 were obtained as the price of the old school, and the remaining sum of £21,000 was contributed by the town council, being just so much added to the city debt. It is a stately structure of freestone, in the Grecian style of architecture, 270 feet in length, and embellished in the centre of the principal front with a small portico of six Doric columns, supporting an entablature and cornice with a triangular pediment, and forming the chief entrance, to which is an ascent by a flight of steps. On each side of the portico is an open corridor of twelve Doric columns, with entablature and cornice of corresponding character, connecting the centre with the wings. The interior comprises a noble entrance-hall, seventy-five feet in length and forty-three feet wide, with the various class-rooms for the rector and the four classical masters, of which the rector's is thirty-eight feet square, and each of the other four thirty-eight feet long and twenty feet wide.

To each of the class-rooms are attached two smaller apartments, and every arrangement for affording ample facility to the purposes of the institution has been studiously provided. At the entrance into the court-yard are two lodges, two stories in height, in one of which are the class-rooms for the writing and mathematical masters, forty-eight and thirty-six feet in length respectively, and both eighteen feet wide; the other lodge is appropriated as a house for the janitor. Attached to the school are about two acres of play-ground.

The Edinburgh Academy, established in 1824, on a plan similar to that of the High School, and situated in Henderson-row, to the north of the New Town, is under the superintendence of a board of fifteen directors, of whom three are annually elected from the body of subscribers. It is conducted by a rector and four classical masters, with other teachers; differing in no material particular from the High School, except in the amount of fees. The building, erected by shareholders at a cost of £14,000, is a spacious and elegant structure in the Grecian style, after a design by Mr. Burn, containing the requisite class-rooms, halls, and other arrangements.

Of the other establishments for education, may be mentioned the *Scottish Naval and Military Academy*, instituted in 1825, and which affords education to pupils destined to serve in the army or navy, or East India Company's service. There are also the *Circus-place School*; the *Edinburgh Institution*, established in 1832; the *Southern Academy*, George-square, founded in 1829; &c.

Parishes, and Ecclesiastical Arrangements.

The see of Edinburgh, originally founded by Charles I. in 1633, and to which the ancient collegiate church of St. Giles was appropriated as the cathedral, continued till the Revolution, when the city contained six parishes. Edinburgh is now the seat of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and of the presbytery of Edinburgh, and comprises seventeen civil parishes, besides which there recently existed for a time twelve quoad sacra or ecclesiastical parishes. The civil parishes, with the exception only of Canongate and St. Cuthbert's, which are under the patronage of the Crown, are all in the gift of the Town Council, by whom a stipend of £548 is paid to each of the ministers thus appointed by them; the ecclesiastical parishes were in the patronage of various bodies, and the stipends, differing in amount, were derived from seat-rents and other sources.

The parish of the High Church is wholly within the city, and contains a population of 2776, under the pastoral care of two ministers. The church is a portion of the cathedral of St. Giles, the interior of which was partitioned, at different times, for four separate congregations, and is now divided into three churches, one of them appropriated to the High Church parish, one to the New North Church parish, and the third to the Old Church parish. There are 1399 sittings for this parish, including arrangements for the lord provost, magistrates, and council of the city, the judges of the High Court of Session, and the members of the Kirk Session. The interior of this once splendid edifice was richly embellished, and contained forty altars to different saints, numerous relics, sumptuous vestments, and valuable vessels of gold and silver, all of which were removed or destroyed at the Reformation. The church was externally rebuilt or renovated in the year 1830, after a design by Mr. Burn, architect; and with the exception of the beautiful lantern or spire, and the interior of the choir, little or nothing now remains of the ancient church. It is a stately structure in the pointed style of architecture, with a lofty central tower surmounted by a small spire connected with the battlements by flying buttresses, uniting in the form of an imperial crown, and rising to the height of 161 feet from the base. The south aisle was fitted up for the meetings of the General Assembly, but, being found inconvenient for that purpose, the meetings have been discontinued; and it is now occupied as the church of the Old Church parish. There were several ancient monuments, among which were those of the Regent Murray and the Marquess of Montrose, and one erroneously supposed to be that of Napier of Merchiston; but they were destroyed on the rebuilding of the church. John Knox, the intrepid reformer, was buried in the cemetery of St. Giles, which formerly occupied the ground where the buildings of the Parliament-square now stand. The parish contains a preaching station, at which a missionary, who has a salary of £50, raised by subscription, officiates every Sunday; an episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. Paul; a Free church; and a place of worship in Carrubbers Close, for a congregation assuming no particular denomination.

The parish of the Old Church is of very limited extent, and contains a population of 2939. Its church, a portion of the collegiate church of St. Giles, was taken down in 1830, and rebuilt as a hall for the meetings of the General Assembly. The congregation assembled for public worship in the rooms belonging to the High School on Calton hill till 1835, when they removed to a temporary building containing about 600 sittings: the south aisle of St. Giles' is now again appropriated for them, having ceased to be used for the General Assembly's meetings. There is also a preaching station, in which service is performed twice every Sunday, at the expense of the minister of the parish.

The Tolbooth parish, so called from the proximity of its former church to the ancient Tolbooth, is wholly within the city, and contains a population of 2216. The congregation now assemble in the Victoria Hall, near the Castle hill, recently erected for the meetings of the General Assembly, but which was intended also to serve as one of the city churches, and has been assigned to this parish. It was erected at a cost of upwards of £16,000, jointly defrayed by the government and the town council, and is a large and very elegant building in the pointed style, with a tower and spire of great richness, rising 240 feet in height, and forming one of the most conspicuous objects in Edinburgh. Besides the spacious hall or church, it contains apartments for the officers, committees, and the records of the Assembly. There are places of worship in the parish for Wesleyans and members of the Free Church.

The parish of Trinity College is entirely a town parish, containing a population of 2615. The church, originally founded by Mary of Gueldres, queen of James II., for a provost, eight prebendaries, two choristers, and a sacristan, was a handsome structure in the later English style, of which only the choir and transepts

were completed; it underwent considerable alterations in 1820, and contained 797 sittings. In a portion of the building the remains of the queen were interred. This church was removed a few years ago, to make way for the North-British railroad; and during the removal, the remains of Mary of Gueldres were found: they were carried to the crown-office, and, after lying there some time, were formally conveyed in July 1848 to the chapel royal at Holyrood, as their final resting-place. A chapel in connexion with the Established Church, to which a district containing 816 persons was for a short time annexed, was founded in 1785 by *Lady Glenorchy*, who endowed it for two ministers, the first having a stipend of £400, and the second one of £200, paid by the Trustees, the patrons. This chapel, which was taken down by the North-British Railway Company in the early part of the year 1845, was a neat plain structure, containing 1514 sittings, of which 104 were free; and attached to it was a school for 120 poor children, under the direction of the trustees. There is a place of worship for Independents.

The parish of the New North Church, wholly within the ancient royalty, has a population of 2815. The western portion of the cathedral of St. Giles is appropriated as the church of this parish, containing 1397 sittings. There is also a preaching station in the Lawnmarket, in which divine service is performed every Sunday by a licentiate of the Establishment; and a place of worship has been erected in connexion with the Free Church.

The parish of the Tron Church is wholly within the city, and contains a population of 2498, under the care of two ministers. The church, properly Christ church, though, from its proximity to the public weigh-house, called the Tron Church, is a spacious and handsome structure in a mixed style, commenced in 1637, and completed in 1673. It had formerly a spire of wood, which was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1824, and replaced by a lofty square tower crowned with an open balustrade ornamented by pinnacles at the angles, and surmounted with a low turret of smaller dimensions having a pyramidal roof, the whole erected by the town council in 1828. The interior of the church, which contains 832 sittings, is well arranged, and embellished with a high roof of richly-carved oak. There is also a hall in which divine service is performed two or three times during the week by a licentiate of the Establishment; and the parish contains places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, Scottish Baptists, and the Synod of United Original Seceders.

The parish of the Old Grey Friars, formed in 1722, is wholly within the city, and contains a population of 2643. The church, erected by the town council in 1612, on ground which formerly belonged to the ancient monastery of the Grey Friars, and was given by Queen Mary to the magistrates for a cemetery, was, previously to the fire in 1845, a handsome structure in the later English style, containing 1061 sittings. The tower, which had been appropriated as the city magazine, was destroyed in 1718, by an explosion that also greatly damaged the church; and instead of rebuilding the tower, the magistrates erected on its site the church of the New Grey Friars' parish, separated from the former only by a partition wall. In the churchyard are interred many persons of distinction, including George Buchanan, Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, Colin Maclaurin, Allan Ramsay, Principal Robertson the historian, who was for many years pastor of the Old Grey Friars; Dr. Black, the distinguished chemist; Dr. Hugh Blair; and Dr. M'Crie, the biographer of Knox. There is a "preaching station" at the Magdalen chapel in the Cowgate, where divine service is performed twice every Sunday by the assistant minister. The parish also comprises places of worship for members of the Free Church, Scottish Baptists, Bereans, and Independents.

The parish of the New Grey Friars has a population of 3207. The church, erected in 1721, adjoining that of the Old Grey Friars, and repaired and re-seated in 1818, at an expense of £1518, by the town council, was a neat structure containing 1302 sittings. It was, however, together with the church of the Old Grey Friars, accidentally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, January 19th, 1845. The flames were first discovered at about half-past nine o'clock: by half-past ten the Old Grey Friars' church had almost wholly fallen a prey to the devouring element, and shortly afterwards the flames seized upon the roof of the New Grey Friars, which edifice, notwithstanding the greatest exertions of the firemen, shared the fate of the other church. This fire was one of the most appalling that have happened in Edinburgh since the year 1824: the walls were almost the only parts of the churches left standing; the scene presented after the fire was one of the utmost desolation, and had the building not been detached, the result would have been still more lamentable. Service is performed at the Old Gaelic chapel, twice every Sunday, by a missionary appointed by the Kirk Session; and there is a place of worship for a congregation of the United Christian churches.

The parish of St. Andrew, separated from that of St. Cuthbert, by act of parliament, in 1785, contains a population of 4974, under the pastoral superintendence of two ministers. The church, situated on the north side of George-street, was erected in 1785, at a cost of £7000, by the town council. It is a handsome structure in the Grecian style, with a stately portico of four Corinthian columns, and a lofty and graceful spire rising to the height of 168 feet from the base; the interior is well arranged, and contains 1053 sittings. The episcopal chapel dedicated to *St. George* was erected in 1794, at an expense of £3000, after a design by Mr. Robert Adam, and contains 642 sittings, of which fifty are free. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, Baptists, Independent Baptists, Wesleyans, and the followers of Mr. Mc Lean, who assume no distinctive denomination; and a Roman Catholic chapel.

The parish of St. George was separated from that of St. Andrew by the town council and presbytery, under an act of parliament in 1814. It is partly a rural parish, and is about a mile and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth, containing a population of 8075. The church, which is situated on the west side of Charlotte-square, was erected by the town council in 1814, at an expense of £33,000, and is a spacious structure in the Roman style, with a central portico, and a square tower crowned with a lofty dome surmounted by a cupola and cross at an elevation of 160 feet from the base. The interior is chastely decorated, and contains 1687 sittings.

There are places of worship for Baptists and members of the Free Church.

The parish of Lady Yester's church is wholly a town parish, comprising about one-fourth of a square mile, and containing a population of 2223. The church was originally built in 1647, and rebuilt in 1805 by the town council, to whom Margaret Kerr, Lady Yester, gave 10,000 merks for its erection, and 5000 merks towards its endowment. It is a neat structure with circular gables and projecting turrets resting on corbels, and terminating in slender spires. The building is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and contains 1212 sittings, including 160 appropriated to the members of the university, which is within the parish. There is a place of worship for Original Seceders.

The parish of St. Mary was separated from that of St. Andrew by authority of the town council and the presbytery of Edinburgh in 1824. It is wholly a town parish, containing a population of 6724. The church, situated in the centre of Bellevue-crescent, on the eastern boundary of the parish, was erected by the council in 1824, at an expense of £13,000; it has a portico of Corinthian columns, and a square tower surmounted by a circular cupola crowned with a dome, and contains 1646 sittings. The episcopal chapel dedicated to *St. Paul*, at the eastern extremity of York-place, was erected in 1818, at a cost of £13,533, raised by subscription. It is a handsome structure after a design by Mr. Archibald Elliott, in the later English style of architecture, 123 feet in length, and seventy-three feet in breadth, with lofty embattled turrets at each extremity. The walls of the aisles are strengthened with enriched buttresses between the windows, terminating in crocketed pinnacles, and a similar range is continued in the clerestory of the nave; the east window is of spacious dimensions, and embellished with stained glass and with delicate tracery, and above the west entrance is a large window of the same character. Two ministers are attached to the chapel, each of whom has a stipend of £300. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, Independents, and Glassites.

The parish of St. Stephen was separated from the several adjoining parishes by the presbytery and the town council, under an act of parliament in 1828; it is wholly a town parish, and comprises a population of 6849. The church was erected in 1828, after a design by Mr. Playfair, at an expense of £25,000; it is an elegant structure, with a lofty square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church.

The parish of the Canongate is about a mile and a half in length, and nearly four-fifths of a mile in breadth, comprising a considerable rural district, and containing a population of 9944, under the pastoral superintendence of two ministers, of whom each has a stipend of £240. The minister of the first charge is appointed by the Crown, and has a manse; the minister of the second charge is chosen by the Heritors and Kirk Session, and has an allowance of £40 in lieu of a manse. Canongate church was erected in 1688, by the town council, at a cost of £2400, defrayed partly from a bequest by Mr. Thomas Moodie, which had been suffered to accumulate; and was thoroughly repaired and new seated in 1819, at an expense of £2000. It is a plain cruciform structure of irregular style, with a portico of four columns having an entablature and cornice surmounted by a triangular pediment; the interior is well arranged, and contains 1295 sittings. Before the erection of this building, part of the Abbey of Holyrood was used as the parish church. In the churchyard are the tombs of Provost Drummond and the poet Ferguson: Adam Smith and Dugald Stewart are also interred here. There is a place of worship for a congregation of members of the Free Church.

The parish of St. Cuthbert, which was recently subdivided into several ecclesiastical districts, afterwards abolished in common with others in Scotland, is of great extent, and originally included the whole of the city, and the burgh of Canongate. It is about five miles in length and three miles and a half in breadth, comprising an extensive rural district, and containing a population of 71,908. St. Cuthbert's is under the pastoral superintendence of two ministers appointed by the Crown, who have each a stipend of £402. 14.: one has also a manse, and the other an allowance of £60 in lieu; and the glebe lands, which are equally divided between them, produce to each an income of £245. The church, situated at the west end of Princes-street, was built in 1760 at a cost of £4321, and is a spacious structure, with a lofty square embattled tower surmounted by a spire; it is neatly fitted up, and contains 2400 sittings. In the interior of the porch, under the steeple, are erected monuments to Napier of Merchiston, who was interred in the old church of St. Cuthbert, and Sir Henry Moncreiff, one of the ministers of the parish; while on the exterior is a monument to Sir Henry's colleague, Dr. Dickson, by Mr. Ritchie. There is a handsome church at Morningside; and other churches have been erected in the parish of St. Cuthbert, as noticed in a succeeding column. The episcopal chapel dedicated to *St. James* is situated at the west end of Broughton-place, in connexion with the houses of that street, and scarcely to be distinguished from them. It was built in 1820, at an expense of £4000, raised by subscription; is a handsome edifice, and contains 850 sittings, of which 100 are free. The minister derives a stipend of £500, chiefly from the seat-rents. The episcopal chapel dedicated to *St. John*, situated at the west end of Princes-street, on the north side of St. Cuthbert's churchyard, was erected in 1817, at a cost of £16,000, also raised by subscription and donations. It is in the later English style of architecture, with a square embattled tower crowned by minarets that terminate in crocketed finials, and having in the faces double belfry windows, enriched with canopies. The walls of the aisles are strengthened by panelled buttresses, surmounted with a pierced parapet, and a similar arrangement is continued in the clerestory of the nave; the west entrance is under a deeply-recessed archway, above which is a spacious window of elegant design. The nave is separated from the aisles by fine clustered columns, which support the roof; and is lighted by a noble range of clerestory windows, and at the east end by a window of six lights, thirty feet high, divided by transoms into three compartments, the upper of which is embellished with a rich Catherine wheel, and the others with stained glass. The roof of the nave and aisles is delicately groined, and the whole of the interior of the edifice is beautifully arranged. There is however no chancel. The minister has a stipend of £550, arising from seat-rents, out of which he pays a curate; and the chapel contains 821 sittings. In the

parish are also places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, Reformed Presbyterians, Original Seceders, the Society of Friends, Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, Jews, and Unitarians; an Episcopal chapel dedicated to St. Peter, containing 420 sittings; two Roman Catholic chapels, and a convent established at Whitehouse in 1836, and dedicated to St. Margaret.

The parish of GREENSIDE was recently divided from St. Andrew's, and erected into an independent parish; it is in the northern part of the city, in the direction of Leith Walk, and contains 3636 persons. The parish of ST. JOHN is also of very recent formation, and consists of part of the old parishes of the New Grey Friars, Old Grey Friars, and New North Church; it has a population of 2140, and is in the immediate vicinity of the castle. Besides the churches of these two parishes, there is a place of worship called St. John's for members of the Free Church.

FORMER QUOAD SACRA PARISHES.

The parish of *New Street*, which in 1841 contained a population of 1932, was separated from the parish of the Canongate, under act of the General Assembly in 1834; it was of small extent, and wholly within the burgh. The church was originally erected as a chapel of ease, at a cost, including the site, of £2900; it is a neat structure, and has 1150 sittings. *Leith Wynd* parish, containing a population of 1868, was separated also from Canongate, under act of the Assembly in 1834: the church, originally built as a chapel of ease, in 1792, is ill adapted to the use of a congregation; it contains 1094 sittings. *Buccleuch*, separated from the parish of St. Cuthbert, was one mile and a half in length and about half a mile in breadth, and contained 3168 persons: the church, built in 1755 and repaired in 1809, is a neat structure, with accommodation for 1374 persons. *St. Bernard's* was about a mile and a half in length and three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and had a population of 4768: the church, erected in 1822, at a cost of £4200, contains 1309 sittings. The parish of *Roxburgh* was wholly a town parish, and comprised an area of about one-fourth of a square mile, having a population of 3683: the church was built in 1809, at an expense of £2960, as a place of worship for a Relief congregation, and was purchased in 1832 as a chapel of ease; it contains accommodation for 830 persons. *Newington* parish, separated, like the three preceding, from the parish of St. Cuthbert, was about three-quarters of a mile in length and one-quarter of a mile in breadth, and contained 3310 persons: the church, erected by the Kirk Session of St. Cuthbert's in 1823, at an expense of £6372, contains 1623 sittings. The *Gaelic* church in the parish of the Old Grey Friars was appropriated, under act of the General Assembly in 1834, to the whole of the Highland population of Edinburgh, Leith, and suburbs, over whom the minister was invested with the pastoral superintendence. The edifice, originally built in 1809, by subscription, was purchased from the subscribers by the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, in 1815, at a cost of £3000; it is a neat structure, and contains 1166 sittings. The parishes of *St. David*, *Dean*, *Morningside*, and *St. Paul* were separated from the parish of St. Cuthbert, and contained respectively 2913, 2262 (namely, 2154 in St. Cuthbert's, and 108 in Corstorphine parish), 1795, and 2874 inhabitants. St. David's church, in Gardner's-crescent, was purchased by the Kirk Session of St. Cuthbert's as a chapel of ease, in 1831, the cost, with the ground attached, being £2500: it contains 1302 sittings. The churches of Dean and Morningside are noticed under their own heads. The parish of *St. Luke* was separated from that of St. George, and had a population of 2546: its church is situated in Young-street, and will accommodate a congregation of 1000 persons.

HOSPITALS.

Heriot's Hospital was founded in 1624 by George Heriot, a native of Edinburgh, who, being appointed goldsmith and jeweller to James VI., accompanied that monarch to London on his accession to the throne of England. He died in 1624, and bequeathed the residue of his property, which realized £23,625, to the city ministers, magistrates, and town council, in trust for the erection and endowment of an hospital for the maintenance and education of as many poor boys, sons of freemen, as the funds would allow. The first stone of the building was laid in 1628, but from the frequent interruption arising from intestine commotions, the edifice was not finished till 1650, when it was seized by Cromwell after the sanguinary battle of Dunbar: it was, however, restored by General Monk, on his being provided with other accommodation for his soldiers, he having kept possession of it for eight years; and in 1659 was opened for the reception of thirty boys. Since that period, the annual revenue of the hospital has increased from £1966 to £15,412; and there are at present 180 boys in the establishment, who are maintained, and instructed in the English, French, Latin, and Greek languages, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, book-keeping, geography, practical mechanics, drawing, and the elements of music. Boys are eligible at seven years of age, and under ten years of age. The scholars are kept in the hospital till they are fourteen; and on leaving the institution, such as are placed out as apprentices to trades are liberally supplied with clothes and books, and receive £10 annually for five years during their apprenticeship, and a present of £5 on the completion of the indentures. Those who discover any talents or desire for the learned professions are sent to the university, with an allowance of £30 per annum, for four years; and there are also ten bursaries of £20 per annum for four years, founded in the university by the trustees of the hospital, and open to the competition of young men not connected with the institution.

The buildings, which are pleasantly situated on an eminence south-eastward of the castle, form a handsome quadrangular range 162 feet in length, with embattled turrets at the angles. The design is attributed to Inigo Jones, and is in that mixed style which dates its origin from the reign of Elizabeth, and examples of which are afforded by Drumlanrig Castle in Dumfriesshire, Northumberland House, London, and many other edifices throughout the kingdom. In the centre of the principal front is a square projecting tower, embattled, and surmounted by an octagonal turret and dome, above which is a cupola of similar design, with a vane; over the entrance are the armorial bearings of the founder, and in a niche above the gateway within the quadrangle is

placed his statue, in the costume of the day. On the south side of the quadrangle, which is ninety-four feet square, with a piazza on the north and east sides, is the chapel, projecting beyond the line of the buildings within the area and also in a noble oriel window in the rear: the chapel is sixty-one feet in length, and twenty-two feet wide; its floor is laid with black and white marble, and the whole of its interior has been recently fitted up with great elegance. On the west side of the quadrangle is the large hall, or dining-room; and adjoining it is the council chamber, a handsome and spacious room, in which are portraits of the founder and several of the trustees. The remainder of the building, which is three stories in height, and four stories at the angles, contains apartments for the governor, class-rooms, dormitories, and other requisite offices; and the park and grounds attached are extensive, well planted with shrubberies, and inclosed by a low wall.

Connected with the hospital, and maintained from the same funds, are the Heriot Foundation schools, established under the act 6th and 7th William IV., cap. 25. By this act the governors of the hospital were empowered to found and erect, from the surplus revenues, elementary schools within the city for educating, free of expense, 1st, the children, in poor circumstances, of deceased burgesses and freemen; 2nd, the children of burgesses and freemen who are unable to provide for their support; and 3rd, the children of poor citizens and inhabitants of Edinburgh, whilst residing within the royalty. They were also empowered "to allow to any of the boys, in the course of their education at such schools, being sons of burgesses and freemen, such uniform fixed sum of money in lieu and place of maintenance, and such uniform fixed sum for apprentice fee after their education at the said schools is completed, as shall be determined." There are already ten Heriot schools, namely, seven juvenile and three infants' schools, attended by about 3000 boys and girls. In the seven juvenile schools are Sabbath-evening classes.

George Watson's Hospital, situated to the west of Teviot-row, and south of Heriot's hospital, was founded in 1723, by Mr. George Watson, for the maintenance and education of sons and grandsons of decayed merchants of Edinburgh, for which purpose he bequeathed £12,000. This sum, being suffered to accumulate, amounted to £20,000 in 1738, when an appropriate building was erected by the trustees, at a cost of £5000, on a site of land comprising seven acres, purchased from Heriot's trustees; and in the year 1741 twelve boys were admitted. The number increased in three years to thirty; and there are at present about eighty boys on the foundation, who are maintained and clothed, and instructed in the English, Latin, Greek, and French languages, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, the mathematics, drawing, dancing, and music. Boys are eligible for admission at from seven to ten years of age. On leaving the school, each scholar receives a present of £7 for clothing, and £10 annually for five years as an apprentice fee, and if, after having faithfully fulfilled his indentures, he remains for three years unmarried, a further sum of £50 towards establishing himself in business. Such as display a taste and sufficient degree of talent for literary pursuits are allowed £20 per annum, for four years, for their support at the university, and, after leaving it, £17 per annum for two years. The hospital is under the superintendence of a body of governors, consisting of the master, assistants, and treasurer of the Merchants' Company, the bailies, and dean of guild, of the corporation, and the two ministers of the Old Church parish. The buildings form a neat and substantial pile, comprising a centre and two projecting wings. The central range, which rises above the roof of the main edifice, is embellished with a low tower crowned by a dome, from which springs a turret with a conical roof surmounted by a vane, representing a ship in full sail, as the emblem of commerce. Over the entrance is a tablet having the armorial bearings of the founder, and in front of the building is an extensive piece of ground inclosed as a place of exercise for the pupils. The interior, which is well arranged, comprises spacious class-rooms, and the various offices for the purposes of the institution.

John Watson's Hospital was founded by Mr. John Watson, writer to the signet, who in 1759 bequeathed the residue of his estate to Lord Milton, Mr. John Mackenzie, and others, in trust for such pious and charitable use within the city of Edinburgh as they should think fit. From those trustees the patronage devolved upon the keeper and deputy-keeper of the signet, who in 1822 obtained an act of parliament for the erection and endowment of an hospital for the maintenance and education of destitute children, and for bringing them up, and assisting their establishment in trade. The proceeds of the bequest, which in 1781 amounted to £4721. 9. 6., have since that time greatly accumulated, and at present exceed £132,000. There are 126 children in the institution, who are admitted at from five to eight, and stay till they are fourteen, years of age. They are maintained and clothed, and instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, the girls also in needlework and housewifery; and on leaving the school the boys are placed out to trades, and the girls as servants in respectable families. The building, which is situated on the Dean land, was commenced in 1825, and completed in 1828; it is a spacious and handsome structure in the Grecian style of architecture, with a stately portico in the centre of the principal front, and contains every requisite arrangement for its purpose.

The Merchants' Maiden Hospital, near Heriot's hospital, was founded in 1695, by the Merchants' Company, in conjunction with Mrs. Mary Erskine, for the maintenance and education of daughters or grand-daughters of merchant-burgesses or ministers of Edinburgh, who are eligible for admission from the age of seven to eleven, and are maintained till they are seventeen years of age. There are at present ninety-six girls in the hospital, who are instructed in the English and French languages, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, drawing, dancing, music, and needle-work; and on leaving the institution, each receives a present of £9. 6. 8. The hospital is under the superintendence of a body of governors consisting of five members of the town council, the master and three assistants of the Merchants' Company, the Earl of Mar, and three of the ministers of the city. The buildings, originally in Bristo-street, having become inadequate for the purpose, the present edifice was erected in 1818, at an expense of £12,250; it is a handsome structure in the Grecian style after a design by Mr. Burn, 180 feet in length and sixty feet in depth, with a portico of four columns in the principal front.

The Trades' Maiden Hospital was founded in 1704, by the freemen of the incorporated trades, in conjunction with Mrs. Mary Erskine, and is under the superintendence of a body of governors consisting of the deacons of the trades, two trades' councillors, and others, incorporated by act of parliament in 1707. There are about fifty girls, the daughters or grand-daughters of freemen of the trades, who are maintained, and instructed in the English and French languages, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, music, sewing, and laundry-work. They are eligible for admission at from seven to eleven years of age, and remain in the hospital till they are seventeen: on leaving, each girl receives a present of £5. 11. and a Bible. The building, which is a plain neat structure, is well adapted to the purpose, and contains all the requisite accommodations.

The Orphan Hospital was first projected by Mr. Andrew Gardiner, merchant, in 1727; and in 1733 a house was hired for the purpose, into which thirty destitute children were received. A building was erected in 1735, near the Trinity College church, by the directors, who were incorporated by act of George II. in 1742; and in 1812 considerable additions were made to the hospital: but the situation being originally low, and the contiguous buildings still further obstructing free ventilation, a new site was fixed upon in the Dean grounds, north of the Water of Leith, and a very handsome and commodious edifice was erected there in 1832 at an expense of about £16,000. A large number of orphan children of both sexes are maintained, and instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. The children are eligible for admission from seven to ten years of age, and the hospital is open without distinction to all parts of Scotland.

Gillespie's Hospital was founded by Mr. James Gillespie, a wealthy tobacco and snuff merchant, who in 1797 bequeathed to the master, treasurer, and assistants of the Merchants' Company, to five members of the town council, and the two ministers of the Tolbooth church, in trust, the whole of his landed property and £12,000 in money, for the erection and endowment of an hospital for forty-two aged men and women in indigent circumstances, and of good reputation, and for the establishment and support of a school for the maintenance and education of 100 boys. The trustees were incorporated as governors in 1801, and in 1802 they purchased an ancient building called Wrights Houses, near Bruntfield Links, with the land adjoining it, on the site of which they erected the present structure. The aged persons are eligible when fifty-five years old, and, in addition to their maintenance and lodging, have an annual allowance in money for clothing; the boys are received at from six to twelve years of age, and are instructed in the English language, writing, and arithmetic. The hospital is a handsome castellated structure of stone, consisting of a centre and two projecting wings. In the centre of the front is a massive square embattled tower, with circular turrets at the angles, resting on corbels; and the wings, which are of less elevation than the centre, are embattled, and embellished with angular turrets of similar design. The buildings contain the various accommodations for the inmates, house-keepers, and servants, and a chapel in which divine service is performed twice daily by the chaplain, who also preaches a sermon on Sunday. Attached to the hospital is a spacious garden, and to the school sufficient ground for exercise. There are at present fifty aged persons in the house, and 150 boys in the school.

Donaldson's Hospital was founded by Mr. James Donaldson, printer of the *Edinburgh Advertiser*, who died in 1830, bequeathing the greater part of his property, amounting to about £200,000, for the endowment and erection of an hospital for the maintenance of poor boys and girls, after the plan of the Orphan Hospital and John Watson's Institution. The imposing buildings for this important charity, which were completed in 1850, are situated at the west end of the city, on the high bank of the Water of Leith, a mile west of Princes-street. They constitute a spacious quadrangular structure in the Elizabethan style, from an admirable design by Mr. Playfair, and form, next to the college, the largest public building in Edinburgh, comprising accommodation for 300 children, namely 150 boys and 150 girls. Provision has also been made in the plans for such an addition as will admit fifty more boys and fifty girls, an increase which it is calculated the funds of the hospital may in course of time be sufficient to maintain. Those eligible for admission are declared to be, first, poor children of the name of Donaldson or Marshall, as directed by Mr. Donaldson himself in his will, if they appear to the governors to be deserving; and second, such poor children as shall appear to be in the most destitute circumstances, and the most deserving of admission. The children are to be clothed and maintained, and taught such useful branches of education as may be considered suitable to their age, sex, and station. The age of admission is from six to nine years, and that of leaving the hospital not later than fourteen years: they are then to receive such sum of money, or other assistance during apprenticeship or otherwise, as may seem advisable to the governors.

Stewart's Hospital was founded by the late Mr. D. Stewart, of the Exchequer, who died in the year 1814. After the payment of certain legacies, and the erection and endowment of a free school in his native parish of Logierait, he left the residue of his fortune, amounting to about £13,000, and some house property in the Old Town of Edinburgh, to accumulate for the purpose of building and endowing an hospital for the maintenance and education of boys, the children of honest and industrious parents whose circumstances in life do not enable them suitably to support and educate their children at other schools. Poor boys of the names of Stewart and Macfarlane, residing in the city of Edinburgh or its suburbs, are to have a preference; and, failing them, any other poor boys living within the same district may be received. The buildings are now in course of erection, from designs furnished by Mr. David Rhind.

Cauvin's Hospital, pleasantly situated at Duddingston, a village about a mile and a half to the east of Edinburgh, is noticed under the head of Duddingston.

Trinity Hospital is the oldest charitable institution in Edinburgh. It was originally founded by Mary of Gueldres, queen of James II., in 1462, in connexion with Trinity collegiate church, and was subsequently given by Mary, Queen of Scots, to the corporation, who took down the ancient bede-house, then in a ruinous state, and fitted up the buildings occupied by the provost and prebendaries of the collegiate church, for the reception of the poor inmates, consisting of decayed

burgesses, their wives, and children. The revenues have been greatly increased by good management, and there are at present forty-two aged persons who are maintained and clothed, and about 100 out-pensioners who receive each an allowance of £6 per annum. The building contained the requisite apartments for the purpose, and a long gallery of small dormitories; but was demolished a short time since, as being in the line of the North-British railway: the inmates now occupy other premises.

Chalmers' Hospital, of which the management is vested in the dean and faculty of advocates, owes its institution to Mr. George Chalmers, plumber, of the city, who died in March 1836, bequeathing the chief part of his property, estimated at about £30,000, for the relief of sick and hurt persons.

Miscellaneous Charitable Institutions.

The Royal Infirmary, situated to the east of the university, was founded by subscription, and placed under the superintendence of a committee of subscribers, who were incorporated by act of parliament in 1736. Its medical department is under the care of the most eminent physicans and surgeons of the city, and the institution affords relief to a very extended number of patients. The building, erected in 1738, at a cost of £5000, and subsequently enlarged by a grant of £8000 from the lords of the treasury, for the appropriation of sixty beds for sick soldiers, is a handsome and spacious structure four stories high, consisting of a central range 240 feet long, and two projecting wings seventy feet in length. In the centre of the principal range is a portal of four Ionic columns with two antæ, supporting an entablature and cornice surmounted by an attic; and in a niche over the entrance is a statue of George II. in the Roman costume, behind which, rising from the centre of the building, is an octagonal turret crowned with a dome. The interior contains a spacious hall, in which is a bust of Provost Drummond by Nollekens, manager's rooms, consulting rooms for the physicians and surgeons, waiting-rooms, rooms for students, and fifteen different wards for patients. In the fourth story is an operation room, in the form of a theatre, lighted from the roof, and arranged for 100 spectators.

The Royal Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum, at Morningside, on the south-western outskirts of the city, forms a very extensive range of building. A public hospital for the insane being greatly needed, an effort was made by Dr. Duncan in 1792 to raise subscriptions; but a sufficient sum could not be procured, till, in 1807, through the exertions of Sir John Sinclar and the Hon. H. Erskine, a government grant of £2000 was obtained. In 1810, the asylum at Morningside was accordingly commenced, and in 1813 opened for the reception of patients who were able to pay the sum required for their support; the lowest annual charge was £50, and the poor were therefore excluded. Of late years, additional buildings have been raised, at an expense of above £45,000, for the accommodation of more than 400 patients of the poorer class; the asylum has received the patronage of the Queen, and the title of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum has been adopted. In the *original* establishment, adapted for the higher class of patients, the ordinary rate of board is £60 per annum, and the rate for privileged patients £55; but the managers exercise a discretionary power of admitting patients who are in straitened circumstances, even to the original establishment, at a lower rate. Where additional accommodation is required, or other exclusive appliances are desired,a special arrangement is made. In the *new* establishment, privileged patients are admitted at £20 per annum: any individual or collective body that contributes £10 or upwards to the institution may present one privileged patient in respect of each £10 contributed. A perpetual right of this nature is also conferred at the rate of £50. For other patients in the new establishment the rate of maintenance is £25 per annum.

The Asylum for the Blind, in Nicolson-street, was opened in 1793, through the exertions of the Rev. Dr. David Johnston, minister of North Leith, and other charitable gentlemen of Edinburgh, and is supported by subscriptions and donations. It is under the superintendence of a president, vice-presidents, and a committee, and affords relief to about ninety or a hundred inmates, who are maintained, and instructed in the principles of religion and in various branches of useful learning. They are also taught such trades as are best adapted to their peculiar circumstances, in which several of them have been made so efficient, as, on leaving the asylum, to maintain themselves and families in independence. The buildings, which are plain and substantial, consist of two houses that were purchased for the purpose, one in 1806, and the other in 1822; the males occupy the asylum No. 58, and the females the asylum No. 38, Nicolson-street. The premises originally occupied for the charity were a house in Shakspeare-square. Besides the provision made for those who live in the asylum, opportunities of work and of instruction are afforded to about as many more blind people out of the house. The foundation of this benevolent institution was first suggested by Dr. Blacklock and Mr. David Miller, both sufferers from blindness; and was actively carried out, as already stated, by Dr. Johnston and others.

The Institution for Deaf and Dumb Children was founded in 1810, and is under a president, vice-presidents, and committee. The children are maintained, and, in addition to religious instruction, taught those branches of learning of which they may be susceptible. They are trained to habits of industry, and are instructed in useful trades, the proceeds of which are added to the funds of the institution.

Fettes' Endowment arises from a bequest by Sir William Fettes, Bart., of Comely Bank, who died in May 1836, leaving the greater portion of his large fortune for the maintenance, education, and outfit of young persons whose parents have fallen into adverse circumstances.

The *Normal Institution* of the Church of Scotland is a seminary established on a large scale, a few years ago, by the General Assembly's education committee. It is intended for the instruction of young persons devoting themselves to the profession of teaching in the parochial and other schools, and occupies a commodious structure on the Castle hill, erected at an expense of upwards of £8000, one-half granted by the education committee of the privy council, and one-half raised by subscription. The privy council committee also grants £500 per annum towards the support of the seminary, on condition of the Assembly committee contributing an equal amount for the same purpose. Domestic accommodation

is provided in this building for male students; and in Young-street is a boarding-house, under the charge of a clergyman's widow, for female students. The *Normal School* of the Free Church, another institution for the preparation of teachers, is held in Moray House, in Canongate.

Among the numerous other institutions may be mentioned, the *Royal Maternity Hospital*, and the *Magdalen Asylum*, both under the patronage of Her Majesty; the *House of Refuge*, Queensberry House; various religious societies, societies for the relief of the poor, dispensaries, schools, &c.

Eminent Natives.

Among the natives of the city of Edinburgh may be enumerated the following: *Alexander Alesius*, a celebrated theologian of the sixteenth century, born in 1500; *James VI.*, born in the castle in 1566; *Dr. Walter Balcanquel*, an eminent divine of the seventeenth century, born about 1580; the pious and eloquent *Robert Leighton*, Bishop of Dunblane, and afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow, born in 1610; *Gilbert Burnet*, Bishop of Salisbury, author of the *History of the Reformation*, born 1643; Sir John Lauder, *Lord Fountainhall*, lawyer and statesman, 1646; *Dr. Archibald Pitcairne*, eminent physician, 1652; *John Keill*, celebrated mathematician and natural philosopher, 1671; the accomplished statesman, John Dalrymple, second *Earl of Stair*, 1673; *Dr. Alexander Webster*, an eminent divine and statistical inquirer, about 1707; *John Campbell, LL.D.*, a distinguished miscellaneous writer, 1708; the accomplished Hugh Campbell Hume, third and last *Earl of Marchmont*, same year; *Alexander Russell*, author of the *History of Aleppo*, about 1710; *James Short*, optician, and improver of reflecting-telescopes, 1710; *William Tytler*, of Woodhouselee, antiquarian writer, 1711; *David Hume*, the historian, 1711; John Stuart, third *Earl of Bute*, prime minister of Great Britain, 1713; *Allan Ramsay*, portrait painter, son of the author of *The Gentle Shepherd*, same year; *William Strahan*, the eminent printer to the king, and a patron of literature, 1715; *Dr. Hugh Blair*, author of the celebrated *Sermons*, 1718; Francis Garden, a distinguished judge under the designation of *Lord Gardenstone*, 1721; *James Elphinstone*, a miscellaneous writer, same year; Sir David Dalrymple, a celebrated judge and antiquary, commonly called *Lord Hailes*, his law title, 1726; *Dr. James Hutton*, an eminent philosophical character, same year; *Robert Adam*, the architect, 1728; *William Falconer*, author of the well-known poem of *The Shipwreck*, about 1730; *Dr. Alexander Monro*, celebrated as a teacher of medicine, 1733; *Robert Mylne*, architect, from whose plans Blackfriars-bridge, London, was built, 1734; *Alexander Runciman*, a painter of considerable note, 1736; *John Donaldson*, also an eminent painter, son of a glover in the city, 1737; *Sir William Forbes*, of Pitsligo, a distinguished banker and citizen, 1739; *Dr. William Lothian*, author of a History of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, 1740; *James Boswell*, the friend and biographer of Dr. Johnson, same year; *William Smellie*, a naturalist, and useful miscellaneous writer, born about the same time; *Dr. Gilbert Stuart*, historical essayist, 1742; *Henry Mackenzie*, one of the most illustrious names connected with polite literature in Scotland, 1745; *William Cruickshanks, F.R.S.*, an eminent surgeon in London, partner and successor of Dr. William Hunter of the Windmill-street anatomical school, London, likewise in 1745; the *Hon. Henry Erskine*, a great pleader, third son of the tenth Earl of Buchan, 1746; the accomplished writer and judge, Alexander Fraser Tytler, styled *Lord Woodhouselee*, 1747; *Hugo Arnot*, author of the *History of Edinburgh*, 1749; and *Robert Fergusson*, a poet of considerable celebrity, 1750.

Within the compass also of the last hundred years, Edinburgh has rivalled most cities of the empire in the number and eminence of its gifted men; and we select the following from a long record of natives: *John Brown*, an ingenious artist, born 1752; *Lieut.-Col. John Campbell*, known for his gallant defence of the fortress of Mangalore, in India, 1753; *Dugald Stewart*, the highly-distinguished metaphysical writer, son of Dr. Matthew Stewart, professor of mathematics in the university, 1753; *Sir Henry Raeburn*, celebrated portrait-painter, 1756; *John Pinkerton*, the voluminous historian and critic, 1758; *Sir Walter Scott, Bart.*, the illustrious poet and novelist, 1771; *Francis Jeffrey*, one of the judges of the court of session, and distinguished for his ability as a critic, 1773; *Dr. Andrew Duncan*, entitled to a prominent place among those who have distinguished themselves in the history of medicine, and whose father, of the same name, was professor in the university, 1773; *William Blackwood*, the publisher, originator of the magazine which bears his name, 1776; *Lord Brougham*, formerly lord high chancellor of Great Britian, 1778; *Francis Horner*, whose virtues, talents, and eloquence raised him, while yet a young man, to so high a rank in public life, 1778; *Patrick Gibson*, an eminent artist, and writer upon art, 1782; and *Alexander Gordon Laing*, whose name is so mournfully connected with the history of African discovery, 1793.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or Mid Lothian, the metropolitan county of the kingdom of Scotland, bounded on the north by the Firth of Forth, along the shore of which it extends for about twelve miles; on the east, by Haddingtonshire and small portions of the counties of Berwick and Roxburgh; on the south, by the counties of Lanark, Peebles, and Selkirk; and on the west, by Linlithgowshire. It lies between 55° 39′ and 55° 59′ (N. Lat.) and 2° 36′ and 3° 33′ (W. Long.), and is about thirty-six miles in length from east to west, and eighteen miles in extreme breadth, comprising an area of 360 square miles, or 230,400 acres; 41,779 houses, of which 38,927 are inhabited; and containing a population of 225,454, of whom 102,666 are males and 122,788 females. The county originally occupied the central portion of the ancient and extensive province of Lothian, or Loudon, and from this circumstance it obtained the appellation of Mid Lothian, by which it is still often designated. It appears to have been inhabited at a very early period by the *Ottadini* and *Gadeni*, two of the British tribes descended from the Celts, who first made themselves masters of this part of Britain, and who maintained their independence till the time of the Roman invasion, when, to secure his conquests, Agricola constructed a chain of forts extending from the Forth to the Clyde. Though frequently assailed by incursions of the Caledonians and Britons, the Romans, notwithstanding occasional reverses, retained possession of the territories they had acquired, which under their sway formed part of the province of *Valentia*. After their departure from Britain, this dis-

trict very soon fell into the power of the Saxons, who established themselves under their chieftain Ida in the surrounding countries, which they continued to govern with absolute authority. In the reign of Malcolm II., Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland, against whom that monarch marched an army for the recovery of his rightful dominions, after a long contested battle on the banks of the Tweed, gained the victory; but, Uchtred being soon afterwards assassinated, Malcolm, in prosecution of his claims, renewed the war against the earl's successor, Eadulph, whom he compelled to cede the disputed territory for ever; and since that period it has continued to form part of the kingdom of Scotland. Subsequently to this date, the history of the county is so perfectly identified with the history of the capital, and that of Scotland at large, that any fuller detail in this place would be superfluous.

The introduction of Christianity appears to have been, in some small degree, accomplished during the time of the Romans; but, the Saxons being strangers to that faith, it made but little progress till, by the persevering efforts of the pious Baldred and St. Cuthbert, it was more generally diffused. Prior to the cession of Lothian in the reign of Malcolm II., this district was comprised in the ancient diocese of Lindisfarn; it was subsequently included in that of St. Andrew's, and continued to be part thereof until the erection of the diocese of Edinburgh, in which it remained till the Revolution. Since that period the county has formed a portion of the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and it now comprises the presbytery of Edinburgh, and thirty parishes, besides those in the city of Edinburgh. For civil purposes, it was first erected into a sheriffdom in the reign of David I., and is under the jurisdiction of a sheriff, by whom two sheriffs-substitute are appointed; the sessions and other courts are held at Edinburgh, the county town, and courts for the recovery of small debts at Edinburgh and Dalkeith. Edinburgh is the only royal burgh; Musselburgh and Canongate are burghs of regality, and the county also contains Dalkeith and Portsburgh, burghs of barony, the town and port of Leith, and the flourishing villages of Inveresk, Joppa, Portobello, Newhaven, Corstorphine, Currie, Mid Calder, West Calder, Gilmerton, Loanhead, Roslin, Penicuick, Lasswade, Ratho, Bonnyrig, Cramond, and Pathhead, with numerous pleasant hamlets. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., the county returns one member to the imperial parliament.

Of the lands, about 100,000 acres are arable, 80,000 meadow and pasture, and the remainder moorland and waste. The surface is diversified with hills, of which the two principal ranges are the Pentland and the Moorfoot. The *Pentland* range, a continuation from the county of Peebles on the south-west, extends to within six miles of the sea and four miles of the city, occupying a district of about forty square miles, and varying considerably in elevation. Rising from a more level tract of country, these hills appear loftier than the Moorfoot, and they have generally a more bleak and barren aspect; the highest hills in the range within the county are, the Caerketton, which has an elevation of 1555 feet, and the Spittal, of 1360. The *Moorfoot* hills, in the south-eastern part of the county, occupy an area of nearly fifty square miles, and range from 1400 to 1850 feet in height. They are interspersed with fertile dales and tracts of arable land, and a large part of their acclivities is under cultivation, producing excellent crops. This district is watered by the Heriot and the Gala. Between the Pentland range and the Firth of Forth are the Braid and Blackford hills, Craig-Lockhart, Craigmillar, Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crags, the ridge on which the castle and the Old Town of Edinburgh are built, the Calton hill, and Corstorphine hill.

Even the principal streams, not being of sufficient importance to obtain the appellation of rivers, are generally designated Waters, with the exception of the Esk. This river originates in the confluence of the *North* and *South Esk*, of which the former rises in the Pentland, and the latter in the Moorfoot hills, and both, after a separate course of twelve or fifteen miles, unite in the pleasure-grounds of Dalkeith, and thence, flowing for about five miles as the Esk, fall into the Forth at the bay of Musselburgh. In its way to Dalkeith the North Esk runs in a rocky channel, through a beautifully romantic tract of country comprising Roslin, Hawthornden, Lasswade, and Melville. The *Almond Water*, forming for a considerable distance the western boundary of the county, rises in the high grounds in Lanarkshire, and taking a north-eastern course, passes through a level district, frequently overflowing its banks, and joins the Firth of Forth at Cramond. In its progress along the picturesque valley to which it gives name, it is crossed by many bridges, by an aqueduct of the Union canal, and a viaduct of the Glasgow railway. The *Leith Water* has its source in some springs in the parish of Currie, and after a course of fourteen miles, in which it turns more than 100 mills, and flows under viaducts of the Glasgow and Granton railways, and an aqueduct of the Union canal, falls into the Firth at the harbour of Leith. The *Gala* has its source at the base of the Moorfoot hills, and after a southern course for about ten miles through the vale of Gala, enters the county of Selkirk, and ultimately falls into the Tweed near Galashiels. There are no lakes of any importance.

The SOIL is greatly varied: the most prevalent kind is clayey loam, alternated with sand and gravel; and not unfrequently all the different varieties are found on one farm. In this county the lands are generally fertile, but the richest are in the lower part of the county, towards the Forth, where there are not less than 70,000 acres of arable ground, producing the most luxuriant crops. The farms are of moderate extent, few less than 100, and few more than 300 acres; the system of agriculture is in the highest state of improvement. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, and turnips; vegetables and fruits of all kinds are raised in abundance for the supply of the city, and the amount paid for strawberries alone is calculated at £6000 per annum. The farm-buildings are substantial and well-arranged, generally of stone; the dwelling-houses roofed with slate, and the offices with tiles: the lands are drained and inclosed. From the abundance of manure collected in the city, little of any other kind is employed in its vicinity; but in the uplands, and on the distant farms, lime is applied as a stimulant to the soil. The cattle are chiefly of the Highland breed, and the horses for husbandry mostly of the Lanarkshire, with a few of the Clydesdale breed; the milch-cows are usually of the Ayrshire and Teviotdale breeds. Considerable attention is paid to the management of the dairy-farms, of which the main produce is milk and butter for the supply of

the city and other towns. The sheep, large numbers of which are pastured on the moorlands, are mostly of the Cheviot breed. Swine are also reared in considerable numbers, and large quantities of poultry and geese. There are still some remains of the ancient Caledonian forest which formerly spread over the greater portion of the county, though, about the commencement of the sixteenth century, the Borough Muir and other lands being leased by grant of James V. to the corporation of Edinburgh, such quantities of timber were felled, that, in order to procure purchasers, the magistrates bestowed on every citizen who bought sufficient to new-front his house, the privilege of extending it seven feet further into the street. Numerous oaks of stately growth still adorn the lands around the chief mansions; and extensive plantations have been formed in various parts, and on all the principal hills, many of which are richly wooded to their summit.

The substrata comprise limestone, freestone, and whinstone, all of which are quarried. Coal is very abundant throughout the greater portion of the county; and towards Dalkeith, in the eastern district, is a very extensive coalfield, reaching from the coast of Musselburgh, for nearly fifteen miles, to the confines of Tweeddale. The Dalkeith basin contains as much coal as the fields of Stirling, Clackmannan, or Glasgow, and is remarkable for a comparatively small development of hydrogen, an advantage counterbalanced, however, by a great quantity of carbonic acid. Mr. Bald has calculated that this field alone would supply the consumption of Edinburgh for 500 years, at the rate of 350,000 tons per annum; but he includes in this estimate the deeper coal, of which none has been yet wrought. Coal appears to have been first raised here for fuel by the monks of Newbattle Abbey, in the latter part of the twelfth century. Many of the seams are of very fine quality, and there are at present about twenty mines in constant operation: the progress of mining, however, is much impeded by the quantity of water accumulating in the pits, which can be drawn off only by engines of extraordinary power. Lead was formerly wrought on the south side of the Pentland hills, and was found to contain a considerable proportion of silver. Copper-ore, also, was discovered on the confines of Peeblesshire, but not in sufficient quantity to remunerate the working of it.

The principal manufacture is that of linen, for which there are several extensive bleaching and print fields in the neighbourhood of the city, and on the banks of the Esk. A considerable business is also carried on in the manufacture of gunpowder, glass, soap, salt, candles, bricks, tiles, and pottery of various kinds, and paper; and the manufacture of silk has been introduced, for which some mills have been erected on the banks of the Union canal. There are large iron-works at Cramond, works for chemical preparations, tanneries, distilleries, breweries, and numerous other manufacturing establishments, in all of which, though the county is not distinguished for the extent of its produce in this respect, the greatest improvement has been made in the quality of the articles. Every facility of intercourse with the neighbouring districts is afforded by roads kept in excellent repair, by the Union canal, the Firth of Forth, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow, the North-British, the Caledonian, and the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railways. The maritime commerce of the county is very important, and, together with that of Peeblesshire and Selkirkshire, and much of that of the East and West Lothians, is concentrated at the port of Leith. The shores of the Firth are low and sandy, and for a considerable breadth covered at high water; the Firth abounds with herrings and other fish, and the beach with shell-fish of every kind: there are some valuable beds of oysters. The annual value of real property in the county, some years ago, was £1,074,992, of which £239,189 were for lands, £781,236 for houses, £15,511 for mines, £3747 for quarries, £8923 for canal navigation, £5607 for railways, and the rest for other kinds of real property. The principal remains of antiquity are of Roman origin, and chiefly in the vicinity of the capital: numerous camps are found in various places, one of which, near Crichton Castle, is in a very perfect state. Circular camps, supposed to be of Danish formation, are also numerous, some consisting of three, and others of more, concentric intrenchments of earth and stones. In the parish of Heriot are the remains of a Druidical circle; and in Kirkliston are two upright stones, commemorating a victory obtained by Kenneth, commander of the forces under Malcolm II., over the usurper Constantine. The county contains many cairns, barrows, and tumuli, near which stone coffins have been found; the remains of ancient castles, some of which were hunting-seats of the kings; the ruins of various religious houses; and other relics of antiquity, all of which, with the gentlemen's seats, are described in the articles on their several localities.

EDINKILLIE, or Edenkeillie, a parish, in the county of Elgin, 8¾ miles (S.) from Forres; containing 1237 inhabitants. This place derives its name, signifying in the Gaelic language "the face of the wood", from the ancient forests of Darnaway and Drummine, of which the greater part of the former and the whole of the latter were once within the limits of the parish. A charter granted by David Bruce is still extant, appointing Richard Comyne, ancestor of the present proprietor of Altyre, keeper of the king's forest of Darnaway; and in 1478, a similar charter was bestowed by James III., upon Thomas Cummyne, of the same place, investing him with the office of warden of the forest of Drummine. The parish is frequently called Brae-Moray. It is about thirteen miles in extreme length, and seven miles at the greatest breadth, varying considerably in form, and comprising an area of nearly 34,000 acres, of which 3400 are arable, 4700 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. The surface is diversified with numerous hills, the highest of which, named Knock-Moray, has an elevation of about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, commanding from its summit an extensive and richly-varied prospect over the surrounding country. The river Findhorn, which has its source in the county of Inverness, flows for nearly seven miles in a winding course through the parish, and falls into the Moray Firth two miles below Forres: the Divie rises in the hills in the southern boundary of the parish, and after a north-east course of almost nine miles, runs into the Findhorn; and the Dorback, issuing from the lake of Lochindorb, falls into the Divie near the church. On the banks of the Findhorn, which passes through a tract of country remarkable for the picturesque beauty of its scenery, is an extensive heronry. At Sluie, on that river, is a valuable salmon-fishery, the property of the Earl of Moray, which, previously to the im-

provement of the fisheries nearer the sea, was amazingly productive; it is now let at an annual rent of £50, to a company who employ four men with drag-nets, taking on the average not more than 700 fish annually. The river abounds with trout, which are also found in the Divie and the Dorback.

The lake of Lochindorb, partly in this parish, is celebrated for the remains of a castle situated on an island within its limits, of which Edward I. of England took possession, on his route to Inverness, in 1303, and in which he resided for some time on his return, and received the submission of the northern estates of the kingdom. This castle, in 1336, became the abode of Catherine de Beaumont, widow of David Hastings, Earl of Atholl, and was besieged by Sir Andrew Moray, who had succeeded Douglas in the regency of Scotland during the captivity of David Bruce; but on the approach of Edward III. of England, Sir Andrew retreated with his forces to his castle of Darnaway. Edward placed a garrison of English in the castle; and the fortress afterwards passed from the Earl of Moray to the Campbells of Cawdor. It is now the property of the Earl of Seafield.

In some parts the SOIL of the arable lands is a brown loam alternated with a rich black mould, and in others light, dry, and gravelly; with large tracts of moss. The crops are oats, barley, wheat, peas, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses. Of late years the system of husbandry has been greatly improved; much waste has been reclaimed and brought into profitable cultivation; the lands have been well drained, and inclosed chiefly with sunk fences, faced with stone, and planted with hedge-rows of thorn intermixed with forest-trees. The black-cattle reared in the pastures are principally of the Highland breed, with a few of larger size bought in autumn, and, when fattened, sold to dealers for the southern markets; the sheep, of which about 2500 are reared, are the black-faced, and about 250 of the Cheviot breed are annually purchased in September, and fed on turnips, either for the butcher, or to be sold with their lambs in the following year. The natural woods consist of oak, ash, beech, elm, sycamore, Spanish-chesnut, mountain-ash, poplar, birch, holly, alder, larch, and spruce and Scotch firs. A large quantity of wood which had arrived at maturity in the forest has been cut down of late years, and replaced with young plants, chiefly oaks, of which about 100,000 are planted every year. The plantations are still more extensive than the natural woods, and were principally formed by a late Earl of Moray, who, between the years 1767 and 1791, planted 10,591,000 trees, of which 9,687,000 were Scotch firs, 596,000 oaks, and the remainder various kinds of forest-trees. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2774.

Dunphail House is an elegant mansion built after a design by Mr. Playfair in 1829, and situated on a terrace on the bank of the Divie, in a demesne tastefully laid out in parterres and shrubberies, and richly embellished with plantations. The scenery is beautifully picturesque, and heightened by the ruins of an ancient castle, which are seen from the house rising above the trees that surround the base. Relugas House is a handsome mansion seated in a demesne between the rivers Findhorn and Dorback; it has been enlarged by an addition of a noble suite of apartments, ninety-six feet in length, within the last twenty years, and the grounds are finely planted. Logie House stands on the east bank of the Findhorn; and a handsome shooting-lodge has been erected by the Hon. John Stuart, and is occupied during the season by various members of the Moray family. The only village in the parish is a cluster of houses at Conicaval, near the northern extremity. There are two small inns in the parish. Facility of communication with Forres and the adjacent towns is afforded by the road from Forres to Perth, by excellent roads formed by Sir William G. G. Cumming, of Altyre, Bart., and others by Charles L. Cumming Bruce, Esq., of Dunphail: there are substantial bridges over the Divie and the Dorback, replacing those destroyed by floods in 1829.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Forres, synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is about £180, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 a year; patron, the Earl of Moray. Edinkillie church, situated on the east bank of the river Divie, is a plain structure built in 1741, and repaired in 1813, and contains 500 sittings. The parochial school is well conducted: the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £16; he has also an allowance from the trustees of Dick's bequest. There are schools at Conicaval and Tullydivie, both supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge; and at Halfdavoch is a female school, to the mistress of which Sir William G. G. Cumming pays £5 per annum. Some remains still exist, as already noticed, of the ancient castle of Dunphail, of the foundation of which there is no authentic record: after the battle of the Standard, the fortress was besieged by Randolph, Earl of Moray, and gallantly defended by Cumming, its proprietor. The Doune hill of Relugas is of very great antiquity, and is supposed to have been a stronghold to which the inhabitants of the district retired with their cattle, on the frequent irruption of the Danes. It is a conical hill of very precipitous ascent, nearly surrounded at the base by the Divie, and, where undefended by the river, strongly intrenched with ramparts of stone. By some antiquaries it is connected with a chain of signal-posts used in times of danger, and is said to have been at one time occupied by the Romans, who are thought to have had a chain of similar forts extending from Forres to Brae-Mar, and thence to Perth.

EDINVILLE, a hamlet, in the parish of DALLAS, county of ELGIN; containing 17 inhabitants.

EDMONSTONE, a village, in the parish of NEWTON, county of EDINBURGH, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Edinburgh; containing 143 inhabitants. It lies in the western part of the parish, and is one of several small villages within its limits, some of which consist of long rows of red-tiled houses, chiefly inhabited by colliers. The road from Edinburgh to Dalkeith passes at a short distance on the south; and a little westward of the village is Edmonstone House, an elegant residence finely situated amidst beautiful plantations. The chapel at Edmonstone is a handsome building in the later English style, now used only as a mausoleum for the Wauchop family, of Edmonstone House.

EDNAM, a parish, in the district of KELSO, county of ROXBURGH; containing 615 inhabitants, of whom 146 are in the village, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Kelso. The name of this parish, which is a contraction of the

word Edenham, signifies a hamlet on the Eden, and is descriptive of the situation of the village near that river. Various facts are recorded in connexion with the early history of the place; they relate to its ecclesiastical affairs, and reach back to the beginning of the twelfth century. About this period, the waste of Aednaham was peopled, and a church built in honour of St. Cuthbert, by Thor the Long, to whom the lands had been given by the crown. The church had two chapels attached to it, one situated at a place called Newton or New-town to distinguish it from the old village of Ednam, and the other situated at Naithan's-thirn or Nanthorn. Robert, Bishop of St. Andrew's, who died in 1158, ratified the connexion between the parochial church and the chapel of Newton; and Bishop Arnold, who died in 1162, confirmed to the monks of Coldingham the possession of all the three places of worship. There was also an hospital dedicated to St. Lawrence, supposed to have been founded by the Edmonstons of Ednam, who were its patrons; it is referred to in 1348 in a writ of Edward III., who therein directs that the establishment, with the hospital of St. Mary of Berwick, should be restored to Robert de Burton.

The PARISH is nearly square in form, its length being three miles and a quarter, and its breadth three miles, and it contains 5500 acres. The surface is pleasantly varied by undulations and gently-rising hills, well cultivated, or covered with rich verdure and flourishing plantations; and the parish being only about a mile and a half distant from the English border, the scenery partakes very much of the general character of that on each side of the Tweed. Ednam hill, on the east of the village, forms an interesting object in the picture; it is arable to the summit, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. The river Eden constitutes another striking feature in the parish, flowing through a district ornamented with hedge-rows and with numerous clumps of trees standing in the midst of cultivated fields. On the south-east runs the Tweed. In some parts the soil consists of loam resting upon a gravelly subsoil, and in others it is clay, with a less retentive subsoil than is usually found in such situations; upon the same subsoil there is light gravelly earth, and in some places the soil is moorish. These four different descriptions are found in nearly equal portions. The cultivated land consists of about 3700 acres, two-fifths of which are in grain, two in pasture and hay, and one in turnips and fallow; seventy acres are in pasture along the banks of the rivers, forty in pleasure-grounds, and about seventy in plantations. Grain of all kinds is produced, with good crops of potatoes, turnips, and hay. The cattle are those usually termed the short-horned, and the sheep are of the Leicester breed, of which kind a flock was lately reared by one of the farmers of so superior a description that it excited the attention of agriculturists in distant parts of the kingdom. The lands are highly cultivated, and husbandry is thoroughly understood; the soil is well drained, and embankments have been constructed to a considerable extent. Nearly the whole of the substratum is calcareous: there is a very thin bed of freestone. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8329.

There is a mansion-house named Hendersyde, a handsome modern building, the residence of one of the heritors. The village is neat in its appearance, the houses being regularly built, and covered with tiles or slate; the woollen manufacture was carried on till about twenty years ago, and there is still a brewery. The river Eden, which rises in the parish of Gordon, and divides that of Ednam into two parts, flows close to the village, and has two stone and two wooden bridges in the parish, all in the best state of repair: three turnpike-roads, one of them between Berwick and Kelso, intersect the parish, and there are several other roads. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Kelso, synod of Merse and Teviotdale; patron, the Crown. The stipend, with an allowance for communion elements, is £158. 6. 8., of which £111 are payable from the land, and the rest from the exchequer; an excellent manse was finished in 1834, and there is a glebe of the annual value of £15. Ednam church stands near the village, and accommodates about 260 persons; it was built in 1800, and is in good repair. There is a parochial school, in which mathematics and French are taught, with all the ordinary branches of education; the master has the maximum salary, with about £36 fees, and a house and garden. Thomson, author of the *Seasons*, was born in the manse, his father, the Rev. Thomas Thomson, being minister of Ednam; and in 1820 an obelisk, fifty-two feet in height, was erected to his memory on some rising ground about a mile from the village, at the expense of the Ednam Club, an association of gentlemen who annually celebrated the poet's birthday here. There is evidence to prove that the father of Cook the circumnavigator was a native of Ednam. Mr. William Dawson, the distinguished agriculturist, who introduced turnip husbandry into Scotland, was also a native of the parish.

EDROM, a parish, in the county of BERWICK, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Dunse; containing, with the village of Allanton, 1415 inhabitants. This place is said to derive its name, anciently *Aderham*, from the situation of its village near the river Whitadder. *Ader* is deduced from the Cambro-British word *Awedur*, signifying "running water"; and *ham* is Anglo-Saxon, signifying "a village": hence *Aderham*, the village on the bank of the *ader*, or river. The river is called Whitadder in reference to the colour of the water; another river, the Blackadder, being so called on account of the dark colour of its water. The parish is distinguished as the scene of the death of Sir Anthony D'Arcy, a native of France, who in 1517 was appointed warden of the marches and governor of Dunbar Castle, in the room of Lord Home, by the Duke of Albany, regent of Scotland during the minority of James V. D'Arcy is supposed to have inveigled his predecessor to Edinburgh, where, with his brother, Home was treacherously put to death; and in retaliation of this, David Home, laird of Wedderburn, attacked D'Arcy and his party at Langton, and put them to flight, and D'Arcy's horse being engulphed in a bog, he was compelled to flee on foot, and was overtaken at Broomhouse, in this parish, by the laird of Wedderburn, who killed him on the spot, and carrying his head in triumph through Dunse moor, fixed it on the battlements of Home Castle. In 1674, a very large meeting of Covenanters assembled at East Nisbet for the purpose of celebrating the sacrament, more than 3000 communicating on the occasion. The PARISH is about five miles and a half in average length, and two miles and a half in average breadth, and comprises 8400 acres, of

which 7500 are arable, 600 woodland and plantations, and the remainder rough pasture and waste. Its surface is generally flat, with a slight degree of acclivity; and the scenery, which is enlivened by the windings of rivers, and enriched with woods and plantations, is in many parts exceedingly picturesque. The Whitadder forms the northern boundary of the parish for nearly six miles, and after embellishing much beautiful scenery, falls into the Tweed within two miles of Berwick. The Blackadder, a stream about fifty feet in breadth, intersects the parish, dividing it into two almost equal portions, and, after a course of about six miles within its limits, flowing into the Whitadder at the village of Allanton.

In some parts the soil is shallow and poor, in others a rich and fertile clay, with some tracts of barren moorland; the crops are, grain of all kinds, with potatoes and turnips. The system of agriculture is in an advanced state, and the five-shift course of husbandry is generally prevalent; the lands are well drained and inclosed, the farm-houses and offices substantially built, and all the more recent improvements in agricultural implements have been adopted. Great numbers of sheep of various breeds, with a cross between the Leicestershire and the Cheviot, are reared; and also many cattle are pastured here. The annual value of real property in the parish is £15,020. The woods and plantations are in a thriving condition; the former consist of the usual varieties of hard-woods, and the plantations, of fir, intermixed with different kinds of forest-trees: on one estate the thinning of the wood produces a return of £300 per annum. The substrata are chiefly clay, marl, and sandstone. There is an extensive tract of shell-marl bog on the lands of Kimmerghame, from which great quantities of marl have been obtained, and of which one cubic yard is considered to be equal in efficacy to a boll of lime. In draining this bog and removing the marl, several beavers' heads and deer's horns were discovered. The sandstone is of a whitish colour, occurs in beds varying from twenty to thirty feet in thickness, and is quarried in several parts. Red sandstone, resting on conglomerate, is also found.

Broom House, one of the seats in the parish, is a spacious and handsome mansion erected in 1813, on the site of an ancient baronial castle. In excavating for the foundation, several human skeletons were found; and some years ago one was found, inclosed in a stone coffin. Within the grounds is the grave of Sir Anthony D'Arcy. Nisbet House is a fine castellated mansion, beautifully situated: Kimmerghame is an ancient mansion on the Blackadder; and Kelloe, Allanbank, and Blackadder House are all handsome residences, likewise seated on the banks of the Blackadder. In the grounds of the last is a beautiful conservatory in the early English style of architecture; the frame is of cast iron, and the windows, enriched with elegant tracery, are embellished with stained glass, the whole raised by the late Thomas Boswall, Esq., at an expense of several thousand pounds. Edrom House is beautifully situated, commanding some very rich scenery, with distant views of the hills of Dunse and Cockburn, and the Lammermoor and Cheviot hills. There are three corn-mills on the Blackadder, to two of which is added machinery for sawing timber; and on the Whitadder is a paper-mill, chiefly for the manufacture of printing and writing papers, and which is conducted on a very extensive scale, giving occupation to eighty persons. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Dunse branch of the North-British railway. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Chirnside, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of the Crown; the minister's stipend is £242. 16., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum. The present church, erected in 1732, and subsequently repaired is a spacious and neat edifice, adapted for a congregation of 450 persons: from several inscriptions with ancient dates, it would appear that portions of the old church have been incorporated with the building. Edrom parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with £15 fees, a house, and an allowance in money in lieu of garden. There are three libraries in the parish for the use of young persons, supported by subscription and donations.

EDWARD, KING, in the county of ABERDEEN.—See KING-EDWARD.

EDZELL, a parish, partly in the county of KINCARDINE, but chiefly in that of FORFAR, 6 miles (N.) from Brechin; containing 1064 inhabitants, of whom 290 are in the village. This place, in ancient documents designated *Edziel*, perhaps derives its name from a Gaelic term signifying "the cleft", or "dividing of the waters". In the old records of the presbytery the name is written *Edgehill*, a term which is quite applicable to the parish, as all the arable ground, with the exception of that in the southern or peninsular part, stretches along the edge or foot of the hills. It is doubtful which of these two derivations is correct. The most ancient proprietors of land are said to have been a family of the name of Stirling, from whom considerable property came by marriage to the Lindsays of Glenesk, who possessed nearly the whole of the parish, and have left a memorial of their connexion with the place in the exemption, remaining to this day, of the lands of Edzell from the payment of custom at the great June fair of Brechin. About the year 1714 the estates were purchased by the Earl of Panmure, who was wounded at Sheriffmuir, and the property, with the earl's other estates, afterwards escheated to the crown. It came subsequently into the hands of the York Buildings' Company, and eventually passed by purchase to William, Earl of Panmure in the peerage of Ireland, a near branch of the family, from whom it has descended to the present owner. Edzell Castle, now an extensive ruin, consists of two towers, formerly connected by a splendid range of apartments; the southern portion, called Stirling's tower, is much older than the other, and is supposed to have been built and inhabited by the Stirlings. The fortress was occupied by a garrison of Cromwell's in 1651; and though it ceased to be a residence in 1715, it was held in March or April 1746 by Colonel John Campbell, afterwards Duke of Argyll, who commanded the Argyll Highlanders, the Duke of Cumberland then marching through the country.

The PARISH lies on the north-east border of Forfarshire. Its southern part is a peninsula about three miles long and two wide, formed by the two branches of the North Esk, called the North and West waters; and at the northern extremity of this peninsular portion, where the West water, entering the parish from Lethnot, takes a southern direction, nearly at right angles with its former course, the parish expands in width to about four miles. The lands in the north lie for six miles on the east and about nine on the west side of the North water, or prin-

cipal branch of the North Esk. About 4270 acres in the parish are arable; 200 are occupied by wood, of which about ninety acres, chiefly larch, were planted at the beginning of the present century; and 1060 acres are waste, affording only a little pasture, though one-third of the extent is considered capable of improvement. Besides these lands, there is a hilly surface of about forty-six square miles, covered with brown heath, with here and there verdant patches, produced by the moisture of neighbouring springs, or the fertility of a superior soil. The crops consist chiefly of oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, and hay; the farms in general are of moderate size, and in many instances the obstructions presented by moors, moss, and high grounds forbid enlargement. This parish is wholly the property of Lord Panmure, with the exception of the Kincardineshire portion, which is one-seventh of the whole, and was formerly a separate parish, called New Dosk, the old burying-ground still remaining. The substrata consist partly of red sandstone, exhibiting several varieties; and granite, with some other rocks, is found. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2991, of which £486 are for Kincardineshire.

The village of Edzell, formerly called Slateford, has recently been much enlarged and improved, Lord Panmure having in 1839 granted building-leases for ninety-nine years. Many good houses have accordingly been erected according to a regular plan, and much benefit has resulted from the conditions requiring every tenement to be raised with stone and lime, and covered with slate, and to have a small allotment in front for flowers, inclosed by a low wall. The proprietor has lately erected in the centre a handsome building for a post-office and reading-room; there is an excellent and convenient inn, and many visiters take lodgings here in summer, attracted by the salubrity of the locality, and the beautiful scenery on the North Esk. A mill for the carding and spinning of wool, and the manufacture of blankets, has been in operation for some years in the southern extremity of the parish, employing between thirty and forty hands, men and women; and about twenty-seven looms are engaged in the manufacture of coarse linen for an establishment at Montrose. On the North Esk is a salmon-fishery, of inconsiderable value. The dairy produce is generally carried for sale to the market at Brechin, and the grain is shipped at Montrose. There is a long-established fair, now on the decline, in August; and three fairs of more recent date, originated by Lord Panmure, for sheep and cattle, and which are on the increase, are regularly held in the months of May, July, and October, respectively. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister has a stipend of £158, with a manse, and a glebe of about twenty acres, ten of which are moorland. The old church stood near the West water, and the churchyard is still used as the common place of burial: the present church, built in 1818, is situated at the north end of the village. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. Edzell parochial school, situated in the village, affords instruction in the ordinary branches; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and £24 fees. A school has also been established, and premises built, in the Kincardineshire district, by the proprietor of that portion, Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque; it has an endowment of £10 per annum, making an income for the teacher, together with the school fees, of about £24. At Colmellie are two Druidical circles; and the ancient place of execution for the district still retains the name of Gallow Hill.

EIGG, an island, in the parish of Small Isles, and county of Inverness; containing 546 inhabitants. This highly interesting island is one of a cluster of isles which constitute the parish; it is about three miles and a half in length and two and a half in breadth, and lies ten miles westward of Arisaig on the main land. The whole shore is rocky, with the exception of Lagg bay, on the west side; the surface is uneven, and diversified by hills covered with heath, which in some places is mixed with coarse grass. The low grounds are tolerably productive where there is a sufficiency of soil, and about a third part of the island is arable and pasture land, the rest being moor and moss, applied to the rearing of cattle, which is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The highest elevation is towards the south, where a singularly-formed hill, called the Scuir of Eigg, terminates in a lofty peak, said to be 1340 feet in height, and surrounded by perpendicular precipices. Through the middle of the island runs a hollow, called in Gaelic *Eagg*; and hence is derived its name: on the south-eastern side are several caves. There are various Danish forts; and a barrow here is said to be the burial-place of Donnan, the tutelary saint of the island.

EILDON, a hamlet, in the parish and district of Melrose, county of Roxburgh, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Melrose; containing 56 inhabitants. It is situated in the south-eastern part of the parish, and on the road from Melrose to Jedburgh. In the vicinity is the elegant mansion of Eildon Hall, surrounded by fine plantations; and about a mile westward are the Eildon hills, which are partly in Bowden parish. They are three in number, and are of conical form, rising from one broad base; the elevation of two of them is about 1400 feet above the sea, and the north-east hill is chiefly remarkable for the vestiges of a regularly-formed Roman camp, communicating with military stations on the two other hills. The views that are obtained from the summits are magnificent, and embrace a great part of the south-eastern district of Scotland.

EILEAN-NAN-NAOMH, county of Sutherland. —See Tongue.

EILEAN-NAN-RON, an island, in the parish of Tongue, county of Sutherland; containing 42 inhabitants. This island, situated to the west of Eilean-nan-Naomh, has at high water the appearance of two islands, and is partly under cultivation by a few tenants who, from a hollow in the form of a basin, containing land of much fertility, raise some fine crops of grain. The rocks rise precipitously to a great height, and on the north side are divided by numerous fissures, through which the wind rushes with force, carrying with it quantities of spray.—See Tongue.

ELAN A BHRIU, an isle, in the parish of Eddrachillis, county of Sutherland. It lies off the western coast, and derives its name, signifying "the Island of the Judge", from the circumstance of the bowels of Judge Morrison of Lewis having been interred here, after his murder by Little John Mac Dhoil Mhich Huishdan. The isle is about four acres in extent, and furnishes good pasture for lands. It is always held by the

minister of Eddrachillis, as the gift of the noble family of Mac Kay, Lords Reay.

ELAN A GHARIN, an isle, in the parish of Assynt, county of Sutherland. It is a small islet off the western coast, attached to the farm of Unapool, and appropriated to pasturage.

ELAN AN DU, isles, in the parish of Assynt, county of Sutherland. They are a small cluster, the name of which signifies "the black islands", lying, like the preceding isle, off the western coast of the county. They are appropriated to pasturage, but are of little value.

ELAN MHUIN, an isle, in the parishes of Appin, county of Argyll, and Kilmalie, county of Inverness. It is situated in Loch Leven, and is of small extent, with two rocky islets adjoining. The island is the joint property of the proprietors of Calart in Inverness-shire, and Glencoe in Argyllshire, to whom the rent of the land is paid alternately; and it is therefore generally considered as alternately in the county of Inverness and in Argyll.

ELDERSLIE, for a time an ecclesiastical district, in the Abbey parish of the town of Paisley, Upper ward of the county of Renfrew, 2½ miles (W. by S.) from Paisley; containing 1086 inhabitants. The village, which is on the road from Paisley to Beith, is distinguished as the birthplace of the celebrated Sir William Wallace, who was born in an ancient house near its western extremity. In the garden of the house, close to the foundation of the wall, a stone was dug up, bearing the inscription W. W. W., with the legend "Christ is only my Redeemer", and which is preserved in the cabinet of Alexander Speirs, Esq., of Elderslie. On the opposite side of the road is an old tree called Wallace's tree, in which that hero concealed himself when pursued by his enemies. The village is pleasantly situated, and abundantly supplied with water from numerous fine springs, one of which, discovered while boring for coal, is called the Bore. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in weaving, and also in the spinning of cotton, for which two extensive mills have been erected, affording employment to about 400 persons. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone canal, and the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr railway, which pass in the vicinity, afford ample facilities of communication. Elderslie ecclesiastical district included also the villages of Quarrelton and Thorn, and was about three miles in length and one mile in average breadth: the church is a neat structure in the later English style of architecture, erected by subscription, and containing about 800 sittings.

ELDRIG, a village, in the parish of Mochrum, county of Wigtown, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Port-William; containing 217 inhabitants. It is situated in the south-west part of the parish, and in the vicinity of a stream which flows from Loch Eldrig into Luce bay.

ELGAR, an isle, in the parish of Shapinshay, county of Orkney. This place, also called Eller-Holm, lies a little southward of the island of Shapinshay, from which it is separated by a reef of rocks that are almost dry at low water. It furnishes pasture for a number of sheep and young cattle in summer, and by its favourable situation gives the utmost security to the fine harbour of Elwick. There are evident marks of its having been formerly inhabited, though at present no one resides upon it.

ELGIN, a burgh, market-town, and parish, in the county of Elgin, of which it is the capital, 63½ miles (N. W.) from Aberdeen, and 174 (N.) from Edinburgh; containing 5216 inhabitants, of whom 4325 are in the town. This place appears to have derived its name and foundation from Elgin, or Helgyn, general of the army of Sigurd, the Norwegian Earl of Orkney; who about the year 930 made himself master of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, and Moray, in the southern part of which last district he built a town, supposed to be the origin of the present, a few miles from the small harbour of Burgh-Head, where the Norwegians kept their shipping. A castle seems to have been erected at an early period, either for the defence of the town, or as a residence for its founder; and on some rising ground called Lady hill are still to be seen traces of an ancient fortress which, in the reigns of William the Lion, Alexander I., and Alexander II., is said to have been a favourite resort and an occasional residence of those monarchs. There is a charter of William's yet extant, in which the king grants to the Bishop of Moray an annual payment out of the fee-farm rent of "his burgh of Elgin"; and in 1224, Alexander II. sanctioned the removal of the seat of the diocese to Elgin, where a cathedral was erected, and also an episcopal palace. The town thus became distinguished, and in ecclesiastical affairs obtained a degree of importance inferior to the cities of St. Andrew's and Glasgow alone. In 1269, Alexander III. bestowed upon the inhabitants all the liberties and privileges of a royal burgh; and Robert I., in his charter granting the earldom of Moray to Thomas Ranulf, expressly stipulates that the burgesses of Elgin, in holding under the earl, should retain all their accustomed rights as fully as when they held them immediately under the charter of Alexander III. The town appears to have suffered severely at various times, and to have been frequently destroyed by fire. In 1390, the Earl of Moray conferred upon the burgesses an exemption from certain sums paid to his castle, in consequence of the various calamities to which they had been exposed; and his successor soon afterwards remitted to them the customary dues on wool, cloth, and all other merchandise exported from the harbour of Spey, in consideration of the same or similar disasters. Archibald Douglas, Earl of Moray, in 1451 bestowed a charter reciting and confirming that of Alexander III.; and Charles I., in 1633, ratified all previous grants by his predecessors in favour of the burgh, of which the form of government was finally settled by an act of the convention of burghs in the year 1706.

Burgh Seal.

The town is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the river Lossie, which forms the boundary of the parish for some distance; and is sheltered in the rear by a richly-wooded and gently-sloping height, in the form of a crescent, protecting it from the severer winds. It is irregularly built, but contains several good houses and handsome villas of late erection; the streets are paved, and lighted with gas by a voluntary assessment, and a contribution of £30 annually from the funds of the

burgh. The inhabitants were until lately only supplied with water from the river, and from wells sunk in different parts of the town; but pipes are now laid for supplying the town with water from a spring in the hills, four miles distant to the south of Elgin. There is an extensive circulating library, containing many well-selected volumes of history and general literature; and a literary association, established in 1818, is supported by subscription, and has a well-assorted library of more than 700 volumes, with a reading-room lately added to it, supplied with newspapers and periodical works. The Morayshire Farmers' Club, established in 1799, holds its annual meetings here for the encouragement of husbandry, and, by the distribution of prizes to all successful competitors within the surrounding district, has greatly tended to the interest and improvement of this part of the country: an extensive and valuable library has been formed by the club, which contains a numerous collection of standard works on agriculture. There are no manufactures pursued to any extent; the traffic is principally in grain, which is sent to different markets, and, among others, to Leith, Liverpool, and London. A very extensive trade in flour is carried on with Aberdeen, and other towns in that county and the county of Banff. In the town are a tannery and breweries, and near it two distilleries; the shops are well supplied, and there are various handicraft trades.

A considerable degree of foreign trade appears to have been once carried on, and in 1698 a harbour was constructed at the mouth of the river Lossie, in the parish of Drainie, about five miles from Elgin, by the town council, who received the anchorage and shore dues. These dues, however, were by no means adequate to keep the harbour in an efficient state of repair, and until the recent construction of Stotfield harbour the retail dealers in the town consequently obtained their principal London goods by smacks trading to Inverness, which sometimes landed them at Burgh-Head; articles of lighter weight were generally brought by steam-boats to Aberdeen, and forwarded thence by land-carriage. A joint-stock company was at length formed for constructing a harbour at Stotfield point, at a very inconsiderable distance from Lossiemouth; and this important work has opened a direct communication with the London and other markets for agricultural produce at less expense, and to a much greater extent, than was formerly practicable. Considerable quantities of grain are still shipped, and coal is landed, at the harbour of Lossiemouth, where there is a small village for the residence of persons connected with that port; but from the want of sufficient depth of water, only vessels of very small burthen can enter. The rent obtained for the old harbour was only £80, whilst that of the new harbour is £1023 yearly. Elgin market, which is on Tuesday and Friday, is abundantly supplied with grain, poultry, butter, and provisions of all kinds. Fairs are held in the town on the Fridays preceding Martinmas and Whitsuntide, for the hiring of farm-servants and the sale of various wares; and ten fairs are annually held in the vicinity for cattle and horses. Facility of communication is afforded by excellent turnpike-roads branching off from the town in every direction; the great north road passes through it. In 1846 an act was obtained for the construction of a railway from Stotfield and Lossiemouth to Elgin, Rothes, and Craigellachie.

The BURGH, under its charter, was governed by a provost, four bailies, a treasurer, dean of guild, and ten others, who formed the town council; but since the passing of the Municipal act, the control has been vested in seventeen councillors, together with a provost, town-clerk, and other officers, elected under the authority, and subject to the regulations, of that act. There are six incorporated guilds, the shoemakers, tailors, hammermen, glovers, wrights, and weavers, all of which, except the weavers, claim the privilege of exclusively carrying on their trades within the burgh. The freedom is obtained by birth, by servitude to a freeman of the incorporated guilds, or by purchase for the sum of £16, which has been fixed by the town council for all indiscriminately, though previously the payment varied according to the practice of the different guilds. The magistrates exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction within the limits of the burgh, and over all lands held under burgage tenure; but since the establishment of the sheriff's court few civil actions have been tried; and in their criminal jurisdiction the magistrates confine themselves to the adjudication of petty offences. Elgin is the head of an elective district, and, with the burghs of Cullen, Banff, Peterhead, Kintore, and Inverury, returns one member to the imperial parliament. The right of election is vested by the Reform act in the resident £10 householders. The number of voters within the municipal boundaries is 213, of whom ninety-five are burgesses; and of similar residents beyond the municipal, but within the parliamentary limits, fifty, of whom six are burgesses. Of £5 householders within the burgh the number is 110, of whom forty are burgesses. The election of the member takes place here, and the assizes and sessions for the county are also held in the town. The old county hall and gaol, both indifferent buildings, have been superseded by a new and elegant edifice.

The PARISH, which is of very irregular form, comprises an area of 11,500 acres; about 7000 acres are arable, 1500 woodland and plantations, and the remainder rough pasture and waste. The surface is varied: from the town it has a gentle acclivity towards the base of the Blackhills; and to the west of the river Lossie it is divided, by a precipitous ridge of considerable elevation, into the vales of Pluscardine and Mosstowie. In general the scenery is of a pleasing character, and in many parts beautifully picturesque and romantic. The river Lossie, which rises in the hills of Dallas, winds through the parish with a silent course, and skirts it on the north, frequently overflowing, and doing considerable damage to the adjoining fields: it falls into the Moray Firth at the village of Lossiemouth. There is a variety of soil: most of the arable land is of a light and sandy quality; in some parts inclining to clay; and in others, especially near the river, a deep rich loam. The crops are wheat, oats, barley of the Chevalier kind, which, from its adaptation to the soil, is raised in great quantities, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is improved: lime and bone-dust are extensively used; the lands are well drained and inclosed; the farm-houses and offices are substantial and commodious, and those of the larger farms are built of stone, and roofed with slate. Threshing-mills have been erected, several of which are driven by water; there are numerous mills for grain, a mill for carding wool, and one for sawing timber. Great atten-

tion is paid to the breeds of cattle and horses; the prevailing breed of cattle is a black kind resembling the Aberdeenshire, but inferior in size, with an occasional cross of the short-horned: very few sheep are reared. The annual value of real property in the parish is £15,592. The plantations consist of Scotch and spruce firs, and larch, intermixed with every variety of forest-trees; they are under careful management, and in a very flourishing state. The principal substratum is sandstone, of which the ridge separating the valleys of Pluscardine and Mosstowie is chiefly composed. Limestone, also, is found near the town, of a dark colour, in some parts alternated with sand and clay; it is quarried for building and other purposes, and burnt into lime for agricultural use, and for making mortar for buildings. Westerton, the seat of Lieut.-Col. Alexander Hay, is a handsome modern mansion beautifully situated in the romantic vale of Pluscardine, commanding a view of the ruins of the abbey and the richly-wooded grounds of the Earl of Fife.

Elgin is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Moray; patron, the Crown. There are two ministers, each of whom has a stipend of £241: one minister has a manse, but the other has neither manse nor allowance in lieu; the glebe is equally divided. A home mission for the remoter parts of the parish has been maintained for more than a century, from the funds of the Royal Bounty and the interest of some legacies bequeathed for the purpose, and the minister dispenses the ordinances of religion to more than 600 persons. The parish church, situated in the centre of the town, was erected on the site of the old church of St. Giles, which had become dilapidated. It is an elegant structure of freestone, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a noble portico at the west end of six columns of the Doric order, having an entablature and cornice surmounted with a triangular pediment. At the east end rises a square tower supporting a circular campanile turret, surrounded with columns. The interior of the edifice is well arranged, and adapted for a congregation of 1800 persons. This church was completed at an expense of £8300, and was opened for divine service in October 1828. There are places of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church, members of the Free Church, Original Seceders, Baptists, and Independents, an episcopal, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The Elgin academy, partly supported by endowment, and partly from the common funds of the burgh, comprises three schools, each under the direction of a master; the classical master has a salary of £50 per annum, and the mathematical and English masters a salary of £45 each. The late James McAndrew, Esq., of Elgin, bequeathed £200, the interest to be distributed in prizes to three boys in the classical school. An institution for the support of old age and the instruction of young persons, established and endowed by Lieut.-Gen. Andrew Anderson, E.I.C.S., affords accommodation for ten aged and infirm persons, and for sixty children who are maintained and educated in a school of industry; and connected with the building is a free school for 230 children, with apartments for a master and mistress, who have a joint salary of £75 per annum. The teacher of the school of industry has a salary of £55, with lodging and maintenance. The buildings of the institution occupy a spacious quadrangular area, and are handsomely erected of freestone. In the central range is a Doric portico supporting an entablature and pediment, on which latter are three sculptured figures representing the founder and the objects of the institution, the whole surmounted by a circular cupola and dome; and the wings are embellished with porticos of the same order. The interior is well adapted to the purposes of the establishment, and contains a neat chapel, schoolrooms, with refectories and dormitories for the children, and apartments for the aged persons. The gardens are well laid out, and the whole is inclosed with a stone wall and iron palisade. The expense of the buildings, which were completed in 1833, was about £12,000. An infants' school is supported by subscription, the master of which has a salary of £25 per annum, with a house and the school fees; and there is a trades' school, with an endowment of £5 per annum from the common fund of the burgh.

The poor have the interest of lands and money vested in the corporation, amounting to £23. 7. 6., and of property in the hands of the Kirk Session, amounting to £54. 15., per annum. James VI., by charter in 1620, granted to the provost, bailies, and community of the burgh, the site and revenues of the hospital of Maison Dieu, under which grant an almshouse was erected for four bedesmen, who receive annually four bolls of barley, paid out of the rents of the hospital lands. Four bedesmen are also supported by the proceeds of money and land bequeathed by William Cumming of Auchray in 1693, and producing annually £71. 18., which sum is equally divided among them. Mr. Duff of Braco, in 1729, left lands for the support of a decayed burgess, which yield £23 per annum, paid to persons nominated by the Earl of Fife. A bequest by Mr. Petrie, in 1777, for the education of six poor orphans or children of the town of Elgin, is in the hands of the Kirk Session; and from the proceeds each of the children receives £4 per annum for three years. The Guildry charitable fund was established in 1814, by the guild brethren, for the relief of the widows and children of decayed members; and by good management, the funds have accumulated sufficiently to enable them to divide £250 annually among the objects of the institution. *Grey's Hospital* for the sick poor of the town and county was founded in 1819, by Dr. Alexander Grey, of Calcutta, who endowed it with funds for its maintenance; and Dr. Dougal bequeathed £15 per annum for the purchase of medicines for the poor, which was given to the trustees of the hospital. The number of patients admitted annually is about 250, and the number in the house at one time about twenty-five; and since the addition of Dr. Dougal's bequest, medicines and advice have been gratuitously dispensed to 300 out-patients every year. The building is in the Grecian style of architecture, with a handsome portico of four Doric columns, supporting an entablature and cornice; a stately dome rises from the centre of the edifice, and the interior is well arranged. On the grounds belonging to it, and nearly adjoining, a county lunatic asylum for paupers has been built. Dr. Grey likewise bequeathed £2000 (which, on the decease of his widow, will be augmented with an additional sum of £1000) for the assistance of unmarried daughters of respectable but decayed burgesses; the interest of this sum is divided among them by the ministers and physicians of the parish, who are permanent

trustees. A portion of land was bequeathed by Mr. Laing for the assistance of a decayed merchant and guild brother; it produces £5. 10. per annum, which are paid to the nominee of the nearest surviving relative of the testator. The six incorporated trades distribute considerable sums among their poor members and widows and children; and a savings' bank was established in 1815, in which the amount of deposits is above £23,000.

There are some beautiful REMAINS of the ancient CATHEDRAL. The structure was founded by Andrew, Bishop of Moray, in 1224, and was subsequently burnt by Alexander Stewart, generally called the Wolf of Badenoch, whom one of the bishop's successors had excommunicated for the unjust seizure and detention of his lands. It was, however, by degrees restored, and continued in all its original magnificence till the year 1568, when the Regent Morton directed the lead to be stripped off its roof, in order to pay his troops. From its exposure to the weather, it now began to decay: the magnificent rood-loft, still retaining its pristine beauty, was demolished in 1640, and the spoils were used in the erection of a gallery in a neighbouring parish church; the wood-work of the great tower in time perished, and the foundation sinking, it fell in 1711. When entire the cathedral had five towers, two at the west end, two at the east, and one stately tower rising from the centre; it was a splendid cruciform structure in the decorated style of English architecture, 264 feet in length and of proportionate breadth, and the central tower was 198 feet high. The remains consist partly of the walls and turrets of the choir; and the western towers, with the grand western entrance, are yet tolerably entire; but only a few fragments of the walls of the nave and transepts are standing. The chapter-house, an octangular building nearly forty feet in diameter, with a richly-groined roof supported on one central column, is still in good preservation. Of the college, which was an appendage of the cathedral, only the eastern gateway, with part of the wall that inclosed it, is now remaining; the episcopal palace and conventual buildings have all disappeared, and though enough is left to afford an idea of the style of this once stately structure, the ruins convey but a very imperfect memorial of its ancient grandeur and magnificence. By the laudable exertions of the barons of the exchequer of Scotland, and the commissioners of woods and forests of England, much of the accumulated rubbish has been removed, and many interesting details that were long concealed have been brought to light. There are still some ruins of the church of a convent of *Grey Friars*, founded here by Alexander II.; and the site of the hospital of *Maison Dieu* may be traced in a field near the town. About six miles to the west of Elgin are the ruins of the abbey of *Pluscardine*, situated in the valley of that name. A considerable portion of the stone wall that inclosed it is yet remaining; and the dormitory, which has been roofed and restored in the original style, is fitted up as a place of worship for the inhabitants of the district. The remains are carefully preserved from further decay by the proprietor, the Earl of Fife; and the plantations which his lordship has formed in the immediate vicinity add greatly to the beauty of their appearance. On Lady hill is a monument erected by subscription to the memory of George, last Duke of Gordon, who died in 1836. Elgin gives the title of Earl to the family of Bruce.

ELGINSHIRE, or MORAYSHIRE, a county in the north-east of Scotland, bounded on the north by the Moray Firth, on the east and south-east by Banffshire, on the south by a detached portion of the county of Inverness, and on the west by Nairnshire. It lies between 57° 11′ and 57° 43′ (N. Lat.) and 3° 2′ and 3° 58′ (W. Long.), and is about 40 miles in length, and 23 miles in extreme breadth; comprising an area of 840 square miles, or 537,600 acres; 8526 houses, of which 8154 are inhabited; and containing a population of 35,012, of whom 16,090 are males and 18,922 females. This county constituted a portion of the ancient province of Moray, which contained the shires of Nairn and Elgin, with a large part of the county of Banff, and which was for many ages distinguished as the "granary of Scotland". At a very early period Moray had an establishment of Culdees, and it subsequently became the seat of various religious societies, that emigrated from Italy, and settled here about the commencement of the tenth century. In the year 1100 it was made a diocese, and in 1150 an abbey for Cistercian monks was founded at Kinloss by David I. The priories of Urquhart, Pluscardine, and Kingussie were soon afterwards established; and in the year 1224 Andrew, Bishop of Moray, erected a cathedral for his diocese at Elgin, the remains of which form one of the most interesting ecclesiastical relics in the country. During later times the county has been included in the synod of Moray; it comprises parts of several presbyteries, and consists of about twenty parishes. For civil purposes it is joined with the shire of Nairn, under the jurisdiction of one sheriff, who appoints a sheriff-substitute for each. It contains the royal burghs of Elgin and Forres, the former of which is the county town; the towns of Garmouth and Lossiemouth, and a few villages. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., the two counties return one member to the imperial parliament.

The SURFACE of Morayshire, which rises gradually from the shores of the Firth towards the Grampian range, is beautifully diversified with parallel ranges of hills of moderate elevation, intersecting the county from east to west, and between which are fertile valleys of pleasing appearance. The chief rivers are the Spey, the Lossie, and the Findhorn, the first of which enters the county from that of Inverness at Aviemore, and pursuing a north-eastern course, and receiving the waters of the Dulnan and the Avon, falls into the Moray Firth at Garmouth. It is scarcely navigable, from the extreme rapidity of its current, except for the floating of timber from the forests of Strathspey; but abounds with salmon, the fisheries of which produce a rental of £7000 per annum. The Lossie has its source in a loch of that name, within the county, and, taking a direction nearly parallel with the Spey, flows by the town of Elgin into the Firth at Lossiemouth. The river Findhorn rises in the county of Inverness, and soon after entering the county receives the streams of the Dorbac and the Divie, and runs northward into Findhorn bay in the Moray Firth. In Elginshire the chief lakes are, Lochnaboe, covering about sixty acres, and surrounded with a forest of ancient firs; Inchstellie, of very small dimensions; Loch Spynie, which has been almost wholly drained; and Lochindorb, on the boundary between Elgin and

the detached portion of the county of Inverness. Of these the last is four miles in length, and about one mile broad: on an island within its limits are some remains of a castle, which was occupied for a time by Edward I. of England.

About one-fifth of the land is arable and in cultivation, and of the remainder less than one-half is in pasture, woodlands, and plantations. The soil in the lower districts is sand, alternated with clay and loam, which last is the most predominant; the system of agriculture, though inferior to that of some other counties, is still greatly improved, and the farm-buildings and offices are generally substantial and commodious. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of live stock: the cattle are mostly a mixture of the Shetland and Lancashire breeds, and the sheep of the black-faced breed; the horses are the Clydesdale and the Lanark, with a few of the Suffolk and the Yorkshire. The natural wood with which the county formerly abounded has been greatly diminished, and only some remains of it are found on the banks of the rivers: plantations have been formed of late years. The minerals are not very important. Iron-ore was wrought, but the works have long been discontinued; and there are indications of lead-ore and coal. Limestone is found in several parts near the coast, and there are quarries of excellent freestone; slate is also wrought in some places. In this county the principal seats are Innes House, Duffus House, Darnaway Castle, Brodie House, the Grange, Burgie Castle, Ortown House, and Elchies House. The chief manufactures are the woollen and cotton, the former of which has been long established; there are likewise some bleaching-grounds, and the spinning of flax affords employment to a considerable number of persons. There are some tanneries, and also distilleries on an extensive scale, the latter paying collectively duties to government amounting to £50,000 a year. The annual value of real property in Elginshire is £98,115, of which £84,082 are returned for lands, £7350 for houses, £5439 for fisheries, and the remainder for other kinds of real property. In the county are numerous remains of antiquity, of which the chief are the ruins of Elgin cathedral, the episcopal palace at Spynie, the priory of Pluscardine, and the castles of Lochindorb, Dunphail, and Relugas: there are also many memorials of the frequent battles that occurred between the inhabitants and the Danes, by whose incursions this part of the country was much infested.

ELIE, a parish, and a burgh of barony, in the district of St. Andrew's, county of Fife, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Colinsburgh; containing 907 inhabitants, of whom 829 are in the village. This place is supposed to have derived its name from the marshy nature of the soil previously to the modern improvements in agriculture, and a portion of land bordering on the loch of Kilconquhar still retains that character. The manor has been for many generations in the family of Anstruther, of whom the first baronet, Sir William Anstruther, represented the county of Fife from the year 1681 to 1709, and was made a lord of session in the reign of Queen Anne: he strenuously exerted himself for the establishment and maintenance of the Protestant religion. A small harbour on the coast here seems to have been formerly very much resorted to as a place of safety, in stress of weather, by ships navigating the Firth of Forth, as, if they missed this haven, there was no other till they were driven on the coast of Norway. It was easy of access, and perfectly secure; and in a petition presented to the privy council for its repair, it is stated that it had afforded protection to more than 300 troops that must otherwise have perished in a storm. Elie harbour is now in a very ruinous and dilapidated condition, but, from a survey lately made, it appears that it might be completely repaired, and rendered one of the best harbours on the coast of Fife.

The parish of Elie, separated from that of Kilconquhar about the year 1639, is two miles in length from east to west, and one mile in breadth, and is bounded on the south by the sea. It comprises 1570 acres, of which 1464 are arable, fifty woodland and plantations, and the remainder pasture and waste. The surface is generally flat, and the sands along the shore are peculiarly convenient for bathing. A small rivulet, issuing from the lock of Kilconquhar, traverses the parish, and falls into the harbour; but there is no river. The soil is mostly dry and sandy, and the crops are wheat, barley, oats, and beans, with potatoes and turnips: the system of agriculture is in a highly improved state; the farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and the lands are chiefly inclosed with fences of thorn, to which considerable attention is now paid. The plantations consist of beech and Scotch fir. The substratum is principally whinstone, limestone, sandstone, shale, and clay, interspersed with ironstone; the limestone is of inferior quality, and not quarried to any extent. Coal is thought to abound in this parish, which forms a section of the great independent coal formation; but it is not worked at present, though formerly several pits were open. The strata of coal are traversed by several dykes of trapstone, one of which, consisting of basalt, projects into the sea, and is very compact. The shale in many places has impressions of various plants, and stems and branches of trees are found embedded in the sandstone. Sauchur Point, a bold headland, consists of basalt, greenstone, clinkstone, and trap tuffa, and abounds with a beautiful red gem called the Elie ruby, which is of a brilliant colour, varying in size from a garden-pea downwards, and is found only on this part of the coast. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3661.

Elie House, the property of Sir W. C. Anstruther, is a noble ancient mansion, situated in grounds which have been tastefully disposed and richly ornamented; but as the proprietor is not resident here, it is not kept up, and is rapidly falling into dilapidation. The village, which is much resorted to during the summer months for sea-bathing, is well built, and has a remarkably neat and cheerful aspect. A subscription library has been established, which forms a tolerably extensive collection of interesting volumes. The post is daily, and is a branch from the office at Colinsburgh; a packet sails weekly to Leith, and the Aberdeen, Anstruther, Montrose, and Dundee steam-vessels touch at this port twice or three times daily, both going and returning. A small fishery is carried on by a few of the inhabitants, for the supply of the village. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrew's, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of Sir W. C. Anstruther; the minister's stipend is £150, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £50 per annum. Elie church, which was substantially repaired in 1831, is a neat and well-arranged edifice, adapted for a con-

gregation of 600 persons, and situated in the centre of the village. The parochial school affords a good education; the master has a salary of about £40, and his fees and other emoluments may amount to about £60 more, besides a house with a small garden, for the deficiency of which he has an allowance of £2 per annum. There are rents of land and other revenues, vested in the minister and elders for the use of the poor, amounting to £78. 10. per annum. A friendly society called the Sea Box, consisting of masters of vessels and seamen, associated for their mutual benefit, obtained from George III. a charter of incorporation; the funds, which are ample, are derived from land, houses, and other property, and as the demands are comparatively small, the society is rapidly increasing its capital.

ELLENABAICH, a village, in the parish of KILBRANDON and KILCHATTAN, district of LORN, county of ARGYLL; containing 311 inhabitants. This is a small place, situated in the Kilbrandon portion of the parish.

ELLENERTON, a village, in the parish of KIRRIEMUIR, county of FORFAR; containing 108 inhabitants. It is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in agriculture and in the manufactures connected with the trade of the town of Forfar.

ELLIM, county BERWICK.—See LONGFORMACUS.

ELLON, a village and parish, in the district of ELLON, county of ABERDEEN, 16 miles (N. by E.) from Aberdeen; containing 2941 inhabitants. The name of this place is supposed to be derived from a Gaelic term signifying an island, and to have been applied on account of the situation of a small island in the river Ythan, near the village, and contiguous to the ferry formerly used on the principal line of road leading from Aberdeen to the north-eastern district of the county. The probability of this derivation is increased by the circumstance of the word *Elleann* being inscribed on some old communion cups presented to the Kirk Session by the family of Forbes of Watertown. Ellon was from a very remote period the seat of the jurisdiction of the earldom of Buchan, and the court was held in the open air, on an eminence rising from the bank of the Ythan, and called originally the "Moot hill of Ellon", but in later times the "Earl's hill". The lands formerly belonged to the Cistercian abbey of Kinloss in Moray, and in the thirteenth century Robert I. confirmed to the abbot the possession of the church of Ellon. At one period, also, this was a prebendal church of Aberdeen, and the bishop of that see had considerable lands here.

The PARISH is mostly situated on the northern bank of the river Ythan. It measures ten miles in its greatest length, and seven miles in its greatest breadth, and comprises nearly 20,000 acres, of which about 15,000 or 16,000 are arable and the remainder moor, with the exception of 200 acres of plantations. Though there are no remarkable eminences, the surface is agreeably diversified with rising grounds, on a clear day commanding prospects which comprehend the north-eastern range of the Grampians, Benochie, the Foudland hills, the summits of some of the Spey-side mountains, and an expanse of the German Ocean reaching from the Girdleness lighthouse on the south nearly to Rattray point on the north. The valley of the Ythan, bisecting the parish from east to west, is joined on the north by the small valley of Ebrie, extending in that direction for several miles, and on the south by that of Brony, which reaches about the same distance towards the south-west. Rising in the parish of Forgue, the river falls into the German Ocean at the sands of Forvie; it expands into a broad shallow basin just before it joins the sea, and is navigable for lighters to the meadow of Watertown, about a quarter of a mile below the village, where there is a landing-place. The salmon-fishing on the river was formerly worth several hundreds of pounds per annum; but since the increase of stake-nets along the coast, it has been almost annihilated. The burns of Ebrie and Brony, tributaries of the Ythan, are well stocked with salmon-trout, common burn-trout, and finnock, affording excellent sport; and parties from Aberdeen frequently visit the district in the summer months to enjoy the recreation of angling.

The SOIL is in part dry, resting on a gravelly bed; clay is found in some places, and there is a very considerable extent of fertile diluvial earth. In the northern portion, where the higher grounds are, the soil is mossy and exceedingly poor, much mixed with white sand, encumbered with loose stones above and worthless diluvial deposits below, and totally incapable of profitable cultivation. The grain chiefly depended on is oats; bear and turnips form a considerable portion of the produce, especially the latter, and the crops are raised under the rotation system. Most of the modern improvements being understood, agriculture is on a respectable footing: the chief impediment to more extensive advances is the want of encouragement for the outlay of capital. Threshing-mills are numerous, and the farm-houses and offices are in general convenient and well built. Sheep-farming is unknown: the cattle, formerly the Aberdeenshire horned and Angus polled breeds, have been latterly much mixed with the Teeswater, which prevails to a considerable extent. Great encouragement has been afforded in the improvement of stock by the Formartine Agricultural Association, of which the Earl of Aberdeen is patron, and most of the farmers here members. The rocks are all of the primitive formation, and comprise granite, gneiss, quartz, &c. From the impervious nature of the subsoil, and the proximity of a stormy sea-coast, the parish is an unfavourable site for the growth of wood; and the trees, consisting chiefly of Scotch fir and larch, are all of inferior size, with the exception of a few scattered specimens in the neighbourhood of the village. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9678. The mansion-house of *Arnage*, seated in the valley of the Ebrie, on the bank of the stream, is an ancient structure commanding a pleasing view of the scenery in the immediate locality. *Turner Hall*, about two miles north of the village, embraces extensive prospects of the German Ocean, the high grounds of Aberdeen, and several of the mountains in the districts of the Don, the Dee, and the Spey. There is a mansion-house on the estate of *Eslemont*, surrounded by fifty or sixty acres of plantation, ornamentally disposed; and a fourth residence, named Dudwick, a plain old house, occupies a cold marshy situation in the upland district. *Ellon Castle*, now deserted and almost ruinous, was erected principally about the year 1780, by the late Earl of Aberdeen, who made it his residence, and enriched the surrounding grounds with a variety of plantations, which have since been to a great extent cut down.

The village contains nearly 500 persons, and being the principal market for a large district, and the resi-

dence of several thriving traders, is the scene of considerable traffic. There is a general post-office, and the high road from Aberdeen to Peterhead and Fraserburgh passes through: a turnpike-road leads to the port of Newburgh, about five miles and a half distant, and there are also good commutation roads. A market for grain and black-cattle is held once a fortnight, which is well attended, especially by the Aberdeen butchers, and by dealers in grain, whose purchases are chiefly for exportation at Newburgh: two annual fairs take place in the village, and four in its immediate vicinity. Ecclesiastically the parish is the seat of the presbytery of Ellon, in the synod of Aberdeen, and is in the patronage of the Earl of Aberdeen: the minister's stipend is £219, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum. The church, erected in 1777, is a plain commodious building, accommodating 1200 persons: it is lighted at the evening service with gas. There is an episcopal chapel, containing between 300 and 400 sittings; also places of worship for members of the Free Church, Independents, and the United Presbyterian Synod. Ellon parochial school affords instruction in Latin, Greek, French, and mathematics, in addition to the usual branches; the master has a salary of £28, with a house, £25 fees, and a portion of the Dick bequest. There is also a school in the northern district, where instruction is given in the ordinary branches; the master here, also, has a portion of the Dick bequest, besides his salary and fees. A savings' bank and three friendly societies are kept up.

ELLSRICKLE, or ELSRIDGEHILL, a village, in the parish of WALSTON, and Upper ward of the county of LANARK, 1¼ mile (S.) from Walston; containing 211 inhabitants. It lies in the southern part of the parish, on the road from Peebles to Lanark. Ellsrickle is a pleasantly situated and picturesque village, whose scattered cottages are sheltered by plantations, and trees of larger growth; and from the advantages it possesses, and the liberality of the proprietor of the soil around it, the place is likely to increase in its extent and attractions. A burn proceeding directly hence unites with several others in the vale of Ellsrickle. Some of the inhabitants are employed in hand-loom weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers. There is a school, supported partly by contributions from the heritors and partly by the school fees.

ELPHINSTONE, a village, in the parish of TRANENT, county of HADDINGTON, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Tranent; containing 236 inhabitants. This village lies in the southern extremity of the parish, on the road from Dalkeith, by Penston, to Haddington; and is chiefly inhabited by colliers. The lands adjacent were formerly embellished with woods, of which nearly the whole have been cut down. The tower of Elphinstone is a square massive pile of building, supposed to have been erected in the early part of the fourteenth century, and in 1600 a dwelling-house was attached to it, which is still inhabited: the stately trees that surrounded it have been removed. A school for the instruction of the children of persons employed in the collieries is supported by subscription.

ENGINE, NEW and OLD, hamlets, in the parish of NEWTON, county of EDINBURGH; containing respectively 51 and 49 inhabitants.

ENHALLOW, an island, in the parish of ROUSAY and EAGLESHAY, county of ORKNEY; containing 26 inhabitants. It is a low and very small islet, somewhat in the form of a heart, lying westward of the island of Rousay, from which it is separated by a reef of rocks. The Sound of Enhallow is on the south, between this and the island of Pomona: it is narrow; and as the tide is rapid, its passage can only be attempted with a fair wind and in moderate weather, it being otherwise very dangerous.

ENSAY, an island, in the parish of HARRIS, county of INVERNESS; containing 16 inhabitants. This island lies in the Sound of Harris, and is about two miles in length and a mile in breadth; it has a good verdant soil, and is well cultivated.

ENZIE, for a time a quoad sacra parish, formed of part of the parishes of BELLIE and RATHVEN, in the county of BANFF, 4 miles (N. E.) from Fochabers; containing 2103 inhabitants. The district is about six miles in length and from three to four in breadth, and is bounded on the north by the Moray Firth, and on the south by the Aldmore hills and Whiteash. In general the surface presents a very pleasing aspect, considerably heightened by the interspersion of wood; and the views embrace a large extent of the Firth, and of the opposite coast of Ross-shire and Sutherland. The soil is various, in some places rich and fertile, and in others hard and thin; and the crops, which are usually early, consist chiefly of wheat, oats, and barley, the first being most cultivated. The Duke of Richmond is the principal proprietor. On the hill of Parrymont, in the Rathven portion of the district, is a quarry, whence an abundance of blue slate and stone-flags is obtained; and at Gollachie are a woollen-cloth factory and a carding-mill. White-fishing is prosecuted with advantage; cod and haddock are caught in considerable quantity, and the former fish and ling are cured by the inhabitants, and disposed of in the southern markets. There is a salmon-fishing station at Port-Gordon, the chief village, belonging to a company in the neighbourhood; and here also a pretty extensive trade is carried on in the exportation of grain, and the importation of coal and salt. Eight or ten vessels belong to the place, by which the commerce in these articles is for the most part conducted; and a kind of temporary harbour affords them a safe anchorage. The north coast-road from Banff to Fochabers, and the road from Keith to Port-Gordon, intersect the district.

Ecclesiastically Enzie is within the bounds of the presbytery of Fordyce, synod of Aberdeen, and the patronage is vested in the Committee for managing the Royal Bounty: the stipend of the minister is £62, and there is a glebe of eight acres, valued at about £1 per acre, and for which the minister pays a ground rent of two bolls of barley. The church is a small structure, built in 1785, and enlarged by a gallery at the end in 1815, and by a side gallery in 1822, the whole containing 400 sittings: it is nearly equidistant from Rathven church and the church of Bellie, about four miles from each. The Roman Catholics have a place of worship near Achinhalrig, a small hamlet; where, and at Starryhaugh and Curfurrach, are schools supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. At Port-Gordon is a school maintained by the Duke of Richmond. The late celebrated Dr. Alexander Geddes, a Roman Catholic divine, translator of Horace's Satires, and of a portion of the Bible, was a native of the district. Enzie confers the title of Earl on the Marquess of Huntly.

ERISKAY, an island, in the parish of South Uist, county of Inverness; containing 80 inhabitants. This is a small isle of the Hebrides, on the south side of South Uist, from which it is separated by a narrow and rocky sound. It is noted as having been the first place upon which the unfortunate Prince Charles Stuart landed, in his wild enterprise to regain the throne of his ancestors in 1745. The island affords some pasturage, and the inhabitants are partly employed in fishing and in the manufacture of kelp. On a detached and high rock, at its southern end, are the ruins of an old square tower.

ERROL, a parish, in the county of Perth; including the villages of Drums, Grange, Leetown, Mains of Errol, and Westown; and containing 2832 inhabitants, of whom 1147 are in the village of Errol, 10 miles (E.) from Perth, and 12 (S. W. by W.) from Dundee. This place, the name of which is descriptive of its situation as a conspicuous landmark in the Firth of Tay, was, by charter of William the Lion, constituted a barony, and granted to the family of Hay, in the latter part of the twelfth century. A descendant from the elder branch of that family was created Earl of Errol in the time of James II., and this title is still possessed by the Hays, though all their estates here were sold in the reign of Charles I., with the exception of the property of Leys, in the eastern portion of the parish, which, having been conveyed in the thirteenth century by the proprietor to a younger brother, is yet in the hands of his descendants. The parish is about six miles in length, and of irregular form, ranging from two miles and a half to three and a half in breadth. It is bounded on the south by the Firth, and comprises 8600 acres, of which nearly the whole is rich arable land in high cultivation, with small portions of pasture and woodland, chiefly around gentlemen's seats. Though generally level, the surface is broken by two lofty ridges of varying breadth, which traverse the western portion of the parish in directions nearly parallel, and by a smaller ridge almost in a similar direction, about half a mile distant from the former. The whole of the coast, which extends for six miles, is flat, and its elevation not more than twenty feet above the level of the river, which is here more than two miles in breadth. From the higher grounds are fine views of diversified scenery, embracing the Lomond hills in the county of Fife, the vale of Strathearn, the hill of Moncrieffe near the confluence of the Earn and the Tay, with the summits of the western Highlands of the county of Perth. The village of Errol, from the beauty of its situation on the slope of an eminence crowned with the rich foliage of stately oaks, is a strikingly picturesque feature in the general landscape as seen from the river at the distance of less than half a mile; and the scenery immediately around it abounds with almost every variety. Beneath the village is one of the largest plains in the country, skirted on one side by the braes of the Carse of Gowrie, an extended range of hills cultivated nearly to the summit, and surmounted by the distant hills of Dunsinnan; and on the other side by the Firth, which, from the majestic breadth of its waters, with numerous vessels constantly passing, forms a fine contrast to the rich luxuriance of the vale. In the north and north-west parts of the parish are several pools, receiving the streams which descend from the higher grounds, and the water collected by the different drains that have been formed for carrying off the surface water from the farms. From these pools issue various streams, which find their way into the Firth; they are on an average from ten to fifteen feet in width, and from two to three feet deep, except after heavy and continued rains, when they acquire a considerable additional depth. The only springs are those that have been found by sinking wells.

The soil in the higher parts of the parish is generally a black loam resting upon clay, and occasionally on gravel; it is of various depths, and more or less wet in different places. On the lower lands the soil is mostly clay, intermixed with sand, and, by long cultivation and the plentiful use of manure, has been rendered extremely fertile. The system of agriculture is good, and the rotation plan of husbandry adopted; the crops are wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and peas, all of which are abundant. The farm-buildings have been much improved, and draining has been carried on to a considerable extent. Embankments have been also constructed for protecting the low lands from the inundations of the Tay. The principal of these was completed by Mr. Allen in 1836, when about 100 acres were reclaimed from the river, now forming some of the richest land on his estate: the embankment is forty feet wide at the base, two feet on the summit, and is eleven feet high; the lower portion of the bank, to the height of four feet, consists of a wall of dry stones, and the upper of earth and reeds intermixed with stones. A second embankment has been more recently constructed under the direction of Captain Allen, R.N., on a similar plan, to the east of Port-Allen, and of greater extent than the former to the west of the port; and in process of time, by continuing these embankments, a very large portion of most valuable land will be added to the farms contiguous to the river. With a view to draining the lands in the district, tile and brick works have been erected on a very extensive scale, by the Messrs. Adams of Glasgow, on Mr. Allen of Errol's property, on the north side of the village. The annual value of real property in the parish is £20,260.

There are some plantations on the banks of the Tay, to resist the incursion of the tide, consisting chiefly of hard-woods: in the grounds of the principal proprietors the trees are chiefly larch; in Errol Park is oak of venerable growth, for which the soil is well adapted, and in some of the poorer lands that are uncultivated Scotch fir is predominant. The substrata in the parish are chiefly limestone of inferior quality, which is used for building, and sandstone, tolerably fine grained, but not very compact; and the minerals hitherto found are calcareous spar, quartz, and chalcedony. The sandstone is wrought at Clashbennie, where an extensive quarry has been opened, from which between 4000 and 5000 tons are annually raised. In this quarry have been met with, at different times, various fossils and organic remains. Impressions of small fish have been frequently discovered, and in 1836 a portion of stratum was found, in which was an entire impression of a fish nearly twenty-seven inches and a half in length, and about thirteen inches in breadth, in form resembling a tortoise. The upper portion of the stratum, containing the entire body of the fish, was soon afterwards found, and purchased by the Rev. Mr. Noble, of St. Madoes. Errol Park is an ancient mansion finely situated; the park contains some fine specimens of stately timber, and the avenue to the house is formed of lofty oaks of venerable growth. The grounds

adjoining the residences of the other proprietors are also well planted.

The village is irregularly built; but its situation on an acclivity, at a moderate distance from the river, gives it a very pleasing aspect, and it is well inhabited. The weaving of linen-cloth is carried on for the manufacturers of the town of Dundee, and affords employment to several families; a considerable number are also engaged in spinning and winding yarn. A kind of soft canvass, made from an inferior sort of hemp, is likewise manufactured here, chiefly for bags and packages for goods. The salmon and sperling fishery is pursued to a considerable extent, producing to the proprietors an annual rental of about £300. The navigation here of the Tay is almost confined to Port-Allen, where there is a small but very commodious harbour; and from the progress which is still being made in the construction of embankments, the channel will be considerably deepened, and greater facilities of entrance afforded for the shipping. The exports are grain, potatoes, and other agricultural produce, and the chief imports are lime and coal; about 5000 bolls of lime and 1000 tons of coal are annually landed. A passage-boat plies daily between this place and Newburgh, and on its return brings timber, iron, and other articles of commerce. The harbour dues are paid to the proprietor; the ferry is also in his possession, and produces a rent of £200 per annum. About a mile and a half from the village of Errol, at a place called Flatfield, is a post-office, which has a branch in the village. Fairs are held in July and October; the latter has been recently revived, and the July fair is numerously attended, though little business is done except in hiring farm-servants. The nearest market-town is Perth, with which and other places in the neighbourhood a facility of communication is maintained by good roads, and by the Perth and Dundee railway.

Errol is for ecclesiastical purposes included in the presbytery of Perth, synod of Perth and Stirling: the minister's stipend is about £270, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £16 per annum; patrons, the Allen family. The church, pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity at the extremity of the village, is a handsome cruciform structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; it was erected in 1832, at an expense of £6000, and is adapted for a congregation of 1434 persons. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod and members of the Free Church. The parochial school affords a useful education; the salary of the master is £34, with £35 fees, and a house and garden. In addition to a small subscription library in the village, there is an extensive and valuable library connected with the Sunday schools, containing about 400 volumes; a friendly society has been established, and a savings' bank opened. At Clashbennie, and also at Inchmartin, is a solitary upright stone, of large dimensions but rude form, apparently raised as a memorial of some event. At Westown, rather more than three miles from the village of Errol, are the ruins of a small ancient church, which in old documents is styled "the church of the Blessed Virgin, of Inchmartin", and in which, till within the last half century, the ministers of Errol used to preach every alternate Sunday; the building is most romantically situated, and interments were not long since made in the cemetery surrounding it. In the grounds of Murie is a circular mound called the Law Knoll, about twenty feet in height; the diameter at the base is about forty yards, and at the summit thirty feet. The acclivities are planted with trees, and around the top is a low wall of turf, on the outside of which is a broad walk; the base is inclosed in a triangular area formed by three walls of turf. It is situated at one extremity of an avenue of lofty oaks leading in a right line to a spot anciently called Gallow Knoll, but now Gallow-flat; the mound is supposed to be the spot where the law was once administered, and Gallow-flat was the place of execution.

ERSKINE, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of Renfrew, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from Glasgow; containing, with the village of Bishopton, 1407 inhabitants. This place, the name of which is of uncertain origin, is of considerable antiquity: according to most historians, the lands were conferred upon the founder of the Erskine family by Malcolm II., in reward of his valour at the battle of Murthill, in which he slew with his own hand Enrique, one of the Danish generals, whose head he presented to that sovereign after the victory. The parish is beautifully situated on the river Clyde, and extends along its south bank for nearly eight miles and a half, increasing in breadth from the western extremity, where it is less than two miles, to the eastern extremity, where it is more than three miles broad. It is bounded on the east by the parish of Inchinnan, on the south by that of Houston and Killallan, and on the west by the parish of Kilmalcolm. Though level near the shore, the surface rises rapidly towards the south; and the higher grounds command diversified prospects over the Firth of Clyde and the opposite coast of Dumbartonshire, embracing the castle of Dumbarton; to the west of the parish appear Port-Glasgow and Greenock, and in the east the park and pleasure-grounds of Erskine House, the splendid seat of Lord Blantyre. The more distant view of Dumbartonshire abounds with objects of romantic beauty and interesting character; the vale of Leven is visible, interspersed with elegant villas, and further off are seen, in clear weather, the waters of Loch Lomond, and the lofty mountain of Ben-Lomond. The river Clyde, near Erskine House, retains its original character, and its banks are conspicuous for picturesque scenery. It is crossed by two ferries within the limits of the parish. Erskine ferry, which communicates with the village of Old Kilpatrick, is under good management, and has an excellent inn, much frequented by parties of pleasure from Glasgow. The Western ferry, about six miles from the former, connects the parish with Dumbarton.

The whole number of acres is 7109, of which 5123 are arable, 554 woodland and plantations, 800 meadow and pasture, and the remainder moss and waste. The soil is various, but in general light; in the north-eastern portion, a dark grey mould mixed with gravel; and in other places, clay alternated with sand. The crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses; the rotation system of husbandry is prevalent, and much improvement in agriculture has been effected under the auspices of Lord Blantyre. Tile-draining has been extensively introduced, and works for the making of tiles, for which clay of excellent quality is found, have been established on their respective lands by Lord Blantyre and Mr. Rodger. The farm-houses are generally substantial and commodious, and most of the lands are

inclosed either with fences of hawthorn, or with walls of stone. The dairy-farms are well managed: the cows are principally the Ayrshire, with some few of a mixed breed between the Ayrshire and Guernsey; the average number on the several farms is about 350, and 450 young cows and black-cattle are pastured on the hills. Few horses are kept except those for agricultural use. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8182. The plantations are chiefly larch, Scotch, spruce, and silver firs; and the prevailing woods, oak, elm, beech, ash, walnut, horse-chesnut, and sycamore, of which there are some remarkably fine trees. The substratum is partly gravel, mixed with clay, and interspersed with large boulders of greywacke and granite; in the south-eastern part of the parish, carboniferous rock; and towards the western extremity the hills are wholly of trap rock of porphyritic quality, containing crystals of felspar, with amygdaloids of calcareous spar. On the West ferry hill, while cutting through it for the formation of the Glasgow and Greenock railway, the workmen discovered some fine basaltic columns. Zeolites have been found in the trap rocks; and in the Bishopton ridge is a new mineral, called "Greenockite" in honour of Lord Greenock, who discovered it, and which has, on analysis, proved to be a protosulphate of cadmium. There are two quarries of freestone on the lands of Lord Blantyre, from which materials were taken for the erection of the church, the mansion-house of Erskine, and other buildings; there is a similar quarry on the lands of Mr. Rodger, and in several parts of the parish whinstone is wrought for the roads.

Erskine House, beautifully situated on a terrace overlooking the Clyde, was erected by the late Lord Blantyre from a design by Sir Robert Smirke, of London. It is a fine structure in the Elizabethan style of architecture, ornamented with richly-crocketed pinnacles, and forming an imposing and highly interesting feature in the scenery of the coast. The principal building is 185 feet in length. The mansion contains upwards of seventy-five rooms, of which seven are public rooms of large size and beautiful proportions, including a picture-gallery 118 feet long. The internal decorations are costly and magnificent. The demesne is richly wooded, and embellished with flourishing plantations; the pleasure-grounds are tastefully laid out, and contain an obelisk erected by the gentry of Renfrewshire as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Lord Blantyre, lord lieutenant of the county, and major-general in the British army, who was accidentally shot during the revolution at Brussels in 1830. Drums is a mansion-house in good repair, the residence of the Darroch family. Dargavel, built in 1584, is an interesting castellated mansion, in that style of French architecture introduced into Scotland by Mary, Queen of Scots; the lower story is strongly vaulted, and in the flanking towers are loop-holes for the discharge of musketry. Bishopton House was once a favourite country residence belonging to the Archbishop of Glasgow.

The population is agricultural; but some of the females are employed in spinning fine yarn for the manufacture of thread, first introduced into Scotland by Miss Shaw of Bargarran, who by repeated efforts succeeded in producing an article of superior quality, which, being carried by Lady Blantyre to Bath, was eagerly purchased by the lace manufacturers of that neighbourhood, and under the name of Bargarran thread, obtained a high price. The making of this thread is carried on extensively in Paisley, and affords employment to numbers of the female population of the district. A post-office has been established at Bishopton, and facility of intercourse with the neighbouring towns is afforded by the road and railway from Glasgow to Greenock, which both pass through the parish, and by good roads kept in repair by statute labour: boats, also, from Glasgow to Greenock, touch almost every hour at Erskine ferry. The railway passes through Dargavel moss, where the operations were long and formidably retarded by the soft and yielding nature of the ground, which occasioned great difficulty in procuring a solid bed for the rails. Having crossed the moss, the line enters a deep cutting through Baranguy hill: at the deepest portion of this cutting, the railway is spanned by a handsome bridge of three arches; and on quitting the cutting, the line traverses a heavy embankment, over a portion of the lands of Rossland. Shortly after passing Rossland House, the line enters a deep excavation through Bishopton hill. This cutting, which extends upwards of a mile in length, and includes a long tunnel, was one of the most difficult undertakings connected with the enterprise, the whole being cut through the whinstone ridge, or trap dyke, which intersects the valley of the Clyde at this point, and of which the rock of Dumbarton Castle forms perhaps a projecting ramification. In its further progress, the line proceeds by the Bishopton station, and approaches the shore of the Firth of Clyde, along which it passes on an embankment of very considerable magnitude. It then arrives at the West ferry station, and continues its course in proximity to the Clyde, crossing the lands of various proprietors, and, after traversing a slight embankment, passing through a deep whinstone cutting. Thus, its course through the parish comprises some unusually difficult and important works. There are fisheries on the Clyde, but they are quite unimportant; the few salmon that are taken here are generally sent to Glasgow.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Greenock, synod of Glasgow and Ayr: the minister's stipend is £279, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £9. 12. 9. per annum; patron, Lord Blantyre. Erskine church, having become ruinous, was taken down in 1813, and a new church erected near its site, on ground given by Lord Blantyre; it is a neat structure in the Elizabethan style of architecture, containing 500 sittings. There is likewise a place of worship for members of the Free Church. A parochial library, containing about 400 volumes, is supported by subscription. The parochial school, for which a handsome and spacious building has been erected, is well attended; the master has a salary of £30, with a house, and the fees average £30 per annum. There is also a subscription school, lately rebuilt.

ESKDALEMUIR, a parish, in the county of Dumfries, 13 miles (N. W.) from Langholm; containing 646 inhabitants. This parish, as its name partly imports, consists of the lands lying at the head of Eskdale, which were originally possessed by the clan of Beattieson, but which passed into other hands under the following circumstances. Cardinal Beaton and Robert Lord Maxwell, according to tradition, were sent by James V. as ambassadors to France, in the year 1537, to conclude a marriage between that sovereign and Mary of Guise,

when Lord Maxwell, by commission, as proxy for the king, married the princess, and, having with the cardinal conducted her to Scotland, received as a reward from the crown the lands comprehended under the name of the Five Kirks of Eskdale. Lord Maxwell at once offered the occupiers a title to their several possessions on certain specified conditions; but, indignant at the royal grant, they resolutely objected, and matters ran into such severe altercation that he was obliged to flee to save his life, and shortly afterwards he sold the estate to Scott of Branxholm, ancestor of the ducal family of Buccleuch, leaving him to obtain possession as well as he could. Upon this, Scott, who was warden of the middle marches between Scotland and England, having raised numerous friends, proceeded to Eskdalemuir, and expelled all the clan of Beattieson, except Roland Beattie of Watcarrick, who had saved Lord Maxwell's life by lending him a horse on which to escape from the malcontents, and to whom that nobleman had confirmed a tenant-right in his property. Having thus cleared the domain, Scott gave feu rights of the greater part of it to his relations and dependents.

Eskdalemuir was originally a portion of the parish of Westerkirk, but was erected in 1703 into a separate parish. It is the largest in the county, being about twelve miles long from north to south, and eight miles broad, and containing 42,250 acres. The surface is strongly marked in the north by part of a chain of mountains extending from the sources of the Clyde and the Annan on the west to the source of the Tyne, in Northumberland, in the east: the highest hills are Lochfell, and Eskdale or Ettrick Pen. The White and the Black Esk, so named from the sandy and mossy soils over which they run, take their rise in this parish, and uniting at its southern extremity, form that beautiful river which, after receiving many tributary streams, loses itself in the Solway at Longtown, in Cumberland. There are three celebrated cascades called Goat-linn, Wellsburn Spout, and the Garvald Linns. The SOIL is deep in many parts, but is not fertile, on account of the elevated site of the district: the hills towards the south are green, but the more retired parts are moss, covered with coarse grass and different kinds of water-plants. The number of acres cultivated, or occasionally in tillage, is 482, the rest remaining constantly in pasture: there is very little wood to be seen in any direction. This is chiefly a grazing parish; the sheep, with a few exceptions, are all Cheviots, and the cattle are of the Galloway breed, with some of the Ayrshire and the Dutch: both sheep and cattle are usually taken to the Langholm and Lockerbie markets. Many improvements have been effected by the embankment of the rivers; by mole-catching to a surprising extent; and by surface-draining, there being now more than 400,000 roods of drains in the parish. The ring fences around the inclosed lands of farms are commonly of stone, the subdivisions of thorn, and the march dykes between farms always of stone. In this parish the strata consist of greywacke and other transition rocks: the common fuel is peat, of which there is an abundant supply. The parish roads extend about twenty miles in total length: there is an old bridge over each of the rivers, with a third built about thirty-five years ago across the Black Esk, on the line of the road to Lockerbie, Lochmaben, Dumfries, and Moffat; there are two new bridges over the White Esk, and one over the Black Esk. The annual value of real property in Eskdalemuir is £6766.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Langholm, synod of Dumfries; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry. The stipend is £221, with a good manse, and a glebe of considerable extent, valued at £20 per annum. Eskdalemuir church stands nearly in the centre of the parish, on the bank of the White Esk; it was built in 1826, and is a commodious and elegant structure, containing sittings for 393 persons. The Reformed Presbyterians have a place of worship. There is a parochial school, in which Latin, Greek, and French are taught, with the usual branches of education; the master has a salary of £34, with about £10 fees, and a house and garden. A library consisting of about 500 volumes has been lately instituted, and is in a prosperous state. The chief relic of antiquity is the camp of Castle-O'er, or Overbie, which is situated on the farm of Yetbyre, and though of an oval form, has been generally considered as of Roman origin, and to have communicated with the camps of Middlebie and Netherbie: there is scarcely a hill within sight of it on which some vestige does not exist of an outer encampment. Another camp, however, has more recently been discovered on the farm of Raeburnfoot, and it is supposed that the former is a Saxon work, and the latter the true Roman camp of Overbie. It exhibits all the lineaments, as far as they are visible, of a most complete military station, with the prætorium and every other mark of a Roman work. Were the lines on the west side of the entrances extended as far as those on the eastern side, so as to make it a square, it would cover seven acres. There are two Druidical circles on the farm of Coatt, measuring in circumference ninety feet and 340 feet, respectively. The parish and adjoining district confer the title of Baron Scott and Eskdale on the Duke of Buccleuch.

ESSIE, county of ABERDEEN.—See RHYNIE.

ESSIE, FORFARSHIRE.—See EASSIE.

ETTRICK, or ETTERICK, a parish, in the county of SELKIRK, 18½ miles (S. W.) from Selkirk; containing 525 inhabitants. The name, of uncertain origin, is supposed by some to be in the Gaelic language descriptive of the river on which Ettrick is situated. The parish is about ten miles in length, and nearly of equal breadth in the widest part, and comprises 43,968 acres, of which 217 are arable, 120 meadow, 270 in woods and plantations, 150 water, and the remainder pasture. Its surface is broken by numerous hills, some of which are of mountainous height, and all covered with verdure from their base to their summit, with the exception only of a few whose brows and summits of heath add to the variety and beauty of the landscape. Ettrick or Eskdale Pen, the highest of these mountains, has an elevation of 2200, Wardlaw of 1980, and Old Ettrick hill of 1800 feet above the level of the sea. The chief river is the Ettrick, which rises on the south side of a mountainous ridge, between Loch-fell and Capel-fell, and in its progress through the parish receives numerous streams descending from the heights. It generally flows with an equable and tranquil current, but when swollen by continued rains, it acquires the impetuosity of a torrent, and, frequently bursting its banks, inundates the adjacent lands. After leaving the parish, it pursues a north-eastern direction, and falls into the Tweed near Abbotsford. The Timah, a small

rivulet, has its source in the hills on the confines of the parish of Eskdalemuir, and after a course of about six miles through this parish, falls into the Ettrick near the church. The Rankleburn, also a small rivulet, rises near the source of the Timah, and joins the Ettrick not far from the ruins of the castle of Tushielaw. These streams abound with trout; and in the Ettrick, salmon and sea-trout are found in the ordinary seasons.

The SOIL is very various; on the summits of the hills, a deep moss; on the slopes, a mossy gravel; on the low lands, a rich alluvial deposit, and in general fertile. The crops are oats and barley, with potatoes and turnips: the system of agriculture is improved; the lands have been drained and partially inclosed, and the farm-buildings are commodious and well built. The principal attention, however, is paid to the rearing and pasture of flocks of sheep; the Cheviot breed of sheep has altogether superseded the old black-faced kind, and the average number at present pastured in the parish may be taken at about 26,000. Recently, Highland Kyloe cattle have been introduced on some of the farms; they eat the refuse of the pastures, and render them more fertile: the milch-cows are all of the short-horned and Ayrshire breeds. On the whole, about 400 head of black-cattle are pastured. A due degree of attention to the improvement of live stock has been excited by the Pastoral Society, instituted in 1818, under the patronage of the late William John, Lord Napier, and which holds one of its yearly meetings here. The annual value of real property in Ettrick is £7844. Though formerly part of an extensive forest, there is very little old timber in the parish; the chief trees are the mountain and common ash, birch, alder, willow, and thorn. The plantations, which are of comparatively recent formation, consist of Scotch and spruce firs and larch, intermixed with the various kinds of forest-trees; they are well managed, and in a flourishing condition. The principal substrata are greywacke and clayslate, of which the rocks are mostly formed. A nodule of antimony was once found in the channel of a burn, near the source of the Ettrick; but after diligent search, no further appearance of it could be ascertained. Pyrites of iron has been also discovered occasionally; and near the loch of the Lowes, which borders on the parish, is a black rock of glossy appearance, supposed to consist of aluminous slate.

Thirlstane, the seat of Lord Napier, is a handsome mansion of modern erection, situated in a romantic and deeply-sequestered spot. Facility of communication is afforded by excellent roads, which traverse the parish for an extent of thirty miles, opening up an easy intercourse between its most distant parts and with the neighbouring towns. All of them were constructed, and brought to their present state of perfection, under the persevering efforts of the late Lord Napier, to whom the parish is deeply indebted for its present improved condition, and by whose liberality numerous pleasing and comfortable cottages have been spread over a tract of land previously little better than a dreary desert. Fairs are held at the end of March, for the sale of ewes and the hiring of farm-servants and shepherds; at the end of July, for lambs and wool, and the transaction of general business; at the end of September, for draft ewes, young lambs, and fat sheep; and in November, for fat sheep for the markets. The September fair is the most numerously attended: as many as 9000 head of stock have been exposed for sale at it. There is a small prison for the temporary confinement of offenders, called the "Round House", near the ground where the fairs are held.

Ettrick is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Selkirk, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of Lord Napier; the minister's stipend is about £228, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £28 per annum. The church, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, was rebuilt upon a larger scale in 1824; it is a neat and handsome edifice, adapted for a congregation of about 450 persons. The parochial school affords a liberal course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4. per annum, with £15 fees, and a house and garden. A parochial library, now containing more than 800 volumes, has been maintained by subscription and donations, to which the Napier family have largely contributed; and a Bible and Missionary Society is also supported here, under the patronage of Lord Napier. In the retired valley of the Rankleburn, which is inclosed with lofty and precipitous hills, are two farm-steads called the *Buccleuchs*, that give the family of Scott their ducal title; and in a deep ravine leading from them to the Hawick road, is the spot where the buck was killed, from which circumstance the name of these lands is said to have been derived. About a mile from the farm, and on the bank of the burn, may still be traced the foundations and part of the walls of the church or chapel of Buccleuch. On the road on the banks of the Ettrick are the ruins of the ancient castle of *Tushielaw*, formerly the stronghold of the Scott family, noted for their predatory excursions in the neighbourhood, and of whom two individuals were convicted in the reign of James V. of exacting black mail, one being hanged on a tree near the gate of his castle, and the other beheaded at Edinburgh, and his head fixed on the Tolbooth. About two miles from this spot are the remains of the ancient baronial castle of *Thirlstane*, surrounded by some ash-trees of very ancient growth; and on the opposite bank of the Ettrick are the ruins of the castle of *Gamescleuch*, the residence of a branch of the family of Scott of Thirlstane. On the farm of *Kirkhope* may be traced the boundaries of a cemetery formerly belonging to some church or chapel of which there are no vestiges remaining; and near the farm of *Chapelhope* are the site and foundations of another church or chapel, with a cemetery attached. An ancient tripod and two stone hatchets were found some years since, and are now in the possession of Lord Napier. About a quarter of a mile from the church till lately stood a house with a gable end, fronting the road, in which James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, was born: his remains rest in the churchyard. Alexander Cunningham, minister to the state of Venice in the reign of George I., and author of a History of Great Britain from the Revolution in 1688 till the Accession of George I., written in Latin, and long after his decease translated into English, and published, in 1787, by Dr. William Thomson, was born here during the incumbency of his father. Boston, author of the *Fourfold State*, was minister of Ettrick from 1707 to 1732.

ETTRICK-BRIDGE, a village, in the parish of YARROW, county of SELKIRK, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Selkirk; containing 108 inhabitants. It is situated in the eastern part of the parish, on the Ettrick water, and is chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in handicraft trades. One of the parochial schools is in the village; and the

Duke of Buccleuch has lately erected and endowed a chapel in connexion with the Established Church, for the benefit of the people in this district of the parish.

EVANTON, a village, in the parish of KILTEARN, county of Ross and CROMARTY; containing 462 inhabitants. This village had no existence forty years ago; it is built upon a waste piece of land, consists of about a hundred houses, and is of very regular and neat appearance. Two fairs, neither of them well attended, owing to the convenient supply of necessaries from the shops in the village, are held on the first Tuesdays in June and December. The United Presbyterian Synod have a place of worship here; and there is a school.

EVIE and RENDALL, a parish, in the county of ORKNEY; containing, with the island of Gairsay, 1518 inhabitants, of whom 907 are in Evie, 18 miles (N. W. by N.) from Kirkwall. These two ancient parishes, which appear to have been united since the time of the Reformation, are situated on the mainland of the Orkney Isles, and are bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean; on the north-east and east by Enhallow Sound or Firth, which separates them from the islands of Rousay and Shapinshay; on the south by the parish of Firth; and on the west by the parish of Birsay and Harray. The coast is not distinguished by any of those prominent features which are so conspicuous on the shores of the other islands. Its chief headland is Costa, at the northern extremity of Evie, a bold hill rising from a wide base to a considerable elevation, and presenting towards the sea a large mass of precipitous rock. On the east, opposite to the deeply-indented bay of Woodwick, is the island of Gairsay, forming a part of Rendall, from the main portion of which it is separated by a narrow sound. This island is of nearly circular form, and about four miles in circumference; the ground rises from the shore, and terminates towards the centre in a beautiful green hill, on the summit of which is a cairn.

The surface of the parish is diversified with hills forming a continuous range, averaging from 300 to 400 feet in elevation above the level of the sea, and dividing the parish from Birsay and Harray; and with several smaller hills, between which are some pleasing and fertile valleys. Towards the sea it has a gentle declivity, varying from half a mile to nearly a mile and a half in breadth. On the boundary between Evie district and Birsay is a beautiful lake, about two miles in length and half a mile broad, in the centre of which is a small island; it abounds with trout of excellent quality, and though of no great depth, is found very serviceable in propelling a corn-mill during the summer, when other mills are useless from want of water. The SOIL is partly a rich black loam, and partly clay alternated with sand, and in Rendall is of lighter quality than in Evie. There is a very considerable deposit of marl on the shores of Woodwick bay, and in the valleys that intersect the hills is an abundance of peat-moss. Peat bogs occur in the lower lands, and in Rendall is a valley of peat-moss, which is almost impracticable from the number of roots and branches of trees embedded in the soil. There is no timber of any kind, and the only trees are some recently planted in the manse garden, the permanent growth of which seems very doubtful. The land in cultivation yields favourable crops, and the pastures are fertile; the natural grasses are thickly interspersed with wild flowers of every description: the cattle and sheep reared in the parish thrive well. The rocks are all of the secondary formation, and vary from blue slate to white sandstone. There is no village. Fairs for cattle and horses are held in June and October. Cod, ling, haddock, dog-fish, skate, halibut, and the young of coal-fish are found in abundance off the coast, and many of the inhabitants occasionally engage in the herring-fisheries; but though the place is admirably suited for the purpose, no regular fishing establishment has been settled here.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Kirkwall, synod of Orkney. The minister's stipend is £154. 6s., of which more than half is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £50 per annum: patron, the Earl of Zetland. There was originally a church in each of the united districts, but both the buildings falling into decay towards the close of the last century, one church was erected in a centrical situation in 1799, by the heritors, in lieu of the two; it is a neat structure containing 498 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and Independents. The parochial school is well attended: the master has a salary of £30, out of which he pays £4 to an assistant for teaching a small number of children in the island of Gairsay; he has also a house and garden. A school is supported by the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge. Along the shores of the parish are numerous Picts' houses, and in Evie several tumuli, some of which, on being opened, were found to contain small areas from one to two feet square, inclosed with flat stones, and about eighteen inches in depth, in which there were ashes, charcoal, and fragments of burnt bones. In 1832, on taking down an old farm-building in Rendall, 150 silver coins were found wrapped in coarse woollen-cloth, in a hole in one of the walls, supposed to have been concealed there during the time of Cromwell; they were of the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles I., with a few of Scottish currency.

EWE, an island, in the parish of GAIRLOCH, county of Ross and CROMARTY; containing 34 inhabitants. It is situated in Loch Ewe, on the western coast of the county. The isle is about two miles in length, in some parts nearly a mile in breadth, and is a fertile and well-cultivated tract, upon the improvement of which much care and expense have been bestowed. The loch is between eight and ten miles long, and into its inner part pours the beautiful stream of the Ewe, which is the natural outlet from Loch Maree. This stream is celebrated for the abundance of its salmon.

EWES, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 4 miles (N.) from Langholm; containing 328 inhabitants. Ewes-dale, the former appellation of this place, has been long contracted into Ewes, the name of its chief river, so called from the Celtic *Uisge*, signifying water. The parish is eight miles in length, and about five and a half in breadth, and contains 31,000 acres. On the north and east it is bounded by Roxburghshire, on the south by Langholm parish, and on the west by that of Westerkirk. It is pastoral and mountainous, and the country on both sides of the river Ewes, which runs through the parish for eight miles, is marked by numerous hills, which are nearly all green, with the exception of a few parts overspread with heath, and affording cover and food for various kinds of game. The rivers abound in fish. In the low lands by the Ewes

the soil is light and gravelly, and produces in favourable seasons good crops of oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips; on the higher grounds it approximates to a deep loam. The number of arable acres is 1100, of natural pasture 23,169, and in wood and plantations 200 acres. The cattle are of the Galloway breed, and the sheep, in general amounting to about 18,000, are the Cheviots: the parish consumes the produce of the ground at home, the chief profit consisting in the sale of wool, sheep, and cattle. All the necessary improvements in husbandry have been carried into effect, and the farm-buildings are in the best order. The principal rocks are greywacke and greywacke slate. The means of communication are good; the great road from Edinburgh to Carlisle runs for eight miles within the parish, and there are two other public roads, one of which leads to the east, and the other to Dumfries and Moffat. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4951. Ecclesiastically Ewes is within the limits of the presbytery of Langholm and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The stipend is £221, with a good manse and offices, and a glebe of thirty arable acres. The church, an ancient structure, was repaired in 1831, and contains 200 sittings. There is a parochial school, in which the usual branches are taught, with French, Latin, Greek, and mathematics; the master has the maximum salary, about £5 fees, and the legal accommodations. Some almshouses were founded in 1761 by the Rev. Mr. Malcolm, minister of the parish, for the support of four of the poorest families, to whom the Duke of Buccleuch gives half an acre of ground for a garden. On the farm of Unthank, in the parish, are remains of a chapel connected with Melrose Abbey; the burying-ground is still in use. There are also vestiges of two encampments, either Saxon or Pictish.

EYEMOUTH, a sea-port, burgh of barony, and parish, in the county of BERWICK, 3 miles (N. E.) from Ayton, and 8 (N. N. W.) from Berwick; containing 1401 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from its situation at the influx of the river Eye into the sea, appears to have been indebted for the degree of importance it possessed at a remote period to its connexion with the priory of Coldingham, to which it seems to have been granted by charter in the reign of William the Lion. From its advantageous position, it was probably early made available as a port for the landing and embarking of pilgrims visiting the priory, and for the supply of that establishment with various stores for the use of its numerous fraternity. Few events of historical importance are recorded in relation to the place prior to the erection of a fortress here by the Duke of Somerset in his invasion of the country in the year 1547. This fortress was dismantled on the conclusion of a treaty of peace between England and France in 1550; it was afterwards restored and garrisoned for a time, but was finally demolished at the period of the union of the two kingdoms. The TOWN, which is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river Eye, is irregularly built, but contains many good houses. It is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the corn trade, which is carried on to some extent; in the fisheries; and in the various handicraft trades requisite for the neighbourhood. The streets are well paved, and the inhabitants are supplied with water conveyed by iron pipes. The approaches are commodious, and a good bridge has been built across the Eye, near which the turnpike-road to Ayton branches off in two directions, one leading by the north, and the other by the south, bank of the river. A chain-bridge, also, has recently been thrown over the Eye, by Capt. Sir Samuel Brown, to form a readier communication with his estate of Netherbyres. A parochial library is supported by subscription, and forms a tolerable collection of volumes on divinity and other subjects.

The TRADE in grain, since the establishment of the market, has been rapidly increasing, and is now very extensive: the quantity of grain sold in the first year after the opening of the market was estimated at £20,000. Warehouses have been erected on the quay, and a spacious building formerly used for barracks has been converted into a store-house. On the river is a mill for preparing pearl-barley and oatmeal, of which great quantities are shipped for London. The manufacture of paper has been established at Millbank, just without the borders of the parish, where a spacious mill with the requisite machinery has been erected, in which a considerable number of persons are employed. The post-office, which is a branch of the office at Ayton, possesses a good delivery; and the Commercial Bank has one of its agencies in the town. The market is on Thursday, and is abundantly supplied with grain, and numerously attended: two fairs, also, are annually held here, but very little business is transacted at them. A lucrative fishery is carried on; the fish usually taken are cod, haddock, and herrings. In the cod and haddock fishery about fifteen boats are regularly engaged, each of which is managed by six men, and the yearly produce is estimated at more than £3000. The herring-fishery is also very productive, and in 1820 afforded employment to more than 100 boats, whose cargoes in that year amounted to 10,000 barrels: in 1844 the fleet engaged in the fishery consisted of sixty-one boats. The cod, either dried or pickled, is generally sent to London; the red or smoked herrings to London, Hull, Newcastle, and Glasgow; and the white or pickled herrings to Ireland, and the ports of the Baltic.

The business of the PORT consists chiefly in the exportation of grain and the produce of the fisheries and distillery; and in the importation of timber, bones for manure, rags for the paper manufacture, coal, slates, bricks and tiles, freestone, and paving stones, with various articles of general merchandise. In the year 1834 the exports were, 850 quarters of wheat, 4300 quarters of barley, 2800 quarters of oats, and 2800 gallons of spirits; the quantity of coal imported was 2367 tons, and the whole number of vessels that entered the port was 198. The harbour, which previously to the year 1770 was exposed to the north-east winds, was then much improved and rendered more secure by the erection of a pier and breakwater under the direction of Mr. Smeaton; and it has been subsequently enlarged and deepened by the removing of shingle and the clearing away of rocks. In 1844 an extensive additional pier was completed to afford security to the shipping. The depth of water at spring tides is sixteen feet, and at neap tides ten feet; and from its situation in the German Ocean, and its facility of access, the harbour is much frequented by vessels detained by contrary winds. The custom-house is superintended by a principal coast-officer, and two tide-waiters also reside on

the spot; the care and management of the port are under the control of a board of trustees appointed by act of parliament. Eyemouth was erected into a burgh of barony by charter granted in 1597, by James VI., in favour of Sir George Home of Wedderburn, with all the usual privileges, and is governed by a baron-bailie appointed by the superior of the barony. With the consent of the superior, the burgesses had power to elect magistrates, to erect a gaol, and hold courts for the trial of all offences not capital, and the determination of civil pleas to an unlimited amount, together with a weekly market and two annual fairs; but the only jurisdiction exercised by the bailie is the occasional holding of a court for the determination of petty causes.

The PARISH is about a mile and a half in length, and nearly of equal breadth, comprising 880 acres, of which, with the exception of about twenty acres in woodland and a few acres of pasture, the whole is arable. Its surface is varied, in some parts rocky, and the scenery is diversified with wood and water. The river Eye has its source at Dodhill, in the parish of Oldhamstocks, and after flowing through Cockburnspath, Coldingham, and Ayton, forms the eastern boundary of this parish for about a mile, and falls into the sea. The Ale, a small rivulet, runs for some miles along a picturesque valley, then constitutes the southern boundary, and joins the Eye at the south-eastern extremity of the parish. Every where the soil is extremely rich and fertile; the system of agriculture is in a very advanced state, and the four and six shift rotations equally prevail: the crops are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips. Bone-dust and sea-wrack are amply used for manure; the lands are well drained and inclosed, and all the more recent improvements in implements of husbandry have been adopted. The sheep are of the Leicestershire breed, and the cattle of the short-horned or Teeswater; very few of either are reared in the parish, but a considerable number are bought, and fed for the market on turnips and grass. The chief substrata are greywacke and greywacke slate, with rocks of trap and porphyry. There is also a rock of breccia or coarse conglomerate, forming the promontory that bounds the bay: this stone, of which the breakwater and quays of the harbour were constructed, is of excellent quality; it is quarried for building, and can be raised in masses of any size. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2683. The manor-house of Linthill is an ancient edifice, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Ale, near its influx into the river Eye, and commands a finely-varied prospect, embracing the harbour, with the shipping, and the sea in the distance.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Chirnside, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of the Crown. The minister's stipend is £130. 19. 6., exclusively of a composition for tithes of fish, for which each boat pays £1. 13. 4.; with an excellent manse, and a glebe of nine acres and a half. Eyemouth church, situated in the centre of the town, was erected in 1812; it is a neat edifice with a tower, presenting little exterior embellishment, and is adapted for a congregation of 450 persons. There are places of worship for the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, and Primitive Methodists. The parochial school affords a liberal course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34, with £23 fees, and a house and garden. A branch of the National-Security Savings' Bank is prosperously conducted. There are some remains of the fort erected by the Duke of Somerset, occupying a considerable site on the promontory projecting into the sea, which, from its commanding position, affords an extensive prospect. Little is left except the foundations, now covered with verdure; but it would appear to have been a place of great extent and of massive proportions. The adjacent grounds have been tastefully laid out, and form an interesting and much frequented promenade. Eyemouth gave the title of Baron to the great Duke of Marlborough.

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FAIFLEY, a village, in that part of the parish of OLD KILPATRICK which formed the quoad sacra parish of DUNTOCHER, county of DUMBARTON, 2¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Old Kilpatrick; containing 321 inhabitants. This place is in the vicinity of Duntocher, and is one of several villages within a mile of each other on the northern side of the Clyde, owing their prosperity to the recent introduction of the cotton and woollen manufactures, and the erection of mills, steam-engines, and other machinery and facilities for their production, chiefly through the spirit and enterprise of Mr. William Dunn, a resident proprietor of land here. About the year 1812, Mr. Dunn purchased the mill of the Faifley Spinning Company, by whom this branch of business had been carried on for some time previously, but on a limited scale; and having made large additions to the buildings, and invited the industry of the inhabitants by the most liberal encouragement, the village soon increased in extent and population. Besides the spinning and weaving of cotton, the chief product of the place, there are ironworks, in which spades, shovels, and other articles are made; and some minor manufactures. The principal stream in the parish, which issues from two lochs behind the Kilpatrick braes, passes here, and falls into the Clyde at Dalmuir. There are two small schools.

FAIR, an island, forming part of the parish of DUNROSSNESS, in the county of SHETLAND; containing 232 inhabitants. It lies between the Orkney and Shetland groups, and is about three miles in length and nearly two in breadth, presenting three lofty promontories, and encompassed with precipitous rocks. The island is every where inaccessible, except upon the south-east, where, lowering itself a little, it affords a safe station for small vessels. One of the promontories, the Sheep Craig, is nearly insulated, rising from the sea in a conical shape to an elevation of 480 feet. The soil is moderately fertile, and the hills are clothed with excellent pasturage for sheep. Fair Isle is thickly peopled, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the taking of saith, about forty tons of which, when dried, are annually sent to the Leith market: the ling and cod fishing formerly prosecuted has been discontinued on account of its distance from the island. The houses are clustered together on the southern shores in the form of small hamlets, or, as they are here called, towns, which are named respectively Seutter, Taing, Shirva, Leogh, Bousta, and Gelah. A substantial church, capable of accommodating 120

persons, was built by the proprietor of the isle many years ago, at a cost of £150, and is distant from the parish church thirty-five miles. There is also a good school. In 1588, the flag-ship of the Duke de Medina-Sidonia, the admiral of the Spanish Armada, was wrecked on this island, and tradition points out the humble residence of the shipwrecked commander.

FAIRLIE, a village, and for a time a quoad sacra district, in the parish of LARGS, district of CUNNINGHAME, county of AYR, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Largs; containing 521 inhabitants. This district consists of the southern division, and comprehends about one-third, of the parish of Largs. It is bounded on the west by the Firth of Clyde, and the land rises rather abruptly from the shore, and terminates in two distinct chains of hills on each side of the Kelburn. The loftiest of these hills attains an elevation of nearly 2000 feet, and their substrata are red and white freestone to the height of between 300 and 500 feet, and whinstone on the upper range: at the division of the hills pudding-stone abounds. Of 5000 acres, not more than 200 or 250 are under tillage, and about the same quantity in natural wood and plantations; the low parterres of Kelburn, the richest in Ayrshire, let at from five to six pounds per acre. The chief owner of the soil is the Earl of Glasgow, whose seat of Kelburn is a beautiful mansion, of which the more substantial part was built in 1556, and the principal modern additions in 1715.

Fairlie village is seated on the coast of the Clyde, and on the line of the turnpike-road from Greenock to Ayr. It is a very pleasant little place, much frequented during the summer and autumn by visiters who resort hither from the large and populous towns for the benefit of the sea air and for bathing. The climate is remarkably salubrious; and the retired and picturesque character of the vicinity, ornamented with numerous villas and much beautiful scenery, renders it a popular and very favourite spot, preferred by many strangers to the bustling town of Largs, also a well-frequented watering-place. There is much cod, ling, and haddock fishing, and herrings are occasionally caught: at Kelburn is a salmon-fishery. Steam-boats from Glasgow and Greenock call at the village daily in summer. Ecclesiastically, Fairlie is within the bounds of the presbytery of Greenock, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and the patronage is vested in the Managers and Communicants: the minister's stipend is £75, arising from seat-rents, and from ordinary, and two special, collections. The church was built in 1833-4, at an expense of about £650, and contains 300 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. There is an excellent school-house, the master of which has the interest of £300 bequeathed by Lady Jane Boyle, and of £100 added by Glasgow gentlemen who have summer residences around Fairlie: the noble proprietor of Kelburn has also given him a house. Attached to the church is a library, and another to the school. Of Fairlie Castle, a strong square building, said to have belonged to Hardicanute, the walls are still entire; and not far from it, but in West Kilbride parish, are remains of an ancient chapel, round which are some fine old trees. Kelburn confers the title of Viscount on the Earl of Glasgow.

FALA and SOUTRA, a parish, partly in the county of HADDINGTON, but chiefly in that of EDINBURGH; containing, with part of the village of Faladam, 393 inhabitants, of whom 112 are in the village of Fala, 8½ miles (S. E.) from Dalkeith. The name of Fala is derived from *Fah*, in the Anglo-Saxon, "speckled", and *law*, the description of hill upon which the church stands: *Soutra* signifies "the hamlet with a prospect". In 1164 an hospital for the relief of pilgrims, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was founded at Soutra by Malcolm IV., who conferred upon it the privilege of sanctuary; and its endowments, which were very extensive, embraced the churches of Soutra, Wemyss in Fife, St. Giles of Comiston, and several others. The revenues were subsequently vested in Trinity College and Hospital, Edinburgh; and afterwards, about 1560, in the town council of that city, who thus became patrons of Soutra church. Of the church of Fala, the history of which is very obscure, the patronage belonged previously to the Reformation to the family of Edmestown. In the year 1618, on the 20th February, the two parishes were united; and the estate of Fala after some time descended to the Hamiltons of Preston, and through their heiress to Sir John Dalrymple of Cousland: the present proprietor of Fala proper is the Earl of Stair. Soutra church, having been abandoned, became a ruin; and the walls of one of its aisles, and some occasional irregularities of surface indicating prostrate dwellings, are now the only vestiges of the former village, once so considerable and populous. The district of Soutra is in the county of Haddington.

The PARISH is about five miles in length, from east to west, and three and a half in breadth, from north to south. Its western division consists of a ridge of the Lammermoor hills, laid out, with the exception of some patches in tillage, for the pasturage of sheep; whilst the eastern division, which is chiefly of a clayey soil and of an undulated surface, is in good cultivation, producing all the crops common to the district of the Lothians. There are considerable tracts of moss and moorland, and a large extent of marsh, whence issues a sheet of water on Fala muir, called the Flow. The prevailing scenery is very beautiful, and includes many objects of interest and admiration. Among these may be mentioned, Soutra hill, which forms the western point of the Lammermoors, and is upwards of 1200 feet above the sea; the mansion and lands of Woodcot; Costerton House, very romantically situated; the rich fields and wooded inclosures around the ancient halls of Hamilton and Fala; the cascade of Linndean, and several intersecting rivulets. The wider prospect from Soutra hill presents numerous handsome residences, the highly-cultivated plains of the Lothians, the Pentland hills, and castle of Edinburgh, with the Firth of Forth and the coasts of Fife in the distance.

Of late years the system of husbandry in the parish has been much improved: the lands have been partly drained, and inclosed, chiefly with hedges of thorn; and material advantage will arise from the drainage of Fala Flow, a measure already in progress. The sheep, of which considerable numbers are reared on the moorland farms, are mostly a cross between the Gala-water and Tweedsmuir breeds, with a few of the Cheviot. A moderate number of black-cattle, and a few horses for the plough, are also reared. The annual value of real property in the Edinburghshire portion of the parish is £1583, and in the Haddingtonshire portion £1298. Fala village is situated on a commanding eminence, and in its immediate vicinity are the commodious inn and hamlet of

Blackshiels, the post-place of the district: a little northward of the latter is Faladam, partly in the parish of Crichton. The great road between Edinburgh and Lauder affords a facility of communication. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dalkeith, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the stipend of the minister is £169, of which more than one-half is received from the exchequer, and there is a manse, with a glebe valued at £25. 10. per annum. The patronage is vested in the Earl of Stair and the Town Council of Edinburgh, who exercise it alternately. The church, which is pleasantly seated on an eminence overlooking the village, is a plain and unpretending edifice, affording accommodation to 250 persons. There is a place of worship in connexion with the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school is attended by about eighty children; the master has the maximum salary, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £25 per annum. A good parish library has been formed by the contributions of the inhabitants. On Soutra hill are some ruins of the hospital; and the aisle of the ancient church is used as the burial-place of a neighbouring family.

FALADAM, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Crichton, and partly in that of Fala, county of Edinburgh; containing 64 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Lauder to Edinburgh, and is distant about half a mile north-west from the village of Fala. The population is employed in tending sheep and cultivating the soil.

Burgh Seal.

FALKIRK, a burgh, market-town, and parish, in the county of Stirling; the parish including the villages of Barleyside, Bonnybridge, Glen, and Laurieston, the quoad sacra parish of Camelon, and part of the former quoad sacra parish of Grangemouth; and containing 15,621 inhabitants, of whom 8209 are in the town, 11 miles (S. E.) from Stirling, and 25 (W. by N.) from Edinburgh. This place, which is situated on the ancient boundary between the Roman territories on the south, and those of the Caledonians on the north, is supposed to have derived its former name, *Eccles-brae*, from the position of its church on the brow of a hill, of which position that appellation is accurately descriptive. According to some writers, the present name arose from the place being near the wall of Antonine, and was originally *Wall-Kirk*, of which the term Falkirk is considered a modification. From its situation, it became at a very early period the scene of numerous sanguinary conflicts, in one of which, between the Roman forces and those of Fergus II., in the year 415, Robert de Graham, the commander of the king's army, was slain, and his remains interred in the churchyard, from which circumstance that portion of the wall within the parish received the appellation of Graham's Dyke. In 1298, a battle took place to the north of the town, near the present village of Grahamston, between the army of Edward I. of England and the Scots under William Wallace, in which Sir John Graham of Dundaff, and Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, who commanded divisions of the Scottish army, were both killed. The Scots, dispirited by the fall of their leaders, and overpowered by numbers, were compelled to give way; and after a dreadful carnage on each side, crossing the river Carron, they retreated northwards. Sir John Graham and Sir John Stewart were interred in the churchyard, where their grave-stones are still preserved. In the reign of James III., the town was for some time in the possession of the discontented nobles who had risen in rebellion against their sovereign and assembled a numerous army at this place; but previously to the arrival of the royal troops, which were on their march to attack them here, the rebel forces advanced to Sauchie-Burn, near Stirling, where a battle with the royal troops took place, which terminated in the defeat and death of the king.

In 1543, a meeting was held at Callendar House, the seat of Lord Livingstone, in this parish, between the Earl of Arran, regent of Scotland, and Cardinal Beaton and the Earl of Moray, when a treaty was concluded, which put an end to the projected union of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Prince Edward, son of Henry VIII. of England. Callendar House was frequently visited by Mary, who, with part of her retinue, halted here on her route to the north in 1562, and in 1565 became sponsor at the baptism of the infant son of William, sixth Lord Livingstone. In 1567, the queen, with her infant son, afterwards James VI., spent a night at Callendar on her route to visit her husband, Lord Darnley, at Glasgow; and also, on her return, accompanied by Darnley, spent a day here, and on the following morning proceeded to Edinburgh. After the queen's escape from the castle of Lochleven, Lord Livingstone welcomed her arrival at Niddry Castle; and at the battle of Langside, after distinguishing himself for his fidelity and valour at the head of his vassals, accompanied her in her flight from the field, and, with Lady Livingstone, attended her in the various prisons in which she was afterwards confined by Elizabeth. These faithful adherents of the queen, and companions of her misfortunes, both died in England in 1573, and their remains were conveyed for interment in the church of Falkirk.

During the minority of James VI., the Earl of Morton, who had resigned the regency of Scotland, having seized the person of the king, and obtained possession of Stirling Castle, assembled a considerable army of his friends, and encamped at Falkirk, where, also, the army of his opponents soon arrived to offer him battle; but just as the engagement was about to take place, a truce was agreed to on both sides, and a treaty was subsequently concluded, which was published at the market-crosses of Stirling and this town in 1578. In the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I., James, first Earl of Callendar, who was a firm adherent of the king, became a commander in the army which marched to his relief when a prisoner in the Isle of Wight, the earl being attended by a large body of his Falkirk retainers. On the defeat of these forces, the earl retired to Holland; and the partisans from this place, forcing their way through the ranks of the victorious parliamentarians, returned home. After the battle of Dunbar, in 1650, Cromwell marched to the Torwood, in the vicinity of Falkirk, in pursuit of the royal army, and on his route stormed and took possession of Callendar House, in which a garrison had been placed. The siege was carried on with great obstinacy, and many fell on both sides before the garrison surrendered; the houses in the town were plundered by the troops of

Cromwell, and the church was occupied by his soldiers as stabling for their horses. On the removal of the old gates of the mansion of Callendar, by the late proprietor, numerous remains of those who fell during the siege were discovered. During the rebellion of 1745, a battle occurred on the moors to the south-west of the town, between the forces under General Hawley and a party of Highlanders in the service of the Young Pretender, in which the numbers engaged on each side have been estimated at 8000. The combat terminated in the total defeat of the royal forces, of whom nearly 300 were left dead on the field; and among those who fell were Sir Robert Munro of Foulis, and his brother, Dr. Munro, to whose memory a monument was raised nearly in the centre of the churchyard.

The titles of Linlithgow and Callendar became united in James, fifth Earl of Linlithgow and fourth Earl of Callendar, on whose joining in the rebellion of 1745 they became extinct; the estates had been sold in 1720 to the York Buildings' Company, and on its dissolution were purchased by the late William Forbes, Esq., father of the present proprietor. The lands of Kerse, in the parish, were bought in 1683 from Sir William Livingstone of Kilsyth, a branch of the Callendar family, by Sir Thomas Hope, king's advocate, from whom they descended to his second son, one of the lords of session, and afterwards lord justice-general. They were subsequently purchased by Lawrence Dundas, Esq., of Edinburgh, whose son, Sir Thomas, was created a peer in 1794 by the title of Lord Dundas; on his demise they passed to his son, Lawrence, created Earl of Zetland in 1838, and they are now the property of Thomas, the second earl.

The TOWN is situated on the road from Linlithgow to Glasgow, and consists of one principal street nearly a mile in length, and of several smaller streets parallel with it, or diverging from it in various directions. The houses, many of which are of modern date, are handsome and well built. In the high street is the town-house, erected in 1813, on the site of an ancient steeple built in 1697 and taken down in 1803; the edifice has an elegant spire 140 feet high, and forms a great ornament to the town. Falkirk is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. Owing to its situation on an eminence, from which is a gentle declivity on both sides, it is always dry and clean; and, admitting a free circulation of air, it is regarded as a healthful place of residence. From the main street, a street called the Kirk Wynd extends for more than a mile to the north, connecting the town with the villages of Grahamston and Bainsford, and having handsome ranges of modern houses on each side. About a mile westward of the town is the populous village of Camelon. Nearly at the same distance to the east is Laurieston, and beyond this, close to the junction of the Forth and Clyde canal with the river Carron, is the populous and flourishing town and port of Grangemouth, which, with the various other villages in the parish, is noticed under its own head. There are several libraries in the town, supported by subscription, the principal of which, established in 1792, has a collection of more than 3000 volumes; a circulating library contains 1200, and a United-Presbyterian-Church library 1000 volumes. Public subscription reading and news rooms are also well supported. A school of arts was founded in 1827, and has continued to increase; it possesses a library of 600 volumes, and lectures on natural history and the arts and sciences are delivered weekly by the members. A horticultural society has been some time established in the town, under very extensive patronage; the members hold meetings four times during the season, when exhibitions of fruits and flowers take place.

Many of the inhabitants are employed in the Carron iron-works, a most important concern in the adjoining parish of Larbert. The principal manufactures carried on in Falkirk parish are in the immediate vicinity of the town, and in the several villages. Of the establishments in the vicinity of the town, the most extensive are the Falkirk iron-works, on both sides of the Forth and Clyde canal, about half a mile distant, and in which about 700 persons are occupied in the manufacture of small castings of every description, including pans, kettles, stove-grates, and various other articles for the home trade and for exportation. There are four tanneries near the town, in three of which the currying of leather is also carried on, and in the other the dressing of sheep and lamb skins; they together afford employment to about fifty persons. The weaving of muslin and coarse linen, formerly much more extensive, is carried on by about forty of the inhabitants, chiefly for the Glasgow manufacturers. Here is a large brewery for porter and ale, of which latter considerable quantities are sent to London. Several persons are also employed in building vessels for the trade on the canal, for which there is a yard upon its banks. The making of nails is carried on at Camelon, where is also a distillery: at Castlecary, Bonnyside, and near Bainsford, are extensive saw-mills; and at Grahamston are works for the manufacture of pyroligneous acid.

From its vicinity to the Carron and Falkirk iron-works, from the extensive collieries around, and the great cattle-trysts which are held on Stenhouse Muir, the town of Falkirk derives its chief traffic; and it is generally the resort of the dealers attending those markets, and of numerous persons connected with the works in the vicinity, who make it their head-quarters, and for whose accommodation there are commodious inns, and shops amply supplied with stores and merchandise of every variety. The post-office has a considerable delivery, and there are branch offices at Grangemouth, Camelon, Grahamston, and Laurieston. The old Falkirk Bank has been superseded by a branch of the Bank of Scotland; there are branches of the National Bank and the Clydesdale Banking Company, and the Commercial Banking Company have a concern here, for which a very handsome building has been erected in the High-street. Facilities of communication are afforded by good roads that intersect the parish, by the Forth and Clyde and the Union canals, and by the railways that pass through the parish. *The Forth and Clyde canal* was commenced in 1768, under an act of parliament enabling the company to raise a capital of £150,000 in shares of £100 each, and was completed in 1790 by a grant of £50,000 from government. Its total length is thirty-eight miles and a half, from Grangemouth, in this parish, to the Clyde at Glasgow. The summit level is 141 feet above the sea, and is attained by twenty locks on the eastern, and nineteen on the western side; the breadth of the canal at the surface is fifty-six feet, at the bottom twenty-seven feet, and the average depth is nine feet. It is navigable for vessels of eighty or ninety

tons, and passes through the entire length of the parish. *The Union canal*, extending to Edinburgh, was commenced in 1818, and completed in 1822; the breadth is forty feet at the surface, and twenty feet at the bottom, and its mean depth is five feet. It enters the parish on the east, and runs through it for above three miles to its junction with the Forth and Clyde canal: in its progress through the parish it has a long tunnel. *The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway* enters the parish from Polmont, on the east, and passes in a direction almost parallel with the Union canal. At Callendar is a tunnel 345 yards in length, twenty-six feet in width, and twenty-two feet in height. Near the termination of the Union canal, the railway is carried over it by an arch 130 feet in span; the line then runs in nearly the same direction as the Forth and Clyde canal, and at Redburn has a lofty viaduct of seven arches, soon after which it quits the parish. This railway, which passes south of the town, for eight miles through the parish, was opened in 1842; and the *Scottish Central railway*, which runs through the north-western part of the parish, in 1848. The latter railway, and the *Caledonian railway*, terminate in the western part of the parish, in junction with the Edinburgh and Glasgow line. In 1846 an act was obtained for the construction of a short line from the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway near Polmont, to proceed on the north side of the town of Falkirk, to a junction with the Scottish Central railway near Larbert. The market, which is amply supplied with grain and provisions of all kinds, is on Thursday; and exclusively of the great cattle-trysts on Stenhouse Muir, in the adjoining parish of Larbert, nine fairs are held in the town on the first Thursdays in March, April, and November, the second Thursdays in June and July, the third Thursdays in May and August, and the last Thursdays in January and October. They are chiefly for cattle and horses, and are very numerously attended.

The inhabitants received a charter from James VI., erecting the town into a free burgh of barony; and in the reign of Charles II., the Earl of Callendar obtained a charter constituting it a royal burgh, with liberty to elect magistrates, create free burgesses, to hold courts, and have a prison, and the privilege of two weekly markets and four annual fairs. The control has been for many years vested in two separate bodies, called the stent-masters and the feuars; the stent-masters are twenty-four in number, of whom four are chosen by the merchants, and two by each of the several trades. Both these bodies elect from among themselves a president and treasurer; the former body attend to the lighting of the town and the supply of the inhabitants with water, and the latter principally to the tolls and customs, and the management of the town estates. The burgh exercises no magisterial jurisdiction; courts of justice are held monthly under the superintendence of a sheriff-depute who resides here. By act of William IV., the municipal government of the burgh was formally vested in a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and seven councillors; but no funds having been assigned for defraying expenses, the corporation do not interfere with the established management. The police is under a constable appointed by the sheriff of the county, and in cases of emergency the town is watched by a body of the inhabitants, called the town guard; the only prison is a small apartment for temporary confinement, in the town-house. Under the Reform act the town is associated with the burghs of Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark, and Linlithgow, in sending a member to parliament, Falkirk being the returning burgh.

The PARISH, which is situated in the eastern division of the county, is bounded on the north by the Carron, except that, from some alteration in the course of that river, a few small portions are now on the northern bank. It is about nine miles in length, and varies from two to five miles in breadth, comprising an area of nearly 15,000 acres, of which 11,000 are arable, 2000 meadow and pasture, 1800 woodland and plantations, and the remainder waste. From the banks of the river to the town the surface is an extended plain of level carse land, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation, with a gentle acclivity towards the town, to the south of which the ground rises gradually to an elevation of 600 feet above the sea, and towards the east and west is pleasingly undulated. The higher parts command extensive and beautifully-diversified prospects over the adjacent country, comprising various towns and villages, with numerous elegant mansions and pleasant villas, encircled by the heights of Kilsyth and Denny, with the Ochil and Saline hills, and, to the north-west, the far distant and lofty mountains of Benledi and Ben voirlich. The river Carron, which flows in a winding course for about fourteen miles past the parish, into the Forth a little below Grangemouth, is navigable for vessels of 200 tons to the village of Carronshore, beyond which it is a limpid stream abounding with trout, perch, and eels. At Castlecary, on the west, a rivulet, dividing the parish from Cumbernauld in the county of Dumbarton, forms in its progress a picturesque cascade of eighty feet; a little to the north of which it joins a stream called the Bonnywater, falling into the Carron near the village of Bonnybridge. The Grange burn separates the parish for nearly two miles from that of Polmont on the east, and afterwards flows into the Carron. Near the village of Camelon, the Lightwater burn, now a small streamlet, runs through the centre of a wide channel which appears to have been once the bed of a very considerable river, the banks, with their several windings, being clearly defined. The adjacent lands have every appearance of a coast indented with bays, and marked by projecting headlands; and in the immediate vicinity is the site of an ancient town, supposed to have been the city of Camelon, which, according to tradition, was a sea-port: indeed, fragments of anchors and boats of antique form have at various times been found embedded in the soil. There are three small lakes in the higher portion of the parish, but they are not distinguished by features of importance.

The SOIL is generally fertile, and in the lower lands luxuriantly rich. The system of agriculture is in a very advanced state, and has been brought to great perfection under the auspices of the Agricultural Association of the eastern district of the county, which was established here in 1839, and of which the Earl of Dunmore is patron, and Mr. Forbes of Callendar president. The crops are wheat, beans, barley, and oats, with rye-grass and clover; and the breed of cattle has been much improved. The farm houses and offices are substantial and commodiously arranged, and the lands are well inclosed. Lime is extensively used, and considerable quantities of manure are supplied from Grangemouth; tile-draining

is generally practised, and belonging to the Earl of Zetland are three kilns for the manufacture of the tiles. The parish abounds with coal, particularly in the higher districts, where are several collieries, producing not only an abundant supply for the vicinity, but also for exportation. Ironstone, limestone, and sandstone are also plentiful; and veins of silver, copper, lead, and cobalt have been found, but not in any considerable quantity. Freestone is extensively wrought, and there are not less than seven quarries in operation, affording employment to 160 men; a whinstone quarry has also been opened, from which blocks were raised for the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. The annual value of real property in the parish is £28,748. The woodland at Callendar is supposed to have formed a portion of the ancient Caledonian forest that occupied a considerable tract of this part of the country. The timber is generally oak, beech, ash, hazel, and birch; and the plantations, which are under good management and in a thriving state, are chiefly Scotch fir and larch, adding greatly to the variety and beauty of the general scenery. *Callendar House*, the seat of William Forbes, Esq., is a spacious and ancient mansion with walls of great thickness and turrets of antique character, retaining much of its original baronial magnificence, though in some parts modernised by the late proprietor. It is situated in a park of more than 500 acres, embellished with timber of venerable growth; and within the grounds is the family mausoleum, a handsome circular building of the Grecian-Doric order, in which are the remains of the late Mr. Forbes. *Kerse House*, the seat of the Earl of Zetland, is a very ancient mansion with numerous additions of more modern date, and chiefly in the Elizabethan style, which forms its prevailing character; it is beautifully seated in a well-wooded park forming the chief ornament of the eastern carse lands, and the pleasure-grounds are tastefully laid out. *Bantaskine House* is a handsome modern mansion on an elevated spot about half a mile from the town, and ornamented with thriving plantations: the grounds comprise a pleasing variety of scenery, and command some extensive prospects.

This parish, which was formerly much more extensive, including the parishes of Denny, Slamannan, Muiravonside, and Polmont, separated from it at various times, is ECCLESIASTICALLY in the presbytery of Linlithgow, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £339, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, the Crown. Falkirk church was originally founded by Malcolm Canmore, in 1057, and was a cruciform structure with a central tower: the present church was built in 1810, with the exception of the ancient tower, the area under which now forms a porch; it is of quadrangular shape, and contains 1300 sittings. Churches have been erected at Camelon and Grangemouth; and a place of worship once belonging to the Old-Light Associate Synod, is now in connexion with the Independent body. There are places of worship for the Free Church, United Presbyterian Church, and Baptists. In the summer of 1843 there was opened a very handsome Roman Catholic chapel, built in the pointed style, and capable of accommodating from 700 to 800 persons with sittings. Attached to it is the residence of the priest, in a corresponding style of architecture. These buildings are delightfully situated, and, in point of appearance, are by far the most attractive in Falkirk. Two parochial schools are maintained, in one of which are taught the Latin, Greek, and French languages, and in the other only the English language, writing, and arithmetic, with the usual branches of general education. The master of the former has a salary of £17, with a house and garden, and fees averaging £35 per annum; the master of the English school has a salary of £34, with a dwelling-house and garden, and fees amounting to £48. There are numerous other schools in the parish, together affording instruction to more than 1200 children: one of these, at Falkirk, is exclusively for the gratuitous instruction of the poor, of whom about eighty are in attendance, and the master has a salary of £40, arising from an annual collection at the parish church, and private donations.

The remains of several of the forts erected by Agricola may still be seen in the direction of the vallum built afterwards by Antoninus. At Castlecary, at the western extremity of the parish, the site of one of these forts, a field six acres in extent, now covered with grass, may be distinctly traced; part of the vaulted foundations is remaining underneath the surface, and many of the stones belonging to the fort have been used in the inclosure of the field. The old tower of the castle of Castlecary, which is a very ancient structure, and said to be Roman, is still tolerably entire, and is inhabited by the Earl of Zetland's forester. At this hamlet, also, is a landing-place for passengers by the canal boats. Stones with various inscriptions, now preserved in the college of Glasgow, have been dug up in various parts of the ditch which defended the Roman wall, and of which portions are yet discernible in Callendar Park, and in the grounds of Bantaskine House. Vestiges remain of a Roman road that entered the parish at Castlecary, and passed along the south side of the wall, nearly to Roughcastle, then crossed the wall, and led to the fort at Camelon, and thence to the river Carron, where it entered the parish of Larbert; and in excavating the Forth and Clyde canal, at no great distance, a Roman granary has been discovered, in which was wheat of a blackish colour. Part of the vertebræ of a whale has been found embedded in the clay at Grangemouth, while making excavations there; also in the brick-field of the Earl of Zetland, about three miles from the sea; and in excavating the tunnel for the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway in 1840, the trunk of a petrified tree, about five feet in circumference, was discovered at a depth of 129 feet below the surface.

FALKLAND, a royal burgh and a parish, in the district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 10 miles (W.) from Cupar, and 24 (N. N. E.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the villages of Balmblae, Freuchie, and Newton, 2886 inhabitants, of whom 1313 are in the burgh. This place, anciently called *Kilgour*, signifying in the Gaelic language the "Hill of Goats", is situated in a secluded spot at the northern base of the East Lomond hill, and was one of the principal strongholds of the Macduffs, thanes of Fife. In the castle here David, Duke of Rothesay, eldest son of Robert III., was

Burgh Seal.

starved to death by order of his uncle, the Duke of Albany, on whose attainder in the year 1424 it was forfeited to the crown together with the lands attached to it, and, from the forest in the vicinity, became a favourite hunting-seat of the Scottish kings. The present palace was erected on the site of the ancient castle by James V., who made it his occasional residence, and died here in 1542. The queen regent was staying at the palace when she was informed of the destruction of the cathedral of St. Andrew's; and with Mary, Queen of Scots, it was also a place of favourite resort. James VI. passed much of his time here while pursuing the diversion of the chase; and it was from Falkland that the Earl of Bothwell, in 1593, decoyed him to Perth, with the daring attempt to obtain possession of his person. Charles II., while in the power of the Covenanters, resided at the palace for some days: subsequently to his restoration to the throne, the building was considerably damaged by an accidental fire. After the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715, the palace was seized by Rob Roy Mc Gregor, who, with his party, kept possession of it for a time, and laid the country around under contribution. The buildings at present consist of one side, and portions of some of the angles and other sides, of a quadrangle which in its appearance is similar to those of Holyrood House and Stirling; the original ceiling of the hall, or grand audience-chamber, is still entire, and displays some splendid specimens of elaborate carving and exquisite paintings. Notwithstanding the injuries to which it has been exposed, the palace has been partially restored by the family of Bruce, who purchased the estate, and it is now inhabited by their agent.

The TOWN consists principally of one spacious street, in which are the market-place and town-hall, and from which diverge several narrow and irregularly-formed streets in various directions. In general the houses are of antique appearance, with thatched roofs, intermixed with several houses of modern erection, of white freestone, which have greatly improved the aspect of the place; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The only important trade carried on is hand-loom weaving, in which most of the people are employed, at their own houses. To the south-east of the town, near the junction of the parishes of Falkland, Kettle, and Markinch, is the Falkland Road station of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. The market is well supplied with provisions of every kind; and fairs, chiefly for cattle and horses, are held on the second Thursday in January, the last in February and April, the third in June, the first after the 12th of August, the fourth in September, and on the Friday before the Edinburgh Hallow fair in November. Falkland was erected into a royal burgh by charter of James II., granted in 1458, and confirmed by James VI. in 1595: the government is vested in three bailies, fifteen councillors, and a clerk, chosen agreeably with the regulations of the Municipal Reform act. The magistrates exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction over the whole extent of the royalty; but very few cases are brought under their decision, except debts to a trifling amount, and petty offences against the police. At one period the burgh enjoyed the privilege of sending a member to the Scottish parliament; but it ceased to exercise the right, before the Union in 1707. The town-hall, in the market-place, contains the requisite courts and an assembly-room.

The PARISH is about four miles in length, and nearly of equal breadth, comprising an area of 10,000 acres, of which about 300 are woodland and plantations, and the remainder arable, meadow, and pasture. Its surface is partly flat, including an extensive tract formerly the Park of Falkland, and partly diversified with hills, the highest of which is the East Lomond, full 1200 feet in height, and fertile to the very summit. The principal river is the Eden, which flows through the parish; and numerous springs of excellent water issue from the hills: a lake eastward of the palace, in which were several islets, has been drained, and the land brought into cultivation. The soil is various, partly a light brown loam, partly sand and gravel covered with heath and furze, and partly a deep black moss: the whole length from east to west between the plain and the Lomond hill is a rich loam, producing abundant crops. The system of husbandry has been greatly improved under the auspices of Mr. Bruce and the other landed proprietors; a large tract of common has been converted into fine arable fields, and most of the other waste has been reclaimed and made profitable. Draining and inclosing are extensively practised, and the various farms under beneficial leases have been carried to the highest state of productiveness. The Lomond hill abounds with limestone, and lead-ore has been discovered in it, but not wrought; coal, marl, and fullers' earth are also found in various parts. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8606. Falkland House (recently erected at Nuthill), the seat of the family of Bruce, is a very elegant mansion beautifully situated, and embellished with thriving plantations. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Cupar, synod of Fife: the minister's stipend is £252. 8., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum; patrons, the Bruce family. Falkland church, erected in 1620, and repaired in 1770, is a plain structure containing 687 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, and Baptists of Free Communion. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with an annual allowance of £10 for a house and garden, and the fees average about £50. On the Lomond hill are vestiges of an ancient camp supposed to be of Roman origin. The town gives the title of Viscount to the Cary family, a dignity created in the person of Sir Henry Cary, K. B., who was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1622, and on his death in 1633 was succeeded in the title by his son, Lucius, one of the most learned and accomplished men of his age, slain at the battle of Newbury in 1643.

FANKERTON, a village, in the parish of DENNY, county of STIRLING; containing 68 inhabitants. It lies in the north part of the parish, and on the road from Denny to Fintry, the Carron water running here in nearly a parallel direction. A part of the population is employed in the Herbertshire mill, a considerable paper manufactory, on the opposite bank of the Carron, in the parish of Dunipace.

FANS, a village, in the parish of EARLSTOUN, county of BERWICK, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Earlstoun; containing 153 inhabitants. The village lies in the northern part of the parish, and a short distance from the river Eden. A school is supported chiefly by George Baillie, Esq., of Mellerstain, by whom the teacher is also allowed a dwelling.

FARAY, an isle, in the parish of Walls, county of Orkney; containing 55 inhabitants. It is of small extent, lying eastward of the large island of Hoy, of which the southern portion, with this and other islands, constitutes the parish of Walls. There is some good pasturage for sheep.

FARNELL, a parish, in the county of Forfar, 4 miles (S. E.) from Brechin; containing 620 inhabitants. This place probably derives its name from a den here having been anciently the resort of swans. The parish is about three miles in length, and two in breadth; it is bounded on the north by the river South Esk, and comprises 5540 acres, of which 3330 are arable, 560 in woods and plantations, 600 undivided common, and the remainder forest land, called Monteithmont muir. Though generally flat, the surface rises towards the north, and on the south side is marked by a ridge of hills of no great elevation, extending into the parishes of Marytown and Craig. The river, which has its source in the Grampian hills, separates the parish from the town of Brechin, and falls into a small bay of the sea, on the west of Montrose. It abounds with salmon and small trout, and in that part of its course which skirts the parish it runs between banks of great beauty, richly wooded, and along which a road has been constructed, commanding several highly picturesque prospects. A small rivulet that flows near the church, occasionally, after rain or the melting of the snow, swells into a torrent, bursting its banks, and inundating the adjacent meadows; its channel has, however, been deepened, and other means adopted to confine it within due limits. In the higher lands the soil is of rather inferior quality, but in the lower a rich loam intermixed with clay, of great fertility, and well adapted for the growth of wheat. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, turnips, and potatoes. The system of agriculture is in a very advanced state; the lands are drained and inclosed, the farm-houses and offices of very superior character, and all the more recent improvements in husbandry are practised. There are two mills for meal, and two saw-mills, one of which latter is occasionally used for making bone-dust, as manure for turnip land. The ordinary kinds of live stock are reared with great attention, and the farmers of the parish have obtained many of the prizes awarded by the Forfarshire Agricultural Association. A few years ago, the workmen employed at the tile-work at Calcary, in the parish, came to a deposit of fossil fishes, embedded in the clay at a depth of twenty feet from the surface, and not less than sixty or seventy feet above the present level of the South Esk. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5246.

The plantations are chiefly larch and Scotch fir, occasionally intermixed with various kinds of forest-trees, and are judiciously managed and in a flourishing condition. Kinnaird Castle, the seat of Sir James Carnegie, Bart., is a spacious and handsome mansion of quadrangular form, with a square tower at each of the angles, and has an imposing grandeur of effect; the demesne is tastefully laid out and richly wooded, and the lawn in front of the house is embellished with some very stately timber. Facility of communication is afforded by a turnpike-road lately constructed from Forfar to Montrose, which passes for two miles through the parish; by good roads kept in repair by statute labour; and by the recently-opened Aberdeen railway. Ecclesiastically Farnell is in the presbytery of Brechin, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Crown; the minister's stipend is £250. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. The church is a handsome edifice in the early English style of architecture, with a finely-vaulted roof, and is adapted for a congregation of about 330 persons. Farnell parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £30, with about £20 fees, and a house and garden. The poor have the interest of bequests to the amount of £500, producing £25 a year. Near the church, and within the den from which the parish takes its name, are the remains of the ancient castle of Farnell, the baronial seat of the Ogilvys of Airlie: it is still in good repair, and part of it is appropriated, rent free, as dwellings for infirm and aged persons.

FARR, a parish, in the county of Sutherland, 19 miles (W. by S.) from Thurso; containing, with the former quoad sacra district of Strathy, 2217 inhabitants. The name of Farr, or Far, as it is sometimes written, may be derived from the Gaelic word *Faire*, implying a "watch" or "sentinel". It doubtless arose in reference to the Dun, or circular tower, standing on the coast, about half a mile north of the parish church, and which formed the first and most important of a regular chain of such ancient buildings extending for more than twenty-four miles into the interior. These towers are thought to have been erected by a race called in Gaelic *Cruinnich*, from a word signifying "circular", or one denoting "a gathering together". There are also numerous tumuli in the neighbourhood, which are generally considered to have been the burying-places of invaders, especially Danes, who fell in the fierce and bloody conflicts so frequent with the native inhabitants; the sepulchres of the chieftains are usually at a little distance from the ordinary burying-places, and marked out by some signal and more permanent memorial. In the churchyard of Farr, for example, is a large erect stone, curiously sculptured with pagan devices, and traditionally reported to note the burial-place of some Dane of distinction, by many supposed to be a prince; it is two feet in breadth, six feet above the ground, and as many feet beneath. Several of the tumuli are said to be the depositories of those who fell in the battle between Reginald, King of the Isles, and Harold, Earl of Orkney and Caithness. In times less remote, the ancient clan of the Mackays made a very considerable figure here, their principal residence during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries being Strathnaver, of which Farr formed a part. Subsequently, upon the marriage alliance between the Earls of Sutherland and the Gordons, some of the latter came to reside in the district; and about a hundred years ago there were few persons in the parish but Mackays and Gordons, which names, indeed, are still the most numerous among the population. The ancient castle, probably built by the Norwegians, is supposed to have been the seat of the Mackays of Farr before they were created barons under the title of Lords Reay.

The parish lies in the northern extremity of Scotland, and is about forty miles long, varying in breadth from eight to twenty miles, and containing 300,000 acres. It is bounded on the north by the Northern Ocean. The general aspect of the parish is mountainous, the surface having in most parts a very thin shallow

soil, and in others exhibiting only bare rock. The principal mountain is Bein Chlibrig, of conical shape, and the loftiest in Sutherland, of which the southern side is partially covered with heath and grass, but the northern is bare and rocky; it is situated in the south-western part of the parish, and attains to 3200 feet above the level of the sea, attracting great numbers of ptarmigan, who locate themselves about the summit. The other hills, nearer the sea-coast, reach different degrees of elevation, but are all inferior in height to the Chlibrig. There are several picturesque valleys, also forming striking features in the scenery; the chief are those called Strathnaver and Strathrathy, which both in extent and beauty far exceed all the rest. Strathnaver extends from the coast in a south-west direction for about twenty-eight miles, including the ground along the river Naver, the loch of Naver, and the water of Mudale, beyond the loch: it is considered, for the richness of its pasture and the variety of its scenery, the most interesting Highland vale in the county. Strathrathy runs immediately south from the sea for twelve miles, and lies about ten miles north-east of Strathnaver, between which and this valley are situated the less commanding but still pleasing straths of Kirktomie, Armidale, Swordly, and Clachan, in the last of which stand the church and manse. There are about thirteen miles of sea-coast, reaching from Naver bay in the west to Baligil burn in the east. The shore is for the most part abrupt and precipitous, and dangerous to mariners, but contains the bays of Naver, Farr, Kirktomie, Armidale, and Strathy, where boats may safely land in moderate weather. The headlands are Airdniskich, Aird of Farr, Aird of Kirktomie, and Strathy head, from the last of which the lights of Cape Wrath and the promontory of Dunnet Head are seen on a clear day. In the parish are, besides, numerous caves, natural arches, and fissures, along the coast as well as in the interior, some of which are visited with considerable interest by the curious; the chief caves by the sea-side are those in the Aird of Kirktomie and Strathy point, and at Farr is a very fine natural arch.

There are many springs of excellent water in the parish, and several fresh-water lakes of considerable extent and beauty, the largest of them being Loch Naver, Loch Coir-na-fearn, and Loch Strathy. Loch Naver, which is seven miles long, about a mile and a half broad, and in some parts thirty fathoms deep, is by far the most important lake: its shore at different parts exhibits all the varieties of rock, pebbles, and sand. The rivers are the Naver, the Borgie, and the Strathy, the first of which, the largest in the county, issuing from the loch of the same name, is joined near Achness by a stream rising in Loch Coir-na-fearn, and after receiving many other waters in its meandering, and sometimes rapid and sometimes apparently quiescent, course through the strath, falls into the sea about eighteen miles from its source. The river Strathy flows from Loch Strathy, and, when augmented by the swellings of its tributaries from the several hills and marshes, becomes a powerful stream. The Borgie which issues from Loch Loyal, in the parish of Tongue, forms a boundary of this parish, and joins the ocean within a mile of the Naver, at Torrisdale. There are salmon-fishings in it, which for a long time past have belonged to the Sutherland family. Indeed, all the larger lakes and rivers contain a plentiful supply of salmon; and in the smaller, trout are taken in considerable quantities.

The SOIL differs greatly: a very large portion of it in the interior, especially in the vicinity of the lochs, except Loch Naver, is a deep moss; while that on the borders of the rivers Strathy and Naver consists of sand, gravel, and moss. Along the coast it is found to be light and sandy, and in the neighbourhood of the bays, in addition to this, to contain some alluvial deposits. About 800 acres in various parts are occupied by wood, and about 700 on the coast are cultivated by small tenants: with these deductions the whole land is laid out in extensive sheep-walks. The herbage is of many kinds, varying principally according to the elevation of the land: the common red heather, deer-hair, and the long tough grass called flying-bent are commonly found on the mountains, hills, and moors; and in the softer marshes is a profusion of the species known by the name of cotton-grass. The trees growing here are of much variety, and, with some trifling exceptions, are indigenous; the alder attains a considerable size on the grounds watered by the Naver, where, also, the birch is most flourishing and abundant. About 22,000 sheep of the Cheviot breed are annually grazed in the parish. The land occupied by the small tenants is generally of uneven surface, and capable of great improvement by draining, inclosing, and ploughing; the crops consist of oats, bear, and potatoes. The annual value of real property in the parish is £808. The rocks and stone in the district, which are abundant in every direction, are chiefly coarse granite, gneiss, and sandstone. On the coast near Kirktomie is a considerable quantity of red sandstone, mixed with conglomerate, and in the vicinity of Strathy is some superior limestone, from which a material for burning into lime is obtained; also a large quarry of white sandstone, easily convertible to purposes of utility from the readiness with which it is dressed by the chisel. At Strathy the strata of freestone and limestone are horizontal; in the rest of the parish the strata of rock are nearly vertical, or form an angle of from five to thirty degrees with the perpendicular. Cattle-trysts are held at Aultnaharrow on the 14th September, and at Bettyhill on the first Wednesday in November. Salmon are taken in considerable quantities at three stations on the coast, and about eighteen boats are engaged in the herring-fishery during the season, from May till September; the salmon are sold to a company who have a curing establishment here. Turbot, cod, ling, haddock, and other fish are also obtained. There is a post-office in the parish connected with the market-town of Thurso, thirty-two miles distant; and the inhabitants have some facility of communication by means of a mail-diligence carrying four passengers, which runs to and fro, three times a week, between Thurso and the neighbouring parish of Tongue, between which places there is also a weekly carrier. The road from Bonar-Bridge to Tongue passes through the heights, and about sixteen miles of the line from Tongue to Thurso near the coast. On the river Naver is a chain-boat, and over the different parish-roads are two bridges of three arches each, and twelve bridges of one arch.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Tongue, synod of Sutherland and Caithness; patron, the Duke of Sutherland.

The stipend of the minister is £167, with a good manse, built in 1818, and a glebe valued at £8 per annum. Farr church, situated near the coast, is convenient for the population, the greater portion of whom reside in its vicinity, the remoter district being peopled only by an inconsiderable number of shepherds in the employ of the great sheep-farmers. It was erected in 1774, and is a plain building with substantial walls, seating about 750 persons. There is a government church at Strathy, ten miles eastward from the parish church, built in 1826, and accommodating about 350 persons. The members of the Free Church have also a place of worship. There is a parochial school, in which instruction may be obtained in the classics, mathematics, and all the ordinary branches of education; the master has the maximum salary, with about £5 fees, a house, and £3 in lieu of a garden. Three other schools are supported respectively at Strathy, Armidale, and Clarkhill, of which that at Clarkhill is under a female teacher. The master of the school at Strathy, a parliamentary one, has a salary of £25, with about £4 in lieu of fees. The Committee of the General Assembly give a salary of similar amount to the teacher of Armidale, the fees being £3; and the mistress of Clarkhill receives £5 from the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and the fees. In the two former of these three schools, the classics and mathematics are taught, in addition to the usual branches of education. The masters have excellent accommodations, including each a house and garden, and a croft of land from the Duke of Sutherland. His grace derives his title of Baron Strathnaver from the vale in this parish: the dignity was conferred upon the duke's ancestor as early, it is supposed, as the beginning of the thirteenth century.

FASKINE, a village, in the parish of Old Monkland, Middle ward of the county of Lanark, 1½ mile (S.) from Airdrie; containing 408 inhabitants. It is situated in the eastern extremity of the parish, and is one of the numerous villages that owe their rise to the minerals or manufactures of the district. Faskine is the seat of an extensive colliery, and it was here that the coal called the Splint, or Lady Anne coal, was first found, the seam deriving its name from Lady Anne Stirling, the wife of A. Stirling, Esq. In the neighbourhood of the village are four ironstone mines.

FEARN, a parish, in the county of Forfar, 8 miles (W.) from Brechin, and 9 (N.) from Forfar, the county town; containing 404 inhabitants. This parish not long ago had its proportion of *laws*, cairns, and Druidical remains; but almost the only vestige of ancient times now visible is the castle of the Vane. The name of the structure is doubtless a corruption of the word *Bane*, signifying "white" or "fair", and the castle is said to have been built for the residence of a lady of that name, by Cardinal Beaton, who lived in the former half of the sixteenth century. Tradition reports that the secret cause of Colessie's defection at the battle of Brechin, in the year 1452, proceeded from a refusal on the part of Crawford to put him in possession of the barony of Fearn as a proper reward for his services: the result of the battle was fatal to Crawford and his coalition, and the family of Stuart was again firmly established on the throne. The extreme length of the parish is nearly seven miles, and at several points it is nearly three in breadth. On the east it is bounded by the parishes of Careston and Menmuir, on the north by the united parish of Lethnot and Navar, and on the south and west by the parish of Tannadice. The surface is rather strongly marked by two ridges, running parallel to each other and to the Grampian range, and the one rising so considerably above the other as to exhibit, at a little distance, the appearance of one continued declivity from the Grampian summits to the valley of Strathmore. There are two small streams, one the Cruach (or Hunchback, a name rather singularly applicable), which winds diagonally through the middle of the parish, and the other the Noran, which, from the point where it comes in contact, forms the south-west boundary of the parish. This latter stream falls into the Southesk; its waters are proverbially crystalline, and the banks generally picturesque and beautiful. Upon a careful examination of topographical landmarks, few would hesitate to conclude, that at some former period the Noran joined the Cruach, first by one channel, and then by another; that, thus united, they both fell into the Northesk; and that the channel by which the Noran enters the Southesk, is one of the most recent instances in the country of a river-channel that has been scooped out of a rocky field. Very little more than a slight embankment would still give the streams one course, and empty both into the Northesk, seven or eight miles to the north of the present junction of the Cruach with the Northesk.

On the southern declivities the soil in general is rich and fertile, and on the northern obdurate and barren. The whole extent of the arable surface is little short of 3100 acres, divided into sixteen farms of unequal size; there may be about 330 acres under plantation, and the remainder is quite in its natural state, open, and overgrown with heath, whins, and broom. At one time, the growth of wheat had its share of attention; but this crop is now altogether superseded by the alternations of green crops with oats and barley. The deep free loam upon which the farmers work gives them plentiful returns of these, followed by a pasturage unsurpassed for richness and abundance by any section of the county. The minerals are such as are common in the neighbourhood, with the exception of a red argillaceous rock which decomposes upon exposure to the atmosphere, and is known by the local name of *kalm*. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4270. Noranside is a respectable modern mansion here, beautifully wooded, and commanding a singularly extensive view of Strathmore from east to west. Fearn parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Brechin, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Crown. The minister's stipend is £155, with a manse, and a glebe of ten acres. The church is situated on the summit of a natural mound in the middle of a circular *den*, with the manse and the school and school-house almost contiguous: the site is good, and commodious for the population. The master of the parochial school has a salary of £28. 12. 6., with a house and garden, and the fees.

FEARN, a parish, in the county of Ross and Cromarty, 5 miles (S. E.) from Tain; containing, with the villages of Balintore and Hiltown, 1914 inhabitants. The Gaelic name of this parish, *Fearnn*, signifies "the alder-tree", and was applied in consequence of the great number of alders growing at Mid-Fearn, in the parish of Edderton, in the neighbourhood. An abbey was founded there in the reign of Alexander II., by Far-

quhar, first Earl of Ross; but a bull was afterwards obtained from the pope for removing the establishment to a fertile plain in this parish, on account of the comparative sterility of the lands in Edderton. The abbey was not only a place of worship before the Reformation, but was used as such until October, 1742, when suddenly, during the performance of divine service, the roof fell in, and thirty-six persons were instantly killed, eight others dying soon afterwards. The PARISH, which is about two miles wide, and several miles in length, stretches along the western shore of the Moray Firth, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Tain, on the south by that of Nigg, and on the west by Logie Easter. Its surface is nearly level, with the exception of a few eminences; about three-fourths of the area are arable, and the rest partly green, and partly covered with heath. The coast for about a mile is flat and sandy, especially where the fishing-village of Balintore lies; but Hiltown, another fishing-station, half a mile from the former, is skirted by a coast altogether bold and rocky. The loch of Eye, the only water of consequence, is about two miles long, and half a mile broad.

In the centre of the parish the soil is a deep loam: the loans of Fearn to the south, and the lands of Allan to the west, are a deep clay; and in other parts the soil is gravelly or sandy. The greater portion is cultivated, or occasionally in tillage; 158 acres are occupied by wood, and the remainder is waste or pasture. Many improvements have taken place in agriculture within the last thirty or forty years, by trenching, draining, and levelling; green crops are extensively raised, and some of the best wheat in Scotland is grown here. The produce is sent to the Leith and London markets; and a monthly market for swine is held on the hill of Fearn. Fisheries of grey fish and herring are carried on to a considerable extent by the villagers residing on the seashore. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5229. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross; patron, the Crown. The stipend of the minister is £206, with a good manse, and a glebe of five acres, worth about £12. 10. per annum. Fearn church is of early English architecture. There is a parochial school, the master of which has a salary of £36 (including £2 for garden), with a house, and about £10 fees. At Balintore is also a school, in which Gaelic is taught, and of which the teachers are supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. The chief antiquities in the parish are the ruins of the old abbey; the castle of Lochlin, situated on the eastern head of the lake of the same name; the vestiges of the very ancient castle of Cadboll, and several Druidical temples. Here is buried Sir John Lockhart Ross, of Balnagown, vice-admiral of the Blue, a distinguished naval hero, who died in 1790.

FENTON, a village, in the parish of DIRLETON, county of HADDINGTON, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from North Berwick; containing 201 inhabitants. This place consists of East and West Fenton, and lies in the southern part of the parish, a short distance from the Peffer burn, the parish boundary in that direction. A part of the lands in this neighbourhood formerly belonged to the powerful family of De Vallibus, or De Vaux. In 1603, James VI., having given the castle of Dirleton to Sir Thomas Erskine, captain of the English guard, for his valour in preserving him from the traitorous attempt of Gowrie, created him Baron Dirleton, and afterwards, in 1606, Viscount Fenton, this being the first dignity of viscount created in Scotland: in 1619, he was raised to the title of Earl of Kellie. Some years since, upwards of thirty pentagonal basaltic pillars were laid bare on the farm of West Fenton.

FENWICK, a parish, in the district of CUNNINGHAME, county of AYR; including the villages of Kirktown and Upper Fenwick, and containing 2018 inhabitants, of whom 355 are in Upper Fenwick, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Kilmarnock. This place in ancient times formed part of the parish of Kilmarnock, from which it was separated in the year 1642, and called New Kilmarnock, its present appellation being subsequently derived from Fenwick hill, in the vicinity of the church. The parish is nine miles in length and upwards of six in breadth, and is in figure nearly an oblong. Its surface rises gradually from the south to the north, and reaches an elevation of about 700 feet near the part where the parish joins the Mearns moor. The climate is moist, and rain is very frequent, and the soil to a great extent unproductive, several large tracts consisting of deep moss, which, at many seasons in the year, is impassable without risk of life. The lower division contains most of the population, and the land here produces fair average crops: the higher grounds, bordering on Renfrewshire, are chiefly pastoral, and of excellent quality; the stock grazed upon them is of a good breed, and in superior condition. The process of draining has been for some time attended to, and much land once entirely useless is now under tillage, and affords adequate returns. Limestone is abundant, and is quarried in several places; coal has recently been discovered in much larger quantities than were formerly obtained, and iron has also been found in the same locality in considerable abundance, one bed measuring five feet in thickness. The parish contains several small hamlets; the inhabitants generally dispose of their produce at the markets of Glasgow and Kilmarnock. Coal is procured from the neighbourhood of the latter place, and peat is obtained plentifully from the mosses in the district. An act of parliament was passed in 1847, authorizing the construction of a branch of three miles and a half, to Fenwick, by the Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and Ardrossan railway company. The public road from Glasgow to Kilmarnock and Ayr passes through the parish. The annual value of real property in Fenwick is returned at £9366.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Irvine, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Earl of Glasgow. The minister's stipend is £123, of which a part is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe of eight acres, valued at £24 per annum. Fenwick church, seated on the right bank of one of the two streams which intersect the parish, is a plain cruciform structure, built in 1643, and containing between 700 and 800 sittings. There is a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school affords instruction in the ordinary branches; the master has a salary of £28, with a good house, built in 1805, a rood of garden, and £20 fees. There is a second school, with an endowment of £10 per annum; and the parish contains a subscription library. The Earl of Glasgow takes the title of Baron Boyle, of Fenwick, from this place.

FERGUS, ST., a parish, in the county of BANFF, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Peterhead; containing 1391 inhabitants. This parish, which is locally situated in Aberdeenshire, was formerly called Langley. It took its present name, in honour of its patron saint, in the year 1616, when the church was removed from its ancient site, the downs called the Links of St. Fergus, where it had been erected as a vicarage by the abbot of Aberbrothock. The lands formed part of the great earldom of Buchan till its forfeiture by the Cumyns in 1308; they afterwards came into the possession of the ancient family of Cheyne, who built the castle of Inverugie, and who, being heritable sheriffs of Banff, wished this property to be placed under their own jurisdiction, for which purpose they obtained an act of the legislature. The Carmelite friary in Aberdeen was founded and endowed by one of this family, Reginald le Cheyne, who secured to it, by deed, £2 annually out of the lands of Blackwater, in this parish. His son, Sir Reginald Cheyne, was lord chamberlain of Scotland in 1267; and another son, named Henry, was bishop of Aberdeen in 1281. Sir Reginald was succeeded in his property by a son of the same name, who was made prisoner at the battle of Halidon Hill in 1333, and who died about 1350, leaving two daughters, Mary and Mariot, by the marriage of the latter of whom with John de Keith, of Raven's-Craig, the parish of St. Fergus passed into the family of Keith. John de Keith was second son of Sir Edward Keith, marischal of Scotland; and the issue of his marriage with Mariot Cheyne continued to be a separate branch of the Keiths until, in 1538, the families became united by the marriage of William, fourth earl-marischal, with the heiress of Sir William Keith of Inverugie. The property escheated to the crown in 1715, by the attainder of the then earl, and was sold by the crown to the York Buildings' Company. It was purchased, however, from the trustees of the company by George, son of the attainted earl, in 1761; and in 1764 the family disposed of it to James Ferguson, Esq., one of the senators of the College of Justice, with whose descendants it has since remained.

The PARISH is five and a half miles in extreme length, and its greatest breadth is three and a half miles. It contains 7878 acres, and is bounded on the south by the river Ugie, and on the east by the German Ocean. The shore is marked only by one point of any note, called Scotstown Craig; the beach being generally low and sandy. At a small distance from the coast there are a number of hills, covered with a thick bed of drifted sand overgrown with grass, and which divide the shore from the interior land, and form a natural and efficient rampart against the drifting of the sands into the country by the violence of the east wind. These hills, varying in breadth, form the fine pasture land known as the Links of St. Fergus, and afford, perhaps, the finest grazing for sheep and young cattle of any downs in Scotland. In the lower part of the parish, to the extent of a mile from the shore, the ground is flat and uniform; but afterwards it rises towards the western extremity in a succession of graceful undulations, exhibiting the pleasing aspect of a well-cultivated surface. The only high land approximating to the character of an eminence is the Castle hill, in the vicinity of Inverugie Castle. The climate, on account of the exposure to the sea, is cold, and the impervious character of the subsoil renders it damp; yet it is not found to be unhealthy. There are some good springs in the lower lands which yield a constant supply of water; but in the upper part a drought sometimes occurs, especially in the hot summer months. Near the shore the SOIL is a sandy loam mixed with moss, requiring but little labour for cultivation; it produces turnips, potatoes, and heavy crops of grain, which, however, is not so fine in quality as that grown on the stronger lands. The middle portion of the parish is a tenacious clay, yielding excellent grain. In the western district the soil is not so good, being chiefly clay and moss, and having not very long ago been a moor. The larger part of the land is arable, scarcely more than a sixth of the parish consisting of pasture, moss, and plantations. The Aberdeenshire and Buchan cattle, which, with their several crosses, formerly prevailed here, have within these few years yielded to a great extent to the Teeswater. The unfitness of the soil generally for the growth of turnips rather discourages the breeding of cattle; but the easy communication lately opened up by steamer with the London market has stimulated the attempts to overcome this natural obstacle, and the number of oxen, cows, and sheep is now very considerable. Many improvements have taken place by the formation of main drains and ditches, the planting of hedges, and the construction of various kinds of fences; the farm-buildings, also, are much better than formerly, and the houses on the best farms are generally slated, and the offices tiled. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6172. The rocks comprise granite, trap, gneiss, greywacke, and quartz, which are to be seen in all kinds of combinations: limestone is also found, frequently mixed with gneiss and granite. There are some tracts of peat-moss, in which remains of oak, hazel, and birch are embedded; the antlers of full-grown stags have been found, and large quantities of marine testacea.

In the parish are three mills, at one of which, called Stone mill, there were produced in a recent year 1508 sacks of meal, of two and a half hundred-weight each, sent to the London market, 314 forwarded to Shetland, and 200 for home consumption; 613 sacks of flour, and 100 sacks of barley, also, were prepared for domestic use. There is a salmon-fishery on the Ugie, but it has been much injured by a sand-bank thrown up by the sea at the mouth of the river, and which prevents the fish from entering, unless the bank happens to be driven back by the force of a land flood. Considerable numbers of black-trout, and the pearl muscle, are found in the river; but the pearls are of no great value, being dingy and opaque. The neighbouring seas, also, abound with fine fish, consisting of turbot, sole, ling, dog-fish, whiting, herring, plaice, flounder, cod, and halibut, the most valuable of which, however, are seldom taken, as the fishermen have no nets suitable for the purpose. There is a small village, independently of the kirktown; but the larger part of the population is scattered throughout the rural districts. The turnpike-road from Fraserburgh to Peterhead intersects the parish from north to south; and over the Ugie is a bridge for it, built in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and connecting St. Fergus with the parish of Peterhead.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Deer, synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Crown: the stipend of the minister is £217, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum. St. Fergus

church, erected in 1763, is a convenient structure, tastefully decorated in the interior, and having three galleries; it contains 610 sittings. There is a small meeting-house belonging to the Baptists; and a parochial school is supported, in which Latin, mathematics, and the usual branches of education are taught, the master receiving a salary of £34 per annum, with about £20 fees. A good parish library was founded in 1829, and a savings' bank in 1824. The chief relic of antiquity is the ruin of Inverugie Castle, formerly the residence of the earls-marischal of Scotland, and the birthplace of Field-Marshal Keith, who fell at the battle of Hochkirchen in 1758: one of the towers, of great antiquity, is called *Cheyne's*, but the greater part of the fabric is said to have been erected by the earl who founded Marischal College, Aberdeen. The churchyard, on the coast, is a very ancient cemetery, and of such singular interest, partly on account of the loneliness of its situation, that the late Dr. Beattie often expressed a wish to have his remains deposited here.

FERGUSHILL, a village, in the parish of KILWINNING, district of CUNNINGHAME, county of AYR; containing 279 inhabitants. This village has sprung up within the last few years owing to the extension of coal-mines in its vicinity, the population being principally engaged in the works; and it has already become one of the chief villages of the parish.

FERNIE EASTER, a hamlet, in the parish of MONIMAIL, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Cupar; containing 44 inhabitants. It lies nearly in the centre of the parish; and in its vicinity is Fernie Castle, which is supposed to have been one of Macduff's castles, and was evidently of great strength.

FERNIGAIR, a hamlet, in the parish of HAMILTON, Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 1 mile (S. E. by E.) from Hamilton; containing 74 inhabitants. It is situated in the eastern part of the parish, and on the turnpike-road from Hamilton to Larkhall: the Clyde flows at a short distance from the village.

FERRYDEN, a village, in the parish of CRAIG, county of FORFAR; containing 921 inhabitants. This village is situated on the south bank of the South Esk river, immediately opposite the harbour of Montrose, and is a prosperous place, with a rapidly increasing population, chiefly fishermen and their families. Between twenty and thirty boats are engaged in the white-fishery alone, which here consists principally of cod, haddock, and skate, all of them taken in great quantity; and many salmon are also caught at the mouth of the Esk. The various kinds of fish from this quarter largely supply the Edinburgh and London markets. There is a good harbour, with a safe roadstead; and here, previously to the erection of bridges higher up the river, was a ferry to Montrose. In the village is a school, supported by an endowment bequeathed by a benevolent lady, lately deceased.

FERRYPORT-ON-CRAIG, a parish, in the district of ST. ANDREW'S, county of FIFE, 11 miles (N. E. by N.) from Cupar; containing 1741 inhabitants, of whom 1556 are in the village. This place formed part of the ancient lands of Craig, belonging to Archbishop Sharp of St. Andrew's, who, by authority of the pope, granted them on lease to the Scotts of Balwearie in Fifeshire, from whom, to distinguish them from others in the county, of the same name, they received the appellation of Scots-craig, which they still retain. The name of the village is obviously derived from the establishment of a ferry over the Tay to the opposite shore at Broughty, to which ferry, previously to the erection of a pier for their better accommodation, passengers had access only by means of a platform of timber extending to the boats from the rugged rocks which girt the coast. The lands are supposed to have been part of the parish of Leuchars previously to the year 1606, when, by act of James VI., they were erected into a distinct parish: one of the fields is still called the Chapel, probably from the existence of a chapel of ease to the mother church prior to the separation. There was a castle at this place, but at what time or by whom it was founded does not appear: from the style of the building, as far as can be ascertained from the small portions of it still remaining, it seems to have been adapted for the use of cannon, and to have been erected to defend this pass of the river, in conjunction with the castle of Broughty in Forfarshire.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by the river Tay, which washes its coast for nearly five miles before joining the German Ocean. It differs greatly in breadth, not exceeding in the widest part a mile and a half, and comprises 2600 acres, of which 1400 are arable, 120 woodland and plantations, and the remainder rough pasture and waste. The surface is abruptly varied, being in the eastern parts flat and low, and in others rising into ridges of craggy rock. Its rugged aspect has under recent improvements been considerably softened, and many rocks near the village, which is situated on the shore, have been removed; but to the west the lands are still precipitous, and very irregular. Except the Tay, there is no stream of any consequence; but numerous springs in the higher grounds, descending to the low lands, afford an abundant supply of excellent water. In the lower parts of the parish the soil is a light loam, resting on a bed of sand; and in the higher, a rich black loam, on a substratum of whinstone. The agricultural district is under good cultivation, and extremely productive; the crops are barley, oats, rye, and wheat, with potatoes, of which considerable quantities are raised for the London market, turnips, and the usual green crops. Flax was formerly grown to a good extent, but for many years its culture has been totally discontinued. The pastures maintain large numbers of sheep and cattle, the former chiefly a cross between the Cheviot and Leicestershire breeds, and the latter a mixture of the Fife, Angus, and Ayrshire. There is a small undivided common of about twenty acres, on which all the inhabitants have a right of pasturage. The woods consist mainly of larch and oak, and the latter, though of recent introduction, appears to thrive well. The farm-buildings are in general substantial and commodious, and some, of more modern erection, are of a very superior order; but little progress has hitherto been made in inclosing the lands, which, with the exception of a few fields, are wholly open. The annual value of real property in Ferryport-on-Craig is £3191.

The principal proprietor in the parish is the owner of Scotscraig, whose mansion, erected in 1807, is a spacious structure, beautifully situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and embellished with plantations. Ferryport village consists of more than 300 neatly-built houses, chiefly one story in height, with a few of two stories, and some larger houses of recent erection, which are handsomely built, and roofed with blue slate. The shore has been

greatly improved by the levelling of various eminences that impeded the communication between the village and the river. There are two piers at the ferry, at the larger of which, vessels laden with coal and other necessaries land their cargoes for the supply of the neighbourhood, and grain, potatoes, and other agricultural produce are shipped for the London market. In 1846 the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway company were empowered to purchase, and in 1847 were empowered to improve, the ferry across the Tay. There is an extensive salmon-fishery belonging to the proprietor of Scotscraig, and extending along the coast for the whole length of the parish; it formerly produced an annual rental of £2000, but since the disuse of stake-nets, which were formerly employed, it yields only about £600. Many of the inhabitants of the village and parish are occupied in hand-loom weaving for the manufacturers of Dundee, to which they devote their chief attention during the winter months, in the summer resuming their agricultural labours. A fair, at one time very numerously attended, is held in the village on the first Tuesday in June (O. S.), and resorted to by a few dealers in general merchandise. Facility of communication is afforded by the Dundee line of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. A library has been established in the village, and there is a savings' bank, opened in 1836, which has proved very successful. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of St. Andrew's, synod of Fife; patron, the Crown: the minister's stipend is £159. 13., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £42 per annum. Ferryport church, rebuilt in 1825, is a neat and substantial edifice situated in the village, and adapted for a congregation of 900 persons. There are also places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school affords an extensive course of instruction; the master has a salary of £30, with £19 fees, and a good house and garden. Five free scholars are taught by the master in consideration of a bequest for that purpose by William Dalgleish, Esq.; they are nominated by the proprietor of Scotscraig and the incumbent of the parish, and remain in the school for five years. There are also several Sabbath-evening schools, supported by contributions collected at the church. Some vestiges of the Archbishop of St. Andrew's palace here are yet remaining.

FETLAR and NORTH YELL, a parish, in the county of SHETLAND; containing 1745 inhabitants, of whom 761 are in Fetlar, 36 miles (N. by E.) from Lerwick. This parish, which is situated nearly at the northern extremity of the Shetland Isles, consists of the island of Fetlar and the northern part of that of Yell. The former is bounded on the north by the channel separating it from the islands of Unst and Uyea, on the south by the wide channel which divides it from Whalsey island and the Mainland, on the east by the German Ocean, and on the west by Colgrave Sound, separating it from the island of Yell. North Yell is bounded on the west and north by the Northern Ocean, and on the east by the firth called Blue-Mull Sound, which divides it from the island of Unst. Fetlar measures about seven miles in length and four in breadth, comprising 786¾ merks of land under cultivation (a merk being about three-quarters of an acre), and between 10,000 and 12,000 acres which, with the exception of 1200, are undivided common. North Yell is six miles long and five broad, and contains 634 merks of cultivated, and from 12,000 to 15,000 acres of uncultivated land.

The situation is bleak, and the surface hilly; but there are no lofty elevations, the highest grounds not rising more than 300 feet above the level of the sea, and being, in each district, alternated with tolerably fertile valleys. Both the islands are singularly irregular in figure, and the coast is indented with fissures, creeks, and bays of various extent. Of the last the principal in Fetlar are those of Aith, Tresta, Strand, Mowick, Funzie, Gruting voe, and Urie bay, where a kind of pier has lately been erected; but none of these are considered safe harbours. North Yell, in this respect, has much the advantage: the bays of Basta voe and Cullivoe form excellent retreats and landing-places; besides which, it has the bays of Papal and Gloup voe. Colgrave Sound, encompassing Fetlar from south-west to north-west, is a rapid and dangerous channel, about nine miles across in the widest, and three miles in the narrowest, part. Blue-Mull Sound measures in the narrowest part about three-quarters of a mile across, and the sound between the islands of Fetlar and Unst is from four to five miles broad: in both these channels, but especially in that of Blue-Mull, the tide runs with great force, and the passage is often hazardous. The rocks on the coast are frequently covered with sea-fowl; wild pigeons are numerous, and flocks of wild swans often visit the islands. There are many small lakes, abounding with trout, the largest of which is a lake in Fetlar, near the manse, about three-quarters of a mile in length and a quarter in breadth.

The inhabitants are employed in agriculture and fishing, the latter occupation engaging most of their attention. In Fetlar the soil is of various descriptions, sandy, clayey, marly, and all of it shallow, with very little peat: North Yell, except the patches cultivated along the shore, is one great peat-moss. Each district produces good oats and potatoes; barley is cultivated only to a very limited extent, and wheat is rarely to be seen, owing to the want of inclosures to protect these kinds of grain, and of sun duly to ripen them. The ground is generally turned with a spade, the number of ploughs being very small; and the state of agriculture throughout the two districts indicates strongly the want of resources, and of much more attention and skill, to place it on a respectable footing. In North Yell many plots of common ground have recently been brought under cultivation, and a few in Fetlar. Sir Arthur Nicolson lately commenced an improvement farm. The sheep and cattle are mostly of the native breed, small but hardy, and they appear to thrive better than any other kinds: a mixed breed of sheep, introduced some time since by Sir Arthur Nicolson, has not been found well suited to the climate, and a few cows of a larger growth, which have been tried, have in the same manner proved unequal to meet the severity of the district. The ponies bred are of the same size, vigorous spirit, and untiring strength, as those in the other isles of Shetland. In this parish the rocks comprise mica-slate, quartz, chlorite-slate, gneiss, clay-slate, and serpentine. Chromate of iron, now supposed to be exhausted, used for a long time to be occasionally quarried in the island of Fetlar. With the common stone from the same locality, a mansion-house has been built by Sir Arthur Nicolson, and another by Mr. Smith; and quarries in the island of Yell have sup-

plied a material for the erection of the houses of Gloup, Greenbank, and Midbrake, the dressings, however, being of freestone brought from Lerwick. Sir Arthur has also erected an observatory, on a mound in the immediate neighbourhood of his mansion. The annual value of real property in the parish is £806. The ling-fishery occupies much of the time of the inhabitants; in addition to which, tusk, cod, saith, and other kinds are taken nearly all the year round: the herring-fishery, formerly considerable, has in a great measure failed of late years. The fish caught in winter are salted, and preserved in vats till spring, when they are dried and exported to Leith; those taken in summer are preserved in the same manner, and sent, not only to the market of Leith, but also to Ireland and Spain: the produce of the herring-fishery, which is carried on in August and September, is forwarded, when cured, to Leith and to Ireland. The stations for the ling-fishery are, Funzie, on the eastern side of Fetlar, and Gloup, on the north side of Yell, towards the Northern Ocean. Urie, Strand, and Aith banks, in Fetlar; and Cullivoe and Bayanne, in North Yell, are or were stations for the curing of herrings. A large quantity of skate, halibut, haddock, sillock, piltock, and whiting, is also taken, furnishing the inhabitants with a considerable portion of their subsistence: there are oysters at Basta voe, and a good supply of several other kinds of shell-fish. The parish is entirely destitute of conveyances and roads; and the intercourse with Lerwick, the only market-town of the Shetlands, is so uncertain and dangerous, that, although the post-office in North Yell communicates twice a week with that place in fair weather, letters are often delayed for a long time on their route.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Burravoe, synod of Shetland, and the patronage is vested in the Earl of Zetland. The minister's stipend is £180, including the sum for communion elements; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £9 per annum. There are two churches, both very near the sea-shore; that in Fetlar was rebuilt in 1790, and accommodates 269 persons, and that in North Yell was built in 1832, and contains sittings for 390. The Wesleyans have a place of worship in Fetlar. The parochial school is in North Yell, and affords instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and navigation; the master has the minimum salary, and receives a few pounds in fees. In Fetlar is a school of much longer standing than the parochial school, supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge; the master teaches the same branches as those taught in the other school, and receives a salary of £15, and a small amount in fees. There is a small subscription library. The antiquities comprehend the remains of several chapels and forts, a Roman camp at Snawburgh, several fonts which have been dug up at Aithsness, and a few urns containing ashes and bones.

FETTERANGUS, a village, in the parish of OLD DEER, county of BANFF, 1½ mile (N. N. E.) from Deer; containing 225 inhabitants. This place is locally situated in the shire of Aberdeen, and is a modern village, erected on the estate of Mr. Ferguson of Pitfour: the population is employed chiefly in the linen manufacture. A little east of the village runs the great road from Fraserburgh to Aberdeen, which intersects the parish in a direction north and south.

FETTERCAIRN, a burgh of barony and a parish, in the county of KINCARDINE, 15½ miles (W. S. W.) from Stonehaven; containing 1793 inhabitants, of whom 372 are in the burgh. This place is supposed to have derived its name from several cairns (on the face or ascent of one of the mountains by which it is bounded on the north) raised over the remains of the warriors who fell in battles which, according to tradition, were fought in this pass of the Grampians. The only event of historical importance connected with the parish, is the murder of Kenneth III., King of Scotland, which took place in the castle of Fenella about a mile westward of the village. The details of this occurrence, though variously recorded by historians, ascribe the murder to Fenella, the proprietor of the castle, in resentment of the death of her son, whom that monarch had sentenced to execution for rebellion. Fettercairn was formerly the property of the Middletons, of whom John, the zealous adherent of Charles I. and Charles II., was after the Restoration created Earl of Middleton and Viscount Fettercairn; and the estate continued in the possession of that family till 1777, when it was purchased by Sir John Stuart, Bart., maternal grandfather of the present proprietor.

Though possessing the privileges of a burgh of barony, the village is not distinguished by any features of importance. There are two libraries, one of which, of about 500 volumes, is the property of the Fettercairn Club, and the other, containing nearly an equal number, is parochial, and supported by subscription. At Nethermill, adjoining the village, is a distillery of whisky from malt only; and at Arnhall, on the banks of the North Esk, is a mill for carding and spinning wool, and manufacturing coarse woollen-cloths. The post-office, under that of Montrose, has a regular delivery; and facility of communication is afforded by good roads, kept in repair by statute labour, and which pass through the village, and intersect the parish in various directions. The PARISH, which is situated in the western portion of the county, on the south of the Grampian hills, is bounded on the south-west by the North Esk river for about three miles, and is nearly eight miles in length and four and a half in breadth, comprising an area of 13,000 acres, of which 7500 are arable, 1800 woodland and plantations, and the remainder pasture, moss, and waste. Its surface rises gradually, in gentle undulations, to the base of the Grampian hills, of which the highest within the parish has not an elevation of more than 1600 feet above the level of the sea. There are numerous springs, some of them with a chalybeate property; but the only river is the North Esk, over which is the romantic bridge of Gannachy, connecting the parish with that of Edzell, a structure of one arch thirty feet in height and fifty-two feet span, springing from two precipitous rocks: it was built in 1732 by Mr. Black, of Edzell.

The soil is various, in some parts alluvial, in some a stiff clay, and in others a deep moss alternated with gravel; the crops are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture has been considerably improved under the auspices of the Fettercairn Club, who hold their meetings in the village: tracts of the waste land have been reclaimed by draining; the farm-buildings are comfortable and substantial, the lands well inclosed, and on most of the farms threshing-mills have been erected. Much attention is paid to the improvement of live stock. The sheep, with the excep-

tion of a few Cheviots, are generally of the black-faced breed; and the black-cattle, of the Angusshire, with some of the Aberdeenshire and Ayrshire. Considerable numbers of swine are also reared, all of the Chinese breed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9107. The plantations, which are extensive, consist of the usual varieties, the most conspicuous being ash, beech, and fir; they are under careful management, and in a thriving state. The principal substrata are red freestone, whinstone, and limestone; and porcelain clay of fine quality is found on the banks of a small burn, at Balnakettle. *Fettercairn House* is an ancient edifice, to which large additions have been lately made by Sir John Stuart Forbes, Bart., the proprietor. *Fasque* is a spacious house in the castellated style, beautifully situated on an eminence, in diversified grounds, in which is a fine sheet of water twenty acres in extent, which, with the stately approach to the house, was formed by the present owner, Sir John Gladstone, Bart. *The Burn House* is a handsome modern mansion, on the banks of the North Esk, in a richly-planted demesne, tastefully laid out in walks, and commanding much picturesque scenery. *Balbegno Castle* is an ancient and spacious building, on the parapet of which are various sculptures and the date 1509; the interior contains a noble hall, whose lofty roof of stone is richly groined, and divided into sixteen compartments, in which are emblazoned the armorial bearings of the sixteen peers of Scotland.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Fordoun, synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £232, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, the Crown. Fettercairn church, erected in 1804, and enlarged in 1839, is a handsome structure, with a tower, and spire rising to the height of 104 feet; it is beautifully situated, and contains 1000 sittings, a number which may be easily augmented. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £30 per annum, to which may be added £1. 15., the rent of a bequest in land. A female school in the village is supported by Sir John Stuart Forbes, who provides a school-room and house rent-free for the mistress, to whom he pays a salary, in addition to the school fees. An almshouse has been built by Sir John Gladstone for eight people, to each of whom he allows a room and garden. Dr. Ramsay, of Barbadoes, bequeathed the sum of £500; Provost Christie, of Montrose, £50; James Black, the builder of Gannachy bridge, 200 merks; George Cooper, of Slateford, £20; R. Valentine, of Bogindollo, £50; Anthony Glen, of Luthermuir, £20; and James Smith, of Fettercairn, several houses; all for the relief of the poor of the parish. In the village is preserved the ancient cross of Kincardine, an octagonal column to which is an ascent of six circular stone steps: on the capital are the arms of John, Earl of Middleton, with his coronet and initials. Greencairn, the supposed residence of Dame Fenella, is now a heap of shapeless ruins.

FETTERESSO, a parish, in the county of KINCARDINE; containing, with about two-thirds of the town of Stonehaven, 5212 inhabitants. This place, the name of which, in the Celtic language, is perhaps descriptive of the marshy nature of its lands, is of very remote antiquity, and is distinguished as the site of a station occupied either by the Caledonians or the Romans. The latter people, having under Agricola subdued the southern portion of the country, advanced with an army of 26,000 men towards the north, and near the Grampian mountains, and probably in this neighbourhood, encountered the Caledonians under Galgacus their king, who, with 30,000 men, defending his country against the invaders, routed their ninth legion, but was finally subdued. The remains of this station, which inclosed an area of seventy-one acres, and was defended by a vallum and fosse, are still nearly entire; and till within the few last years, there were existing some remains of another camp near Stonehaven, about three or four miles distant from the former. The ancient forest of Craigie, and subsequently the whole of the lordship of Cowie, in this parish, together with numerous other lands in the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, were granted by Robert Bruce to his steady adherent Sir Alexander Fraser, who signalised himself at Bannockburn, and was killed in the battle of Dupplin in 1332. Upon his death the principal lands descended to his son, whose only daughter and heiress conveyed them by marriage to Sir William de Keith, great marischal of Scotland, and ancestor of the family of the earls-marischal. The chief residence of this noble family in this part of the country was for many ages the castle of Fetteresso, in which the Pretender, after his landing at Peterhead in 1715, was for some time hospitably entertained. On the attainder of the last earl, the estates were forfeited to the Crown; and in the year 1782, the castle and property of Fetteresso were bought by the late Admiral Duff, in whose family they still remain. A portion of the lands, now the barony of Ury, was inherited by Sir William, a second son of Sir Alexander Fraser, who sold it in 1413 to William de Hay, lord of Errol, and constable of Scotland; and it was subsequently purchased by the Marischal family, who in 1647 sold it to Colonel David Barclay, whose descendant is the present proprietor.

The PARISH, which is bounded on the east by the German Ocean, is about ten miles in length and between five and six in breadth, comprising an area of 24,914 acres, whereof about 10,000 are arable, 2000 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. Its surface is abruptly varied, though not rising into mountainous elevation; and the scenery embraces much diversity of character, in some parts enriched with thriving plantations and being pleasingly picturesque, in others dreary and barren. The river Carron, which separates the parish from that of Dunnottar, forms its southern boundary for about five miles, and falls into the sea at Stonehaven; whilst the Cowie, which flows through the parish in a direction nearly parallel, falls into the sea at the small bay of Cowie, to the north. There are also two rivulets, the Muchalls and the Elsick, which, though generally inconsiderable, are sometimes swollen by the accession of numerous streamlets, and inundate the adjacent lands.

The SOIL is extremely various; in the east and south, rich and fertile; in other places, of very inferior quality; and in some parts wholly unprofitable. The system of agriculture was much improved by the late Mr. Barclay, who by great perseverance brought it to its present state of perfection: in some places the lands have been carefully drained. The crops comprise oats and barley, with

some wheat, which is not however in extensive cultivation, and turnips, of which very considerable quantities are grown. Several portions of land are let in small lots annually, for raising potatoes. The pastures are extensive, and there are herds of cattle kept, chiefly of the Angus breed, with some of the Teeswater or short-horned: several hundred head of cattle are fattened annually, and sent to the different markets in the district, and to London and other distant parts by steamers from Aberdeen. In this parish the horses are chiefly reared for agricultural uses, and but little attention has been paid to the improvement of the breed. The sheep are of various kinds, part of them of the Leicestershire breed; they are mostly fed upon turnips on the several farms, but some are pastured on the hills, though not to so great an extent as formerly. Dairy-farming is well managed, and large quantities of butter, cheese, poultry, and eggs are forwarded to Aberdeen and Stonehaven. The farm-buildings have been much improved, and on most of the farms are threshing-mills, many of which are driven by water, and one by steam-power. The woods and plantations are extensive; the former, though in parts unproductive from the nature of the subsoil, still contain a good deal of valuable timber, and the latter, with the exception of the larches on some particular lands, are generally thriving. The annual value of real property in the parish is £19,209. *Fetteresso Castle*, formerly the seat of the Marischal family, beautifully situated on the north bank of the Carron, was partly rebuilt by the late Mr. Duff; it is a spacious mansion, surrounded by an extensive and well-wooded park, in which is some stately timber, and the gardens and pleasure-grounds are tastefully laid out. *Ury*, originally built by the Hay family, is situated on a steep acclivity of the river Cowie; it is of moderate extent, but of great strength, with vaulted roofs of stone. The park is extensive, and contains many trees of venerable growth, and some thriving modern plantations; the grounds are well disposed, and the gardens, formed on terraces, add greatly to the beauty of this seat. *Netherley* and *Muchalls* are handsome mansions: the latter, a fine old edifice, for ages the residence of the Burnet family, stands on an eminence near the sea. *Elsick* is also an ancient mansion, formerly belonging to the Bannermans. *Cowie* is a small but handsome house.

There are several fishing-villages on the coast; namely, Cowie, where eight boats are engaged, each with a crew of five men; Sketteraw, employing seven, and Stranathro, having four boats. At these stations are small harbours, well adapted for the purpose. The chief fish taken off the coast are haddock, cod, and ling, of which great quantities, especially of haddock, are dried and smoked, and sent for the supply of the neighbouring towns, and by steamers from Aberdeen to London. The inhabitants of these villages are during the season employed in the herring-fishery, in which about fifteen boats are usually engaged. There are likewise some salmon-fisheries in the parish, let to tenants whose aggregate rents, however, do not exceed £100 per annum; the greater number of the salmon are forwarded to London. Woollen-cloth for domestic use is woven by several families in the parish, and there is a small mill for spinning the yarn; many of the females, also, are employed in knitting woollen-hose for the manufacturers of Aberdeen. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads, of which the turnpike-road from Aberdeen to the south passes through the parish, and by the Aberdeen and Edinburgh steam-boats, which touch here on their way. Of late, also, there has been the advantage of railway communication, the newly-opened Aberdeen line intersecting the parish. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held at Stonehaven and Muchalls frequently.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Fordoun, synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is about £200, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £16 per annum; patron, the Crown. The present church, erected in 1813, on a site near Stonehaven, is a handsome structure containing 1400 sittings: some remains exist of the ancient church, to which is attached an extensive cemetery, still used. There is a chapel of ease at Cookney, on the lands of Muchalls, a neat building with 700 sittings, the minister of which derives an income from the seat-rents; and on the same property is an episcopal chapel. Two parochial schools are maintained, one in the northern, and one in the southern district of the parish; the master of the former has a salary of £34, with fees amounting to £20 per annum, and a house, and the master of the latter a salary of £17, and £10 fees. A school was established at Cairn Hill by the Rev. Dr. Morison, who endowed it with a house and garden for the master, and the interest of £100. The poor have the proceeds of some charitable bequests, among which is a legacy of property supposed to be worth £500, by two females of the name of Duns. There are Druidical remains in several parts of the parish. Various pieces of ancient armour, chariot wheels, and other relics have been found at Kempstone Hill, the supposed field of battle between the Caledonians under Galgacus, and the Romans; and in the vicinity of the camp near Stonehaven, sepulchral urns were not long since discovered. A tumulus on the lands of R. W. Duff, Esq., is said to have been erected over the remains of Malcolm I.; and at no great distance there were discovered, in 1837, a skeleton, an urn about twenty-eight inches in circumference and six inches in depth, and more than 100 jet beads, all in a tomb about three feet in length and two feet wide. On the summit of a rock near the sea, at Cowie, are some remains of an ancient building thought to have been a castle; there are also some picturesque remains of an old chapel at Cowie, and the place would appear to have been at one time of some importance.

FIARAY ISLE, in the parish of BARRA, county of INVERNESS. It is one of the Hebrides, lies about a mile northward of Barra, and is uninhabited.

FIDREY ISLE, in the parish of DIRLETON, county of HADDINGTON. This is a small and beautiful island, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, about half a mile distant from the coast, and opposite to Dirleton. On the isle are the ruins of a building, an ancient chapel, or a lazaretto for the sick, which was dedicated to St. Nicholas.

FIFE-KEITH, a village, in the parish of KEITH, county of BANFF; containing 578 inhabitants. This village lies on the banks of the Isla, adjoining to and opposite Old Keith, and is of very recent origin, having been commenced by Lord Fife, from whom it takes its name, about 1817. It is connected by two bridges over the river with Old and New Keith, the three places being now considered as one town.—See KEITH.

FIFESHIRE, a maritime county in the east of Scotland, bounded on the north by the river Tay, on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by the Firth of Forth, and on the west by the counties of Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan. It lies between 56° 3′ and 56° 25′ (N. Lat.), and 2° 35′ and 3° 38′ (W. Long.), and is about 48 miles in length and 18 in extreme breadth, comprising an area of 504 square miles, or 322,560 acres; 30,548 houses, of which 29,036 are inhabited; and containing a population of 140,140, of whom 65,715 are males and 74,425 females. This county anciently formed part of the extensive district of Ross, which derived its name from its peninsular shape, and included the present counties of Kinross and Clackmannan, with portions of the counties of Perth and Stirling, all under one common jurisdiction. The lands of Clackmannan were first separated from this district and erected into a distinct county; and subsequently, in 1425, that portion forming the head of the peninsula was made a county under the appellation of Kinross. The remainder, including a small part previously belonging to Perthshire, almost entirely constitutes the modern county of Fife, the name of which is of obscure and doubtful origin. Originally inhabited by the ancient Caledonians, the district became subject to the Romans, who penetrated into its most secluded retreats, and subsequently to the Picts; but the particular details of its history during these distant periods are not distinctly recorded.

After the subjugation of the Picts, and the union of the two kingdoms under Kenneth II., that monarch, in acknowledgment of the eminent services rendered to him by Macduff, a powerful chieftain who had contributed greatly to his victory, conferred upon him all the lands he had conquered from the Picts. These extended from Fifeness to Clackmannan, and from the rivers Tay and Erne on the north to the river Forth on the south; and of this territory the king also appointed him hereditary thane. Though occasionally subject to Danish incursions, the district, from its central situation between the northern and southern divisions of the kingdom, enjoyed almost undisturbed tranquillity under its thanes, of whom Duncan Macduff, having aided in the destruction of the usurper Macbeth, and in the restoration of Malcolm Canmore, was created Earl of Fife by that sovereign, and invested with many privileges, which were made hereditary in his family. Among these the most important were, the placing of the Scottish kings in the chair of state at the ceremony of their coronation, the honour of leading the van of the royal army, and the liberty of compromising for manslaughter by the payment of a fine proportioned to the rank of the victim. This last immunity was commemorated by the erection of a stone pillar called Macduff's cross, a certain area around which afforded sanctuary. After the death of Duncan, the twelfth earl, Murdoch, Duke of Albany, by marriage with his only daughter, succeeded to the earldom of Fife, which, on his attainder in 1425, reverted to the crown. It was subsequently revived as an Irish peerage in the person of William Duff of Braco, who was created Baron Braco of Kilbride, and Earl of Fife, in 1759; James, the second earl, was made Baron Fife in the peerage of Great Britain in 1790, and the title is now vested in his descendant, the present earl.

In times of episcopacy the county was included within the archdiocese of St. Andrew's; it is at present in the synod of Fife, and comprises the presbyteries of St. Andrew's, Cupar, Kirkcaldy, and Dunfermline, and about sixty parishes. The shire is divided into the districts of Cupar, Kirkcaldy, St. Andrew's, and Dunfermline; a sheriff's court is held at Cupar for the three first-named, and one at Dunfermline for the last-mentioned district. The justices of the peace hold petty sessions in all the districts, their decisions being subject to revision by the courts of quarter-sessions, which are held at Cupar, the county town. Besides the county town, Fife contains the royal burghs of St. Andrew's, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Burntisland, Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, Pittenweem, East and West Anstruther, Dysart, Kilrenny, Crail, Auchtermuchty, Falkland, and Earlsferry; the towns of Leven, Largo, Limekilns, Pathhead, Ferryport-on-Craig, Newport, Aberdour, Markinch, and Newburgh, with numerous smaller towns and villages. Several of the towns have been royal residences, and many of them are sea-ports with tolerable harbours at high-water; the best harbour is that at Burntisland, where a pier was built in 1844, at which steamers and other vessels may land goods and passengers at all times of the tide. The principal port of the county is Kirkcaldy. At Dysart is a wet-dock, in which vessels are always afloat. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., Fife returns one member to the imperial parliament; and there are also two districts of burghs within the county, each of which sends a representative; while the burghs of Dunfermline and Inverkeithing join with those of Culross, Stirling, and South Queensferry, in other counties, in sending another representative.

The SURFACE, which is pleasingly diversified with gentle undulations, and in some parts with hills of lofty elevation, is separated by ranges of hills into several beautiful and extensive vales, the principal of which, called the Howe of Fife, is watered by the river Eden, described below. The chief hills are the East and West Lomond, the former having an elevation of 1260, and the latter of 1280 feet above the level of the sea; the Largo Law is 1020 feet in height, and the Kelly Law 800 feet. Most of the hills are covered with verdure almost to the summit. Among the streams are the Leven, the Eden, the Orr, and the Lochty: the river Leven issues from the lake of that name, in the county of Kinross, and flowing through a richly-cultivated strath, falls into the Firth of Forth at the town of Leven. The river Eden has its source in the confluence of several small streams in the parish of Strathmiglo, and taking an eastern direction, runs by the town of Cupar, and joins the German Ocean at St. Andrew's bay. The river Orr rises in a lake now drained, and pursuing a south-eastern course, in which it is joined by streams from Loch Fittie and Loch Gellie, and by the river Lochty, flows into the Leven near Cameron Bridge. The principal lakes are, the loch of Lindores, about a mile in length, and varying in breadth, abounding with pike and perch, and beautifully situated in a richly-wooded spot; Kilconquhar loch, in the parish of that name, about two miles in circumference; Loch Gellie, three miles in circumference; and Kinghorn loch, a natural reservoir situated near that town, which supplies the mills with water.

The SOIL is exceedingly various; along the Firth of Forth, a deep rich loam alternating with clay and gravel; from the mouth of the Eden, along the shore northward, a fine light, dry, and sandy soil; to the south of the Eden, of inferior quality. West of St. Andrew's are tracts of moor and moss, with some intervening portions of fertile land; towards the river Tay, a rich soil, resting on whin rock; and on the slopes of the hills, a productive clay, with loam and gravel. The system of agriculture is in a highly improved state: the extent of the farms varies from fifty or sixty to 400 or 500 acres; the buildings are generally substantial and well arranged, and on most of the farms are threshing-mills, some of which are driven by steam. The lands have been drained thoroughly to a great extent, and are inclosed with stone walls, or hedges of hawthorn. The chief crops are oats, wheat, barley, turnips, and potatoes. Much attention is paid to the rearing of cattle and sheep, and the number of sheep is much greater than formerly. The number of horses employed in agriculture in the year 1844 was 8158, and otherwise, 2466. Occasionally, numbers of pigs are fed for the London market. The plantations are very extensive, but chiefly of modern growth: on the lands of the Earl of Leven is a forest of Scotch firs, several miles in length; but little ancient timber is found except in the grounds of some of the principal mansions. Fifeshire abounds in coal and limestone, both of which are of good quality, and largely wrought. Freestone of different colours, from a dark red to a beautiful white, of compact texture, and susceptible of a high polish, is also abundant; and in the northern districts whinstone is predominant, of excellent quality for the roads. Ironstone is found in various parts; in some places in seams too thin to remunerate the labour of working it; in others in veins of greater extent, and yielding from thirty-three to forty per cent. of ore, wrought for the Carron Iron Company. Lead and copper have been found in several places; the former, principally in the Lomond hills, has been wrought, but not with any profitable result, and the works have been discontinued. The seats are Falkland House, Leslie House, Melville House, Crawford Priory, Donibristle, Balcarres, Broomhall, Dunnikeir House, Raith, Wemyss Castle, Balcaskie, Bethune, Balbirnie, Craigsanquhar, Dysart House, Elie House, Pitmilly, Dunbog, Rankeillor, Lathrisk, Pitferran, Torry, Inchdairny, Strathendry, Mugdrum, Rossie, Pittencrieff, Largo House, Newton-Collessie, Durie, Innergelly, Mount Melville, Kelly House, Cambo, Scotscraig, Fordel, Balgarvie, Lochore, St. Fort, Kemback, Fernie, Kilconquhar, Charlton, Kilmaron, and others. These mansions are for the most part handsomely built, and, with their surrounding grounds, form striking features in the scenery.

The principal manufacture is that of linen, which is carried on throughout the county; the fabrics are damasks, diapers, Osnaburghs, Silesias, and the plainer kinds of brown linens, ticking, checks, and sail-cloth, which are made in most of the villages. Flax-spinning is carried on to a great extent; and at Dunfermline, Kinghorn, Abbotshall, Leven, and other places are large mills for the purpose. The manufacture of paper, soap, candles, and glue is also extensive. There are several iron-foundries, tanneries, potteries, brick and tile works, numerous bleachfields on the Leven, a vitriol-work, breweries, distilleries, malting establishments on a large scale, and various other works. Ship-building is carried on at the several sea-port towns on the south. The commerce of the county consists chiefly in the export of cattle and sheep by the ferries, and, at the other ports, of grain, potatoes, and other agricultural produce, coal, limestone, and lime; and in the importation of timber, bark, hides, tallow, flax, hemp, tar, iron, slates, groceries, and other articles. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads, and by the great Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. At Newport is a ferry across the Tay to Dundee, and at Ferryport-on-Craig one across the same river to Broughty. There are two ferries, also, of great importance across the Forth; one connecting Burntisland, in Fife, with Granton; and the other, higher up the Firth, connecting North and South Queensferry. The total annual value of real property in the county, assessed to the Income tax for the year 1842, was £508,923, of which amount £381,572 were for lands, £74,654 for houses, £22,564 for mines, £4797 for quarries, £1159 for fisheries, and the remainder for other kinds of real property not comprised in the foregoing items. There are numerous remains of antiquity, among which are the ruins of the ancient abbey and palace of Dunfermline, the abbey of Lindores, the palace of Falkland, the tower and chapel of St. Regulus, Cardinal Bethune's Castle, the Castle of Macduff, the Castle of Ravenscraig, Rosythe Castle, and the Castle of Lochore, with various others, which are noticed in articles on the places where they are situated.

FILLAN'S, ST., a village, in the parish of COMRIE, county of PERTH; containing 172 inhabitants. It is a beautiful and romantic place, situated on the north side of Loch Earn, and consists of a number of well-built houses, rendered of pleasing appearance by shrubberies in front. Here was established some years since the St. Fillan's Society, which holds annual meetings for the encouragement of Highland games and dress. A school is supported by Lord Willoughby de Eresby, who allows the teacher a salary of £20, and a dwelling-house and garden. On the summit of Dun-Fillan hill is a rock known as St. Fillan's Chair, and two small cavities are said to have been made by the saint, the impression of his knees from his constant habit of prayer.

FINAVON, or FINHAVEN, in the county of FORFAR. —See OATHLAW.

FINDHORN, a burgh and sea-port town, in the parish of KINLOSS, county of ELGIN, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Forres; containing 806 inhabitants. This place, the name of which signifies "the mouth of the Erne", stands in the north-western part of the county, near the river Erne or Findhorn, which expands into a capacious bay called Loch Findhorn, on the south-west of the town, and communicates by a narrow strait with the Moray Firth. Findhorn is a burgh of barony, the sea-port of Forres, and the property of H. A. I. Munro, Esq.; it is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, seafaring persons, and a few merchants and tradespeople, and is the seat of a very considerable traffic. This is the third town of the same name; the first, which stood about a mile west of the bar at the mouth of the harbour, and the second, a little to the north of the present town, having both been washed away by the sea. Even now, only a small space, containing a broken bank of sand, intervenes between the tide-mark and the north end of the town: the bank forms the sole rampart against the tre-

mendous swell occasioned by north-easterly winds, and is sometimes so torn and drifted by hurricanes, that the sand covers the streets and gardens to the depth of ten or twelve feet, threatening the town with destruction at no distant period. The river, which affords fine trout-angling, and is famed for its romantic scenery, rises in the mountains near Badenoch, and after a serpentine and impetuous course of about sixty miles from the south-west, through the counties of Inverness, Nairn, and Elgin, expands into the bay already referred to, and joins the Firth.

Findhorn is one of the safest harbours on the coast; it measures three and a half miles in length, from the bar at the north to its southern limit, and the breadth varies from a little more than half a mile to two miles. There are two quays of hewn stone, one of which was recently erected with a breast-work (by which it is joined to the old pier) at an expense of upwards of £1300. Superior accommodation is afforded for shipping, and the depth of water in the channel, where most shallow, is ten feet and a half at the lowest neap tide, and from thirteen to seventeen at high tide. A considerable part of the bay is dry at low water; but the river, in some places half a mile broad, has at the lowest ebb of stream tides from twelve to fifteen feet of water, in which the largest vessels can float in safety. The earth and sand bank at the entrance, called the bar, and by some supposed to be a portion of land encroached upon by the sea, would prove dangerous from its shifting with strong floods or easterly winds; but the pilots understand its nature so well, that an accident is scarcely ever heard of. The fisheries pursued are those of salmon, herrings, and haddock, which are carried on with great spirit, and prove a source of considerable emolument to the proprietors: about sixty men are engaged, who follow their avocation in large boats carrying several persons and from eight to ten tons' weight of fish. The salmon-fishery produces annually, on an average, about six hundred boxes of fish packed in ice, valued at £5 each, and sent to the London market: the herring-fishery, which has been carried on for above twenty or thirty years, has for some time supplied 20,000 barrels every year; and the haddock-fishery is valued at £2000. There are twelve vessels belonging to the port, together registered at 1000 tons, and occupied in an extensive coasting-trade. The imports comprise great quantities of Sunderland and Newcastle coal, and lime from the same places; coal from the Firth of Forth, slates from Ballichulish, iron from Wales and Staffordshire, salt from Liverpool, and large supplies of bone-dust for manure. The exports for provincial use consist of herrings, grain, eggs, and about 2000 loads of timber every year from the forests of Darnaway and Altyre. Findhorn is also visited by foreign vessels, bringing iron, timber, and tar from the Baltic, and timber from British North America; and there are regular trading smacks from London, Leith, and Liverpool, with cargoes for Forres, Nairn, &c. A very good turnpike-road runs southward from Findhorn to Forres, between which places there is a daily post; and from this road a branch diverges at the bridge of Kinloss, eastward, to Burgh-Head and Elgin. Fairs are held in the town for the sale of sheep, black-cattle, and horses, on the second Wednesday in March, July, and October (O. S.). An Assembly's school was till lately supported, the master of which had a salary of £20, and about £12 fees, with an allowance of £10 from Mr. Munro, of Novar, in lieu of land and other accommodations: a school-room and a house for the master were built some years since, at a cost of £160, raised by subscription and public collections. This school is now maintained from the funds of the Free Church, and is in connexion with it, the master receiving a salary of £15 from that body. A library is connected with the school; and there is another in the town, for general use.

FINDOCHTY, a village, in the parish of RATHVEN, county of BANFF, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Buckie; containing 414 inhabitants. This is a fishing-village on the coast of the Moray Firth, a short distance from Findochty point, and a mile and a half north-east of Rathven. It was founded in 1716, on the property of the then Earl of Findlater. The fishery here is very extensive, affording employment to nearly the whole of the male population, whose reputation for the superior cure of herrings and other fish has been maintained for upwards of a century. About forty boats, chiefly of the larger size, belong to the place.

FINDOGASK, PERTH.—See GASK, NETHER.

FINDON, or FINNAN, a village, in the parish of BANCHORY-DEVENICK, county of KINCARDINE, 6½ miles (S. by W.) from Aberdeen; containing 190 inhabitants. This is a fishing-village, situated on the coast, a few miles south of Girdleness, and having a small harbour. It is celebrated for the finely-flavoured fish called the "Finnan haddock", which is cured here in a peculiar manner, by the smoke of peat. So delicate is this fish that it can rarely be sold fresh, in an undepreciated condition, at any considerable distance. Several boats, and a large portion of the inhabitants, are engaged in the fishery, and, in the summer season, in that of herrings in the Moray Firth. There are two other fishing-villages in the parish; the three places send to sea about eighteen boats in the aggregate, and are all celebrated for the smoked fish known by the general name of the "Finnan haddock", above mentioned.

FINNIESTON, a village and western suburb, within the jurisdiction of the city of GLASGOW, county of LANARK; containing 2096 inhabitants. This place, which forms part of Anderston, was commenced by the founder of that district on a plan laid down by his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Finnie, from whom it derived its name. It consists of several streets, crossing each other at right angles. The houses are well built, with garden-ground attached to each, and stretch northward from the banks of the Clyde, on which are some handsome villas, occupied by the opulent merchants and manufacturers of the city, and which, from their elevated site, command pleasingly interesting views. In the village is a spacious manufactory of cut-glass, in which many articles of the most elegant and brilliant quality are produced. To the east of this place are Grahamston and Brownfield, formerly distinguished as detached suburban villages, but now forming an integral part of the city.

FINNYFOLD, in the county of ABERDEEN.—See WHINNIE-FAULD.

FINTRAY, a parish, in the district and county of ABERDEEN, 2½ miles (E.) from Kintore; containing 1032 inhabitants. This place is said to have derived its name from a Gaelic term signifying "the fair bank or boundary of the river". It was formerly celebrated for its abbey, nothing of which now remains but the foun-

dations; the establishment was called the Northern Abbey of Lindores, and is supposed to have been erected about the year 1386, that date having been found upon a stone which, on account of the place where it was discovered, is thought to have been a part of the ancient building. The parish is in that part of Aberdeenshire called Formartin, and stretches from five to six miles along the bank of the river Don; it is from three to four miles in breadth, and contains 6500 acres. Fintray is bounded on the north and west by the parish of Keith-Hall; on the south by the Don, which separates it from the parishes of Dyce, Kinellar, and Kintore; and on the east by the parish of New Machar. The ground rises gradually towards the north to the height of about 300 feet, after which it forms an easy declivity. The violent and destructive floods of the river, which runs from west to east, and falls into the sea near Old Aberdeen, are among the most remarkable events of modern times connected with the history of the parish. The first flood of which account was taken happened in 1768, at harvest time, and carried away the larger part of the crops from the lower grounds, just as they were ready to be laid up in stacks. Another inundation took place in August 1799, which, in addition to a considerable quantity of hay, swept away much grain then standing uncut. A still more violent flood occurred on Aug. 4, 1829, desolating to a great extent the property of several individuals; the water rose about fourteen feet above its ordinary level, and nearly eighteen inches higher than it had done in any former case within memory. Good embankments, however, have been constructed; and at Fintray and Wester Fintray, about 300 acres of land of very fine quality are now protected.

The SOIL varies considerably; in the neighbourhood of the river it is a deep, rich, alluvial mould, while at some distance inward the soil is much lighter. On the higher land it is poor, consisting chiefly of peat-moss and moor; but in the northern quarter it improves in quality, and rewards the labour of good cultivation. There are from 5000 to 6000 acres cultivated, or occasionally in tillage; about 800 are pasture or waste, and between 600 and 700 occupied by wood. The produce is oats, peas, hay, potatoes, sometimes a little barley, and large quantities of turnips, to the growth of which the soil is well adapted. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4130. The cattle are of the Aberdeenshire breed, many of which are fed and fattened; and the horses are of a superior description: a few sheep only are reared, and these chiefly for gentlemen's pleasure-grounds. The improvements in draining, inclosing, and embanking have been considerable of late years, and the farm-houses and offices are in a far better condition than formerly. The plantations are in a flourishing state. The prevailing rock is granite, which is found in large quantities, and of superior quality; limestone may also be obtained, but fuel is too scarce to admit of the necessary process of converting it into lime. The chief mansion is Fintray House, a large and excellent edifice lately erected by the chief proprietor of the parish. There is also a good residence, built in the cottage style, upon the lands of Disblair.

The manufacture of fine woollen-cloth is pursued at Cothal mills, established in 1798, and which have been regularly carried on since that period: it produces about 8000 yards per month. The recent introduction of the manufacture of Tweed plaid has enabled the proprietor to employ a considerably larger number of hands than formerly, to meet the call for an extensive supply of this article, to the production of which his works are particularly adapted. The inhabitants of the parish are, however, chiefly engaged in husbandry. There are good commutation roads in all directions through the parish. Ecclesiastically Fintray is within the bounds of the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen, and the patronage is vested in Sir John Forbes, Bart.: the stipend is £217, with a manse, built in 1804, and a glebe of the annual value of £10. The church, erected in 1821, is a commodious and substantial building, and contains 500 sittings. There is a parochial school, in which Latin and mathematics are taught, with the usual branches of education; the master has a salary of £28, with about £23 fees, a portion of the Dick bequest, a house, and a quarter of an acre of garden-ground. Another school is open, in which the instruction is of the same kind as in the parochial school; the master receives the interest of £200 left by the Rev. Dr. Morison of Disblair, with fees, an allowance from the Dick bequest, and a house and garden. A silver cup is still in the possession of the minister, having the date 1632, and believed to have been cast from a silver head of St. Meddan, who was the tutelar saint of the parish: it is reported to have been carried in procession, on account of its magical virtues in procuring suitable weather for the purposes of agriculture.

FINTRY, a parish, in the county of STIRLING, 17 miles (N.) from Glasgow; containing, with the villages of Gonachan and Newtown, and the Clachan, 884 inhabitants. This parish is said to have derived its name from Gaelic terms signifying "fair land", applied in consequence of the picturesque appearance of parts of the district, in contrast with the dreary moors and barren mountains by which they are surrounded. It is of an irregular form, extending about six miles in length from east to west, and five in breadth; and comprises 13,000 acres, of which 1000 are arable, 100 in wood and plantations, and the remainder hill and moor pasture, chiefly laid out in large sheep-farms. The surface, which embraces some of the highest grounds between the Firths of Clyde and Forth, is considerably diversified, and marked principally by three ranges of hills, and two intermediate, beautifully rural, and fertile valleys. The ranges of hills are, the Fintry hills, on the north; a continuation of the Killearn line, traversing the middle of the parish, and uniting with the Dundaff range, on the west, in St. Ninian's parish; and a southern chain, continued from the Campsie Fells and the Meikle Binn. These elevations are rich in fern, moss, and lichen, and in the various valuable botanical specimens peculiar to such localities; the moors abound with grouse and a variety of wild-fowl. The chief rivers are the Carron and the Endrick, both of which rise in the parish, and, watering the two valleys already referred to, contribute materially to enliven their delightful scenery. Of these streams, the Carron, celebrated in song, runs by the margin of the Campsie hills, and forms the boundary line, for the distance of about two miles, between Fintry and the parish of Campsie, after which, leaving the valley, it enters a new district, and eventually empties itself into the Forth. The Endrick, which receives a considerable accession to its waters by the junction of the Gonachan

burn, is a bold and precipitous stream, passing in some places with great noise along its rocky and rugged channel, and exhibiting a magnificent cascade in its progress over a lofty rock, commonly called the "Loup of Fintry", ninety feet in height: it loses itself at last in Loch Lomond. Both the rivers are well stocked with trout; and in the latter, below the waterfall, a species of trout called par is exceedingly numerous.

The SOIL is in general productive; and oats and barley, which are the staple crops, are raised of very excellent quality, together with hay, a great quantity of which is obtained from an extensive tract called the Carron bog, situated near the river of the same name. The fine sheep-walks, however, formed of many small farms broken up some years ago, and upon which large numbers of live stock range, confer on the parish its chief character, and are the principal source of wealth to the landowner. About 4000 sheep are usually kept, and nearly 1000 head of cattle, besides a good supply of Ayrshire cows for the dairy, the produce of which is of superior quality, and is disposed of in the neighbouring towns and villages. Open drains are frequently cut along the margin of the hills, to the great advantage of the pastures; and several excellent farm-houses, with suitable offices, have been built in different parts of the parish within these few years. The annual value of real property in Fintry is £4610. The rocks are of several kinds, and in the northern chain of hills become so prominent as to invest the scenery with a character of singular variety and grandeur; they chiefly comprise granite, whinstone, freestone, and redstone, here called firestone. In the north-western portion of the parish is a hill called Doun, formed partly of a perpendicular rock about fifty feet in height, distributed into numerous beautiful basaltic columns. Small quantities of coal are also found in different places. The plantations, some of which are recent, consist chiefly of various sorts of fir, but intermixed with hard-wood, as oak, beech, &c.; and encompassing Culcreuch House, an ancient mansion with modern additions, situated in the north-west, is an extensive sweep of fine old timber.

Newtown, the chief village, was built to accommodate the population that sprang up in consequence of the erection of a cotton-factory by the late Mr. Speirs, about fifty years since: it is situated in the western part of the parish. The establishment contains 20,000 spindles, and employs about 260 hands, the machinery being driven by the water of the river Endrick, collected for that purpose in a reservoir of about thirty acres; and by a steam-engine, lately erected. The intercourse kept up with Glasgow by the conveyance of the raw material and the manufactured goods, is said to have been the occasion of a material improvement in the state of the roads, and to have opened a larger market for the sale of the farm produce. This village, the population of which exceeds 500, also contains a distillery, erected in 1816, and producing annually 70,000 gallons of malt whisky. There are likewise two hamlets, one called Clachan, and the other Gonachan, in the former of which are the church and manse, and in the latter the parochial school, and near it a small wool-factory. The numerous lambs bred here are generally sent for sale to Glasgow, with a part of the dairy produce, the other part being disposed of at Campsie and Kirkintilloch; the black-cattle are sold at Falkirk.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Duke of Montrose: the minister's stipend is £155, with a manse, lately rebuilt, and a glebe valued at £22 per annum. Fintry church is a neat structure with a tower at the west end, built in 1823, and containing 500 sittings. The master of the parochial school has a salary of £34, with about £20 fees, and a house and garden. Another school has lately been opened in the village, chiefly for the benefit of the children of those employed in the factory; about 100 attend in the day-time, and fifty or sixty in the evening. The premises, which are spacious, and comprise a house for the master, were erected in consequence of a legacy of £3000 left for that purpose by Mr. John Stewart, a trader in Fintry, who died in 1836. Mr. Stewart also left £500 to form a fund for a savings' bank in the parish. There is a small subscription library, which has been established several years. The only relic of antiquity is the ruin of an ancient castle with a fosse and mound, formerly the residence of the Grahams of Fintry: it stood on the south side of Fintry hill, opposite Sir John de Graham's castle in the parish of St. Ninian's, which was burnt down by Edward I. after the battle of Falkirk. The parish confers the title of Baron on the Duke of Montrose.

FIRTH and STENNESS, a parish, in the county of ORKNEY, the former district 6 miles (W. by N.) and the latter 8 miles (W.) from Kirkwall; containing 1167 inhabitants, of whom 584 are in Firth. These ancient parishes, which appear to have been united soon after the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, are situated on the Mainland of the Orkney Islands, and are bounded on the north by the parishes of Harray and Rendall, on the east by the parish of Kirkwall, on the south by that of Orphir, and on the west by the parishes of Sandwick and Stromness. The coast, including the small island of Damsay and the holm of Grimbister, detached portions of Firth, lying in the bay of that name, is about ten miles in length, and the shores low and flat, with few or no headlands of importance. Firth bay abounds with fish of various kinds; and oysters of large size, and of excellent quality, are found in considerable numbers. The island of Damsay, more than a mile in circumference, is extremely beautiful; its surface is covered with verdure, and affords luxuriant pasture for sheep, of which a few hundreds of superior breed are kept upon it. On this island was anciently a castle, which was regarded as a place of much strength; and there was subsequently a church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, of which, however, little more than the site remains.

The parish is about nine miles in extreme length, and varies greatly in breadth: the number of acres it contains has not been ascertained, owing to its great irregularity of form. Its surface is broken by numerous ridges of hilly moorland, covered with heath and moss to the very summit. The soil near the shore is a deep mossy loam, and in other parts shallow. There are some portions of arable land in good cultivation, yielding pretty fair crops, and some fields of rich pasture near the borders of the loch of Stenness, and in parts of Firth; but in general little improvement has been made in agriculture. Stenness loch, to the north-west, is a noble sheet of water nearly five miles in length, and divided almost into two separate lakes by the projection

of a strip of land from the north-west to the bridge of Broigar. In that portion of the lake which is bounded by the parish of Harray on the east, are numerous small holms, frequented by great numbers of aquatic fowl of various kinds. The shores of the loch are embellished with fields of natural grass, alternated with others of highly-cultivated land, and are studded with neat houses belonging to the proprietors of small farms that acknowledge no superior landlord. On the peninsula dividing the lake are the celebrated stones of Stenness, one of the most extensive and complete Druidical relics in the county, consisting of a circle, nearly entire, of massive and lofty columns, beyond which are a semicircle, with several single stones irregularly placed, and numerous cairns. Burness, a seat in the parish, is a handsome mansion finely situated on the shore of the bay of Firth. There is but one village, that of Phinstown, seated at the western extremity of the bay. The platting of straw affords employment to part of the females, who work at their own homes for the manufacturers of Kirkwall and Stromness.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Cairston, synod of Orkney. The minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., of which part is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and two glebes valued together at £27 per annum: patron, the Earl of Zetland. There are two churches, that of Firth, built in 1813, and the church of Stenness, built in 1793, and repaired and reseated in 1816; they are both neat structures, and contain each about 700 sittings. Divine service is performed in each every Sunday. The whole of the services were until recently performed by the incumbent alone; but he is now assisted by a missionary, for whose support the General Assembly give the annual sum of £30, and one of the proprietors contributes £20. There are also places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school is well attended: the master has a salary of £26, and the interest of £90 laid out on heritable security, together with a house and garden; his fees are very inconsiderable. In each of the districts is a school supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, who pay each of the teachers a salary of £15 per annum. In the neighbourhood of Garmiston, in Stenness, is an extensive plain between two hills, on which are numerous tumuli, supposed to cover the graves of the slain in the battle of Summers-dale, or Bigswell. This battle took place in the reign of James V., between the inhabitants under Sir James Sinclair, son of Robert, Earl of Orkney, and a body of men under John, Earl of Caithness, who, pretending to have some claim to the earldom of Orkney, landed at Howton in order to take forcible possession of it.

FISH HOLM, an island, in the parish of DELTING, county of SHETLAND. It is a small island of the Shetland group, situated northward of the Mainland of the parish, and in the southern part of Yell Sound.

FISHERROW, in the county of EDINBURGH.—See NORTHESK.

FLADA, an isle, in the parish of KILMUIR, county of INVERNESS. It is of very small extent, and lies close to the north coast of the Isle of Skye: the soil affords pasturage for sheep.

FLADA-WHEIN, an isle, in the parish of KILMUIR, county of INVERNESS. This is one of the Hebrides, lying about six miles northward from the nearest point of the Isle of Skye; it is two miles in circumference, and its coasts abound with fish. The quality of the grass here is very good, and the land is wholly appropriated to the pasturage of sheep. Although the isle stands in the midst of a salt, deep, and rapid channel, it contains two or three fresh-water springs. In its vicinity are four smaller islets, each capable of rearing a few sheep.

FLADDA, an island, in the parish of BARRA, county of INVERNESS; containing 7 inhabitants. It is a small islet of the Hebrides, lying between the island of Barra and island of Sanderay.

FLADDA, an isle, in the parish of PORTREE, county of INVERNESS; containing 29 inhabitants. It lies in the Sound of Rona, and westward of the northern point of Raasay island.

FLADDAY ISLE, in the parish of HARRIS, county of INVERNESS. This is a flat islet, situated within the island of Scarp, at the entrance of Loch Resort, and on the western side of the mainland of Harris.

FLANNAN ISLES, a group of seven islands, in the parish of LEWIS, county of INVERNESS. They lie seventeen miles north-west of Gallan Head in Lewis, and are supposed to be the *Insulæ Sacræ* of ancient writers, and, from the number of Druidical remains still found upon them, to have been the residence of the Druids. The largest islet has an area of about eighty acres, the second in size perhaps twenty acres, and both are noted for fattening sheep; the rest are of much smaller dimensions, and altogether unoccupied. Various kinds of seafowl resort hither; and when, on the arrival of a boat, they come out of their holes, they are described as covering the surface of the islands, and giving them "the appearance of a meadow thickly enamelled with field-flowers". Though this group is much dreaded by mariners, it would seem that the danger of approach is not great.

FLAWCRAIG, a hamlet, in the parish of KINNAIRD, county of PERTH, 1 mile (S. W. by W.) from Kinnaird; containing 44 inhabitants. It lies in the southern part of the parish, and on the road between Kinnaird and Fingask.

FLISK, a parish, in the district of CUPAR, in the county of FIFE, 8 miles (N. W. by N.) from Cupar; containing, with the hamlet of Glenduckie, 270 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name, descriptive of wetness or moisture, from the situation of the lower grounds, which, stretching along the Tay on one continued level, were formerly subject to occasional inundations. The parish lies on the south bank of the river, and is about four miles in length, and of very irregular form, varying from half a mile to two miles in breadth. It comprises 2500 acres, of which 430 are pasture, 300 woodland and plantations, and the remainder arable land in profitable cultivation. The surface near the river is flat, but rises gradually towards the south till it attains a considerable elevation, forming part of a hilly range, of which the highest points are Lyndemus hill, Logie Law, and Glenduckie hill, the first of them about 750 feet above the level of the river. The beach is clayey, and is defended by an accumulation of shingle thrown up by the tide. For the greater portion of the parish, the soil is a loam intermixed with clay; in some parts, especially towards the river, clay

and gravel; and in others, a rich black loam of great fertility. In several places the scenery is enlivened with flourishing plantations, chiefly of larch and Scotch fir; the timber in Flisk wood, of more ancient growth, is mostly oak. There are numerous springs of excellent quality, which afford an ample supply of water. The crops are barley, oats, wheat, potatoes, peas, and turnips. The system of agriculture is improved: draining has been practised to a considerable extent, and some progress made in inclosing the farms; the fences are mainly stone dykes, and are kept in good repair, and bone-dust has been extensively introduced as manure. The cattle are usually of the old Fifeshire breed, crossed occasionally with the Forfarshire and the Teeswater; but the number is very limited, and few, if any, sheep are reared. The farm-buildings are substantial and commodious. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3027.

The substrata are generally secondary trap, of which the upper part of the hills is composed, and red sandstone in the lower districts; greenstone is also found in several places, with agates and other stones. Along the margin of the river Tay are the remains of an ancient forest, covered at full tide with four or five feet of water; the appearance is that of peat-moss, and at low water the stumps of trees, with their roots attached, are to be seen resting on a stratum of clay. The nearest market-towns are Cupar, Dundee, and Newburgh, to which the farmers resort for the sale of produce. There are several stations in the parish for the salmon-fishery, and also two for sperling; the quantity of fish taken is not great, but they are of excellent quality. The manufacture of potato-flour is carried on at the farm of East Flisk, where a mill has been erected for the purpose, which is propelled by a steam-engine of two-horse power. Coal, tiles, slates, and stone are landed on the beach; but as there is no pier, the inhabitants derive little other benefit from the navigation of the river. The road from Newburgh to Woodhaven, maintained by statute labour, runs through the parish. Flisk is in the presbytery of Cupar, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of the Earl of Zetland: the minister's stipend is about £145, with a manse and glebe. The church, erected in 1790, near the site of the old church, then taken down, is a neat plain edifice adapted for a congregation of 150 persons; it is beautifully situated on the bank of the river, and about four miles from Glenduckie, the inhabitants of which hamlet attend the parish church of Dunbog, it being more convenient for them. The parochial school affords a good education; the master has a salary of £34, with £10 fees, and a house and garden.

Near the western extremity of the parish are the ruins of the ancient castle of Ballinbreich, seated on an eminence overlooking the river, and surrounded with a plantation. It was for many ages the residence of the Earls of Rothes, of whom Andrew, the fourth earl, was buried in the old church. Being, however, deserted by that family, the castle was sold, together with the adjoining lands, and has been suffered to fall into decay. The only remains are, part of the walls, of red sandstone, which appear to have inclosed an area 150 feet in length and seventy feet in width; and some of the ancient timber, of which two remarkably fine chesnut-trees have been preserved. Near the castle, and within the grounds, is a spot called Chapel Hill, said to have been the site of some religious building, whose foundations may with difficulty be traced. There are also slight remains of another chapel, in Flisk wood, consisting of low walls; but whether this building or the ruin near the castle is referred to in the enumeration of the parishes of Fife, in which this parish is designated "Flisk *cum Capella*", is uncertain. Several stone coffins of rude form, containing urns in which were burnt bones, were a few years since discovered on the farms of East Flisk and Belhelvie: burnt bones have also been found in a cairn on the summit of a mount, on Fliskmill farm, and on Fliskmill hill are some stones called St. Muggin's Seat. Silver half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, coined in the reign of Edward III., have been found on the lands of East Flisk. The Rev. John Wemyss, principal of St. Leonard's College, St. Andrew's, in 1592; and the Rev. John Fleming, D.D., author of the *Philosophy of Zoology* and *History of British Animals*, and professor of natural philosophy in King's College, Aberdeen, in 1832, were ministers of this parish.

FLODDA, an island, in the parish of Barra, county of Inverness; containing 53 inhabitants. It lies near the island of Helesay, in the sound of Flodda, and eastward of the mainland of Barra. Flodda Sound opens to the south, and ships of large burthen may ride in it with safety at all seasons.

FLOTTA, in the county of Orkney.—See Walls and Flotta.

FOCHABERS, a burgh of barony, in the parish of Bellie, county of Elgin, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Elgin; containing 1135 inhabitants. This place is situated in the vicinity of Gordon Castle, on rising ground near the confluence of a small rivulet with the Spey, over which latter is a fine bridge, originally of four arches, having a water-way of 340 feet: the two arches on the west side were swept away by the flood of August 1829, and have been replaced by one spacious wooden arch. Fochabers is a neat village, built on a regular plan, with a square in the centre, ornamented on each side with trees, and entered by streets at right angles. It is governed by a baron-bailie, appointed by the superior. A village of the same name formerly stood about a mile northward of the present, and still nearer to Gordon Castle; but the site of the village was changed by Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon. Among the most conspicuous buildings are the parochial church, and a highly-ornamented episcopal chapel on the north side of the village, recently built and endowed by the Duchess of Gordon, and consisting of two stories, surmounted with two spires; the upper story is used for public worship, and the ground-floor is occupied as an infant school, and contains apartments for the teacher. There are also a Roman Catholic chapel, and a subscription library. The great road from Edinburgh to Inverness passes through the village; and annual markets are held, partly for the sale of horses, but especially for black-cattle, on the third Wednesday in January, the fourth in March and May, the second in August, and the fourth in October and December. In the neighbourhood is a spacious mansion for the lessees of a salmon-fishery on the Spey, with a range of apartments in an extensive court, conveniently fitted up, and supplying every facility for the operations connected with this important branch of traffic: the produce, valued at several thousand pounds a year, is sent to London packed in ice, and employs

regularly, during the season, eight smacks in the conveyance.

Gordon Castle, until lately the seat of the Dukes of Gordon, whose title has become extinct, and now a possession of their heir of entail and representative, the Duke of Richmond, is considered the most magnificent and princely mansion north of the Firth of Forth. This edifice was originally a gloomy tower, situated in the centre of a morass called the Bog of Gight, and accessible only by a narrow causeway, and a drawbridge. It is now a vast structure, of which the exterior measures 570 feet in length, and the building consists of four lofty stories, with spacious two-storied wings, and connecting galleries or arcades of similar height. From behind the centre rises a ponderous square tower of the eleventh century, nearly ninety feet high, overlooking the stately pile, which is faced on all sides with freestone, and encircled by an embattled coping. The castle is approached by an imposing gateway at the north end of the village, and entered by a grand vestibule embellished with copies of the Apollo Belvidere and the Venus de Medeci, a bust of Homer, busts of Aurelius and Faustina, of Cæsar and Caracalla, one of a vestal virgin, and one of William Pitt, each raised on a handsome pedestal of Sienna marble. At the bottom of the great staircase are busts of Seneca and Cicero, and of a grand-duke of Tuscany, a relative of the Gordon family; while on the first landing-place is a gigantic wooden head of some ancient divinity of the sea, with other objects of striking interest. The state apartments are numerous and splendid, and superbly furnished: the great dining-room is of the most just proportions, and contains many fine paintings and portraits, as do most of the other rooms, including the library, where are several thousand volumes, various ancient and valuable MSS., geographical and astronomical instruments, and antique curiosities. There are also a small theatre and a music-room. Among the finest pictures may be mentioned those of Abraham turning off Hagar and her son; Joseph resisting Potiphar's wife; St. Peter and St. Paul; Dido and St. Cecilia; Ulysses and Calypso; Bacchus and Ariadne; Venus and Adonis; a portrait of the last Duke of Gordon; and one of the second Countess of Huntly, daughter of James I., and the lady through whom Lord Byron boasted of having a share of the royal blood of Scotland in his veins.

The park in which the castle stands is of great extent, and presents every variety of surface, walks, drives, meandering streamlets, groves, arbours, and broad-spreading meadows; while an almost interminable forest extends over the mountain side in the distance. Among the trees are majestic rows of elm and beech, and many of large dimensions, particularly the limes, planes, the walnut, and horse-chesnut; and there are fine plantations of birch, larch, Scotch fir, and other growing timber in a flourishing state. Before the castle is a richly verdant sward, fringed with sweetly-scented shrubs; and the gardens around it occupy a space of twelve acres, and are ornamented by rare plants, and enlivened by a beautiful lake. To the north of the mansion is a military station, called the "Roman camp".

FODDERTY, a parish, in the county of Ross and Cromarty, 2 miles (W.) from Dingwall; containing, with the villages of Auchterneed, Keithtown, and Maryburgh, the island of Balblair, and part of the quoad sacra districts of Carnoch and Kinloch-Luichart, 2437 inhabitants. The name is probably derived from two words in the Gaelic language, signifying a meadow along the side of a hill, a description characteristic of the celebrated valley of Strathpeffer, which is chiefly comprised in this parish. The ancient history of Fodderty is very imperfectly known, but it appears to be closely connected with that of the famous Mc Kenzies, of whom Roderick Mc Kenzie was knighted by James VI.; George, the grandson of Roderick, was made secretary of state to Queen Anne, with the dignity of Earl of Cromarty, and in 1698 he obtained an act to annex all his lands in Ross-shire to the county whence he derived his title. Fodderty comprehended a large part of these lands; and thus it happens that, though locally situated in Ross, it belongs to the county of Cromarty. The length of the parish, from north to south, is about eleven miles; it is nine miles in breadth from east to west, and is bounded by Dingwall on the east, by Coutin and Kinloch-Luichart on the west, by Kincardine and Kiltearn on the north, and by Urray on the south. Strathpeffer, which is principally in the parish, is nearly six miles long and three-quarters of a mile broad; it is encompassed by lofty hills, and watered by the Peffery rivulet. In every direction the views from the eminences are very fine. The lofty and massive Ben-Wyvis, 3426 feet high, and partly in the parish; Knock-Farril, on which is a strikingly marked vitrified fort; the vale of Strathpeffer, with its venerable castle; the town of Dingwall, the Firth of Cromarty, and the interesting scenery of Tulloch Castle, interspersed in different directions with the round tops of wild and rugged hills, all unite to complete a landscape of considerable interest. Loch Ussie, containing several islands, and encompassed with thriving plantations, is also a pleasing object.

The soil slightly varies, but in general it is found to be a dark loamy mould, with a stiff clayey subsoil. A large portion of the land is in a state of high cultivation; about 1000 acres are under fir and larch plantation, and the remainder is hill pasture. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6092. The strata differ considerably, exhibiting gneiss on the higher grounds, and in the lower parts red sandstone and conglomerate; in many places is a slaty rock with black whinstone, and in others a bituminous schist, mixed with pyrites. The noble mansion of Castle-Leod, built by Sir Roderick Mc Kenzie in 1616, was the residence of the Earls of Cromarty (a title now extinct), and is of truly baronial appearance, five stories high, and turreted. It stands at the base of a hill beautifully rounded at the summit, and in the midst of extensive parks adorned with various kinds of trees, many of them of ancient growth and gigantic stature. Among these is a chesnut-tree, measuring at the bottom of its trunk twenty-four feet in circumference; the width of its branches is ninety feet. There is a great variety of mineral springs in the parish, but the most celebrated is the Strathpeffer Spa, which has been brought into great repute within the last thirty or forty years. It has two wells, one much stronger than the other, both impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and said to be highly efficacious in nervous and dyspeptic complaints. A considerable number of respectable houses have been built in the vicinity of the spa, the fame of which has drawn many visiters. A large and convenient pump-room was erected in 1819,

which is regularly supplied with the public papers; an hotel has been built at Blar-na-ceaun, within about half a mile of the pump-room, and there is an inn also on the east side with comfortable accommodations. An hospital, or infirmary, has been formed, through the exertions of J. E. Gordon, Esq., for the poor who resort to the spa for the benefit of its waters: it can accommodate fifty persons. There is a penny-post in the parish; and between the months of May and October, during the visiting season, a conveyance runs twice a day to Dingwall, where it meets the Inverness coach. On the river Conon is a salmon-fishery; and in the small stream of the Peffery, black trout are frequently taken.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dingwall, synod of Ross. The stipend of the minister is £255, with a manse, built in 1796, and a glebe and garden of thirteen acres: the patronage belongs to the Marchioness of Stafford, daughter of the late John Hay Mc Kenzie, Esq., of Cromarty. Fodderty parish church, a plain but pleasing structure, built in 1807, and enlarged in 1835, accommodates 600 persons with sittings: the service is alternatively performed in English and Gaelic. In the village of Maryburgh is also a church, recently erected, distant from the parish church about five miles. A parochial school is maintained, in which the classics and the ordinary branches of education are taught; the master has a salary of £36, with a house, and £20 fees. Near Fodderty is Temple-croft, or *Croicht-an-Team puil*, in which stone coffins containing skeletons have been found. On the heights of the Hilton estate is a sepulchral cairn, measuring 260 feet in circumference; and in the same neighbourhood are the remains of some Druidical temples. There are two huge stones on either side of the church, vulgarly reported to have been thrown at his enemies by the far-famed Fingal, the hero of Ossian, and to have remained in their present position. Several other relics of antiquity are to be seen in the parish.—See CARNOCH and KINLOCH-LUICHART.

FOGO, a parish, in the county of BERWICK, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Dunse; containing 455 inhabitants, of whom about 35 are in the village. This place, though unconnected with any event of historical importance, has some claim to antiquity: from a confirmatory charter of Malcolm IV. in 1159, it is clear that the church of Fogo had been granted previously to that time to the monastery of Kelso. The parish is five miles in length from east and west, and two miles and a half in average breadth, comprising about 5000 acres, of which 4600 are arable, 300 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture. Its surface is traversed in the north by two parallel ridges of inconsiderable height, between which the river Blackadder flows throughout the whole length of the parish: on the south are some extensive level tracts. The scenery is pleasingly varied, and in parts enriched with timber of stately growth. The Blackadder, rising in some mossy land in the parish of Westruther (from which circumstance it takes its name), runs in a direction from east to west, and falls into the Whitadder in the parish of Edrom: it abounds with eels and trout of a reddish colour, but salmon are never found in its stream. There is a bridge of one arch on the road to Dunse, built in 1664, lately repaired, and which bears the name of the old family of Cockburn of Langton.

On the higher land the soil is exceedingly fertile, consisting principally of a deep black loam; in the lower lands it is thinner, and of inferior quality, resting on a retentive clay. The crops are oats, barley, wheat, and turnips; the system of agriculture is in an advanced state, and the four-shift course of husbandry generally prevalent. Bone-dust and other kinds of manure are used in the cultivation of turnips. The lands have been in great part thoroughly drained, and inclosed with hedges of thorn; the farm-buildings are substantial and well arranged, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been introduced. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of live stock; the cattle are partly of the short-horned, and partly of the Highland breed, and the sheep mostly of the Leicestershire. The plantations are fir, intermixed with various kinds of forest-trees, the chief of which are beech, birch, and lime. The annual value of real property in Fogo is £5851. Caldra House, the principal mansion in the parish, is in the occupation of the proprietor, the Hon. Capt. Cathcart; and Charter Hall, a neat summer seat, built by the late Henry Trotter, Esq., of Morton Hall, is occasionally visited by the present Mr. Trotter, especially during the shooting season. Communication with the neighbouring market-towns and other places is afforded by good roads, of which the turnpike-road to Berwick, and to the suspension-bridge communicating with Northumberland, passes through the parish, and that from Coldstream to Dunse crosses its western extremity. Fogo is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Dunse, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £219. 5. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18. 10. per annum. The church, situated on the banks of the Blackadder, which flows past the churchyard, is an ancient structure, repaired in 1755, and reseated in 1817, and is adapted for a congregation of 200 persons. With its surrounding gravestones, and the few cottages near, the venerable building presents a perfect specimen of sequestered rural beauty. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £25. 13., with £20 fees, and a house and garden. Among the remains of antiquity in the parish may be mentioned the old house of Harcarse, situated on the borders of the parishes of Edrom and Swinton, and formerly belonging to the family of Hogg, now extinct. At the western extremity of the parish, at a place named Chesters, are vestiges of a Roman camp, the stones of which have been nearly all removed. To the south of the parish, in a marshy tract, some remains of a causeway have been discovered.

FORBES, ABERDEENSHIRE.—See TULLYNESSLE.

FORDEL-SQUARE, a village, in the parish of DALGETY, district of DUNFERMLINE, county of FIFE, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Inverkeithing; containing 157 inhabitants. It lies on the western side of the parish, and is connected with the Fordel coal-works, which have been wrought for nearly 250 years, and where nearly 70,000 tons of coal were latterly raised every year: they are now discontinued. In the neighbourhood is a picturesque waterfall; and Fordel House, an elegant mansion surrounded with extensive plantations, is only a short distance from the village.

FORDOUN, a parish, in the county of KINCARDINE, 11 miles (W. S. W.) from Stonehaven; containing, with the village of Auchinblae, 2342 inhabitants, of whom

34 are in the Kirktown. This place, which is of remote antiquity, is supposed to have derived its name, signifying in the Gaelic language the "front hill", from the situation of the church on the brow of the hill of Fenella, in front of the Grampian range. The parish, or part of it, had also the appellation of Paldy, from the dedication of an ancient chapel to St. Palladius, who was sent from Rome in the fifth century to oppose the Pelagian heresy, and who, upon very doubtful authority, is said to have fixed his residence here. Of this chapel, on a pilgrimage to which, to visit the shrine of the saint, Kenneth III. was murdered by Dame Fenella, as related in the article on Fettercairn, some memorials are still preserved in the name of a well in the manse garden, called the well of St. Palladius. A sculptured stone, commemorative of the murder, appears to have been erected in the chapel, but at the Reformation it was removed, and for greater security concealed under the pulpit of the old parish church, where it was afterwards discovered on the rebuilding of that structure.

The PARISH, which is situated on the south side of the Grampian mountains, is about eight miles in length, and five and a half in average breadth, comprising an area of 27,800 acres, whereof 11,500 are arable, 2160 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moorland pasture and waste. Its surface is strikingly varied, rising from the south-east by bold undulations towards the Grampian range on the north-west, and broken into deep glens and pleasing vales by numerous streams descending from the mountains, and by the prominent hill of Fenella, nearly in the centre of the parish. This hill, which is one mass of sandstone, is about four miles in length and a mile and a quarter in breadth, rising in a gracefully curvilinear form to the height of 1200 feet above the level of the sea, and separated by the picturesque vale of Strath-Fenella from the Grampians, which in this parish do not attain an elevation of more than 1500 feet. The rivers are the Luther and the Bervie. Of these, the Luther has its source in the hills behind Drumtochty, and flowing to the village of Auchinblae, where it receives a stream from Glenfarquhar, takes a south-eastern direction to Fordoun House, beyond which it changes its course to the west, and flows through the parish of Laurencekirk into the North Esk. The Bervie has its source in the hills of Glenfarquhar, and running to the south-east, by Glenbervie House, winds round the base of the hill of Knock, and after a devious course flows through the parish of Bervie into the sea. Among the small streams that descend from the Grampians, the principal are the burn of Craigniston, which for some distance separates the parish from Fettercairn; and the Ferdun, formed by two burns which unite at Clattering Briggs, and, after washing the western base of the hill of Fenella, fall into the Luther. The Luther and the Bervie both abound with small trout, and salmon are occasionally found in the latter.

In the lower grounds the SOIL is a tenacious clay, of moderate fertility; along the bases of the hills, a deep rich loam; and on the higher grounds, a brown gravelly loam: the crops consist of barley, oats, wheat, beans, peas, potatoes, and turnips, with the various grasses. The system of husbandry has been greatly bettered under the auspices of the Fettercairn Club, which includes also this parish and the parishes of Laurencekirk and Marykirk. The lands have been drained and partly inclosed; the farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and all the more recent improvements in the construction and use of agricultural implements have been adopted. Much attention is paid to the management of the dairy-farms, and to live stock. The cattle are of the pure Angus or the Aberdeen polled breed; the best are sent to the London market, where they obtain a high price, and the remainder to Edinburgh and Glasgow. The sheep, which are reared solely on the hills, are of the black-faced or mountain breed, with a few of the Cheviot recently introduced; and the horses, reared chiefly for agriculture, approach very nearly to the Clydesdale breed. In this parish the wood is of modern growth, with the exception of some natural birch and coppice on the lands of Drumtochty Castle; the plantations consist of larch, spruce, and Scotch firs, interspersed with oak, ash, elm, beech, birch, and sycamore. The chief substrata are red sandstone, greenstone, in which occasionally amethysts are embedded, clay-slate, limestone, and freestone, of which there are several quarries. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,967.

Drumtochty Castle is a spacious castellated mansion in the early English style, erected by George Harley Drummond, Esq., at a cost of £30,000, and seated on an eminence rising from the bank of the Luther, in a richly-wooded demesne, tastefully laid out in walks commanding much picturesque and finely-varied scenery. *Phesdo*, an elegant mansion of Aberdeen granite, in the Grecian style, with a handsome portico of the Doric order, built by the late Alexander Crombie, Esq., of Aberdeen, is beautifully situated in grounds embellished with plantations, and near the base of Fenella hill, embracing a fine view of the vale of Strathmore and the Grampians. *Monboddo*, the birthplace of Lord Monboddo, is an ancient mansion, greatly improved by the late Mrs. Burnett, his daughter. *Fordoun House*, together with the farm, is in the occupation of a tenant; as is also *Castleton*. The *Kirktown* merely contains the church, the manse, and school-house, with a few cottages and an inn. *Kincardine*, once the county town, and the residence of the sheriff, who held his courts here till the reign of James VI., when they were removed to Stonehaven, has dwindled into an insignificant hamlet: the ancient cross that stood in the market-place has been removed, and placed in the village of Fettercairn. The castle of Kincardine, the ruins of which are situated on the adjacent lands of Castleton, was a celebrated palace of several of the Scottish monarchs, of whom Kenneth III., while here, was murdered by Dame Fenella; and John Baliol is said to have been residing in this castle when he abdicated the crown in favour of Edward I. of England. From the ruins it appears to have been a spacious quadrangular structure of great solidity, but only the foundations of some of the walls are now remaining. The village of *Auchinblae*, situated to the east of Strath-Fenella, contains several inns: the inhabitants are partly employed in the spinning of flax and the weaving of coarse linen; and the place, which has a thriving appearance, has been erected into a burgh of barony, and is governed by a baron-bailie appointed by the Earl of Kintore. Fairs are annually held in the parish, of which the most considerable is Paldy fair, for horses, sheep, and cattle, which takes place in July on a moor near the foot of the Grampians. Another fair for

horses and cattle is also held in July, at Lammas muir, in the western portion of the parish; and at Auchinblae, besides two annual fairs, are weekly markets during the winter for grain and cattle. Facility of communication is maintained by the Aberdeen railway, by the turnpike-road from Aberdeen to Edinburgh through Strathmore, and by statute roads kept in excellent repair.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Fordoun, which holds its sittings here, and the synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £249, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum; patron, the Crown. Fordoun church, erected in 1829 at a cost of £3000, is a handsome structure in the later English style of architecture, with a tower at the west end, ninety-three feet in height; the interior is well arranged, and contains 1230 sittings. The burying-ground is inclosed by a wall of masonry, in which is an elegant gateway. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial school, for which an appropriate building has been erected, is attended by about seventy children; the master has a salary of £35. 12., with a house and garden, and the fees average £15 per annum. A parochial library was established in 1827, which now contains nearly 700 volumes; and there is also a small library belonging to the Sunday school. Alexander Crombie, Esq., bequeathed £100, Mrs. Bogendollo £50, and the late Mrs. Burnett of Monboddo £50, for the benefit of the poor. Close to Fordoun House are the remains of a Roman camp, of which the prætorium is in a tolerably perfect state; near it have been found urns containing ashes and half-burnt bones, a gold ring, and other relics of Roman antiquity. In a secluded glen, not far from Drumtochty, are some remains of a small friary; and on the hill above Newlands, and near Castleton, are Druidical ruins. John of Fordun, author of the *Scoto-chronicon*, appears to have been connected with the parish by birth or residence: George Wishart, the martyr, was a younger son of Wishart of Pittarrow in the parish; and Professor Beattie, brother of the author of *The Minstrel*, was a native of the parish, where the poet himself was for several years schoolmaster. Pittarrow House was pulled down in 1802.

FORDYCE, a parish, in the county of BANFF; containing, with the villages of Sandend and New Mills, and the town of Portsoy, 3442 inhabitants, of whom 243 are in the village of Fordyce, 2½ miles (W. S. W.) from Portsoy. The name of this place, which appears to have undergone no variation since the most ancient times, is supposed to be derived from the two Gaelic words *fuar* "cold", and *deas* "south", which, from their original appropriation as descriptive of the southern portion of the parish, were subsequently used as a name for the whole of it. The lands once belonged to the family of Sinclair, but afterwards came into that of Ogilvie, in which they have remained for about 400 years to the present time. Sir Walter Ogilvie, in 1455, obtained permission of James II., to fortify his house of Findlater, situated here; and the castle seems to have been regularly occupied till nearly the end of the reign of James VI., when it was in the possession of John Gordon, son of the Earl of Huntly, who had received the castle and estates from one of the Ogilvie family that had disinherited his own son. After much litigation and many severe feuds, however, it returned to the former possessors, chiefly through arbitration. During its occupancy by Gordon, it was one of the places that refused to acknowledge Queen Mary when she visited the northern districts, in consequence of which she sent a party of 120 soldiers against it, who were attacked by Gordon at Cullen, and all of them either slain or routed. The district of Findlater gave the title of Earl to its proprietors: the present Earl of Seafield, who holds the estates, is grandson to Sir Ludovic Grant, who married Lady Margaret, eldest daughter of James, fifth Earl of Findlater.

FORDYCE anciently comprehended the parishes of Ordiquhill, Deskford, and Cullen, long since separated. It is bounded on the north by the Moray Firth, and is about seven or eight miles in length and from two to six in breadth, comprising 18,670 acres, of which 9306 are either cultivated or occasionally in tillage, 5960 waste or natural pasture, 1500 undivided common, and 1234 occupied by wood. The surface is diversified with hill and dale, and several lofty elevations give to the scenery a very bold and decided character. The principal of these elevations are, the hills of Durn and Fordyce, nearly in the middle of the parish, which extend in a form almost semicircular from north-east to south-west, the former rising about 700 feet above the level of the sea; and the hill of Knock, near the southern boundary, which, attaining an elevation of between 1200 and 1400 feet, serves at a considerable distance as a land-mark for mariners: on the summit of it is a bed of peat-moss. Though not precipitous, the coast is marked by a strong rocky outline, broken by numerous caves and several headlands and bays. The chief points are, the East and West heads, taking their names from their relative positions with respect to Portsoy; and Logie head, at the western extremity of the parish. The bays are Portsoy and Sandend, the former possessing a secure and convenient harbour, and the latter having about half a mile of sandy beach, in which is Redhyth point, where small vessels find anchorage and shelter. The streams are inconsiderable, comprising only the burn of Boyn, which marks the eastern boundary of the parish; the burn of Durn, which joins the sea at Portsoy; and the burn of Fordyce, falling into the bay of Sandend.

The SOIL, which is incumbent on strata of almost every description, comprehends strong clay and light and clayey loam. It is wet and cold in the southern quarter, but rich and fertile about the coast, producing all kinds of grain, with potatoes, turnips, hay, and flax. The cattle are chiefly a cross between the old Banffshire and the Buchan breeds: their improvement has been greatly promoted by premiums given by the Banffshire Farmers' Club and the Highland Society; and a decided advantage has been obtained by the introduction of the Teeswater bull. The sheep are the Cheviots, with a few of the native black-faced. The horses are in general of the ordinary kind, with the exception of those bred from Clydesdale mares, which are very superior in strength and appearance. Though the fences and farm-buildings are still to a great extent in a defective condition, much has been done within the present century in the way of agricultural improvement, especially by draining. Upwards of 10,000 yards of ditches, and nearly 20,000 yards of drains, have been completed on one farm since 1837, independently of 1600 yards of marsh ditches cut in another part. Bone manure has been introduced, and several threshing-mills erected. The annual value of

real property in Fordyce is £8712. The parish is of considerable importance in a geological point of view. It is celebrated for its extensive strata of serpentine rock, of which there are immense beds, and which, admitting of a very fine polish, has long been a favourite material, not only in Britain, but also in many parts of the continent, for the manufacture of various kinds of ornaments. In the palace of Versailles, where it is known by the name of Scottish marble, it has been employed in the construction of several chimney-pieces. Among the numerous geological varieties are hornblende, syenite, granite, felspar, mica-slate, quartz, and clay-slate; also limestone with veins of granite, and small portions of magnetic iron-ore. The plantations are principally larch and Scotch fir, with some ash, the last of which is found in a thriving condition near the ancient castle of the Boyn. The seats are, Birkenbog, an old plain building, inhabited by the tenant who rents the farm; and Glassaugh, a neat and spacious modern mansion, recently much enlarged and improved. The village of Fordyce was made a burgh of barony in 1499. About fourteen miles of turnpike-road run through the parish, branching off in various directions to Banff, Cullen, Keith, and Huntly; and there are several good substantial bridges. Two fairs are held; one in November, for cattle and for hiring servants, and the other in December, for cattle only.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Fordyce, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Earl of Seafield. The stipend is £226; and there is a manse, with a glebe of two acres and a half, valued at £5 per annum, and a croft of five acres, called the Vicar's Croft, bequeathed in 1595 for the use of the minister. Fordyce church, built in 1804, contains 1050 sittings. The parochial school affords instruction in Greek, Latin, mathematics, and all the branches of a useful education: the salary of the master is £34; he has also ten acres of land, left by Thomas Menzies of Durn, and receives about £30 in fees. Walter Ogilvie of Redhyth, in 1678, bequeathed land for the establishment of bursaries at the parochial school, and at King's College, Aberdeen; in the former there are seventeen, extending to five years each. George Smith, who was born in the village of Fordyce, established nine bursaries in his native parish, likewise of five years' duration; they commenced in 1801, and are worth £25 per annum each, appropriated to board, clothing, and education: he also left £25 a year to the minister for superintending the youth on the foundation. The Rev. James Stuart, rector of Georgetown and All Saints, in South Carolina, left £1200 for a bursary in the school of Fordyce, for boys bearing the name of Stuart: this endowment commenced in 1810. There are two other small bursaries, founded by James Murray. The chief relic of antiquity is the old castle of Findlater, situated on a rock almost surrounded by the sea, and which appears to have been of considerable strength: the lower apartments, cut out of the solid rock, are strongly arched; and on the south were formerly a fosse and drawbridge, beyond which, at the distance of about one hundred yards, there was an outwork for greater security, consisting of a fosse and rampart. On the hill of Durn are the remains of an encampment, supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes; and some urns, containing ashes and bones, have been occasionally dug up in different places. There are several chalybeate springs, the most celebrated being that called "John Legg's Well", which is much frequented in summer both by natives and strangers. Sir James Clark, physician to Her Majesty, and Dr. John Forbes, physician extraordinary to Prince Albert, were educated at the parochial school.

Burgh Seal.

FORFAR, a royal burgh, the county town, a parish, and the seat of a presbytery, in the county of Forfar, 70 miles (N. by E.) from Edinburgh; containing 9620 inhabitants, of whom 8362 are within the burgh. This place, in some ancient documents, is noticed under the designation of Forfar-Restenneth; while in others Forfar and Restenneth are separately mentioned as distinct parishes, the union of which, though extremely probable, has not been proved by any authentic evidence. In the latter part of the seventh century, a priory was founded at Restenneth, which became subordinate to the abbey of Jedburgh, and of which there are still some remains on the west side of the loch of Restenneth. In this establishment Alexander I. deposited the public records that had been placed by King Fergus in the abbey of Iona, or Icolmkill, which was difficult of access. In 1296, Robert, then prior, took the oath of fealty to Edward I. of England. The priory appears to have been well endowed, and to have had considerable possessions in the neighbourhood; it flourished till about the year 1652, when the right of patronage of the church was purchased from the prior by the magistrates and council of the burgh.

Forfar seems to have been a royal residence at a very early period of history. Malcolm Canmore is said to have held parliaments in the castle, situated on an eminence to the north of the town, where he resided with his court; and his queen, Margaret, had a palace on a small island in the loch of Forfar, called the Inch, on which, for many years, the inhabitants of the burgh were in the habit of celebrating an annual festival in honour of her memory. In 1307, Robert Bruce, on his route from Aberdeen to Angus, assaulted the castle of Forfar, at that time strongly garrisoned by the English; and, taking it by escalade, put the whole of the garrison to the sword, and ordered the fortifications to be levelled with the ground. In 1647, the burgesses opposed the surrender of the person of Charles I. into the hands of the republican party, and, through their provost, entered a warm protest against that measure in parliament. When the city of Dundee was taken by the army of General Monk, a detachment of English forces was sent to Forfar, who plundered the town, and destroyed all the charters and public records of the burgh. In consideration of the loyalty of the inhabitants, Charles II., in 1665, by charter renewed and confirmed the ancient rights of the burgh. Towards the close of the seventeenth century, frequent trials and executions for witchcraft occurred here, the last of which was in 1682: the place of execution, a small hollow to the north of the town, still retains the name of the "Witches' Howe", and the iron bridle that was fastened round the head of the victims on these occasions is yet preserved.

The TOWN is situated on the road from Aberdeen to Perth. It consists of two principal and several smaller streets, in which are numerous well-built houses, many of them of handsome appearance; and within the last half century very great improvements have taken place. The streets are lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells sunk by subscription of individuals, aided by grants for the purpose by the magistrates of the burgh. A subscription library is supported: there are a newsroom and a mechanics' reading-room, both containing a good collection of books; and a horticultural society has been established. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture, the principal articles being sheetings, Osnaburghs, and dowlas, in the weaving of which about 3000 persons are regularly employed in their own dwellings: the quantity of linen annually woven is about 14,000,000 yards, and the average value £300,000. A great part of this manufacture is exported to the West Indies and South America by the manufacturers themselves, and Lancashire is largely supplied with the sheetings. There are ale and beer breweries, and various shops for the supply of the vicinity with different articles of merchandise. A vast increase of general traffic took place after the opening of the railway between Forfar and Arbroath, for the conveyance of goods and passengers, on the 3rd of January, 1839: the line is fifteen miles in length, with a rise upon the whole distance of about 220 feet. Further facilities of communication were afforded by the opening of the Scottish Midland Junction railway, from Forfar to Perth, in August 1847: the line is thirty-two miles and a half in length. Among the roads is an excellent one from Forfar to Kirriemuir, opening a communication with a large Highland district. The principal market is on Wednesday; and there is a market, well supplied with provisions of all kinds, on Saturday. Fairs are held on the last Wednesday in February, the second in April, and the first in May, for cattle and horses; on the day after Dunsmuir fair, in June, for cattle; on the first Tuesday in July for sheep, on the Wednesday following for cattle, and on Thursday for horses; on the first Wednesday in August, for cattle; the last Wednesday in September, for horses and cattle; and the third Wednesday in October and the first in November, for cattle. Being in the very centre of the county, Forfar is remarkable for the extent of its cattle markets. From the beginning of November until the end of March, the Wednesday weekly market is a large fair; and the other fairs enumerated are frequented by dealers from the southern counties and from England.

The BURGH, by charter of Charles II., is governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, and a town council of fifteen members. There are five incorporated companies, the glovers, shoemakers, tailors, weavers, and hammermen, the terms of admission to which vary considerably. The fee paid on admission as a burgess is, for a stranger £2, and for the son of a freeman, the husband of a freeman's daughter, or an apprentice, £1. The jurisdiction of the burgh extends over the whole royalty, which is about two miles and a half in length and half a mile in breadth, and also over the liberties. The bailies hold a court for the determination of civil pleas to any amount, in which they are assisted by an assessor, and also a criminal court, chiefly for the trial of petty offences (though by charter their jurisdiction extends to capital crimes); but from the conducting of causes by written pleas, the expenses of process tend greatly to diminish the number of suits in the latter court. As the county town, the sessions are held here, as well as the election of the representative for the shire in parliament. A handsome building has been erected at an expense of £5000, containing a sheriff's court, with offices for the sheriff's clerk, and rooms for the juries and for the records. The town and county hall, situated in the centre of the town, is a neat edifice, comprising halls for the transaction of public business, and courts for holding the sessions. In the same building is the old gaol, now converted into an excellent market-place, as, from its inadequacy as a gaol, ground was lately purchased to the north of the town, on which a more spacious and better arranged prison was erected. Forfar, with Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, and Bervie, returns one member to the imperial parliament: the elective franchise, under the Reform act, is vested in the resident £10 householders of the burgh; and the number of these is 250.

The PARISH is situated on the south side of the valley of Strathmore, and is about six miles in length from north to south, and five miles in breadth. Its surface, though generally level, is varied by the hill of Balmashinar, near the town, and by the hill of Lower, at the southern extremity of the parish, the former of which commands an extensive and richly-diversified prospect. The rivers are the Lunan and the Venny, which, though abounding in trout, are in their course through the parish but very inconsiderable streamlets. There were formerly three large lakes, Restenneth, Fithie, and the loch of Forfar; but the two first have been drained for marl, and the last, though still a fine sheet of water, has been much reduced in extent. The soil, with the exception of a tract of wet clay in the south, is generally light and dry, producing excellent crops of oats and barley, turnips, and various other green crops. The lands are in a good state of cultivation; the use of shell-marl found in the lakes has been almost superseded by the use of lime, and the system of husbandry has greatly advanced. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,015. In the south-west, and also in the eastern parts of the parish, freestone of good quality for building is extensively wrought. From the quarries here, has been taken the stone of which most of the houses in the town, and the steeple of the church, are built; and large quantities of flags for pavement, and of thin sandstone for roofing, are sent by railroad to the ports of Arbroath and Dundee, whence they are shipped to various parts of the kingdom. The only mansion-house is that of Lower, built by a former Earl of Northesk, and still the property of his descendants, the family of Carnegie, Earls of Northesk.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Forfar, synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is about £300, with a manse, a handsome modern building, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patrons, the Town Council. Forfar church, originally built in 1791, and partly rebuilt, and made more commodious, in 1836, is a plain substantial edifice, with a steeple erected in 1814, in which are three old bells, the gift of Mr. Strang, a native of the town, and a merchant of Stockholm: the interior contains about 1800 sittings. St. James' church

was erected in 1836, at an expense of £1200, raised by subscription; and a portion of the parish, comprising an area about a quarter of a mile long, and of nearly equal breadth, and containing a population of 2236, was assigned to it as an ecclesiastical district. It is a neat structure, containing 1134 sittings; and the stipend of the minister, derived from seat-rents, is £80 per annum, to be advanced to £100 when the funds will permit: patrons, the Male Seat-holders, being Communicants. An episcopal chapel was built in 1824; it has 380 sittings, and is under the superintendence of the Bishop of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dunblane. There are also places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, and Independents; and an old house has been purchased, and fitted up as a Roman Catholic chapel, in which service is occasionally performed. The parochial school affords instruction to about eighty children; the master has a salary of £34, with an allowance of £8. 15. in lieu of a house and garden, and the fees average £25 per annum. There are likewise three burgh schools, the master of one of which has a salary of £40; the other masters have each a schoolroom rent free, but are not in receipt of any salary. Within the last few years, the magistrates have built two handsome and commodious schoolrooms, where education for the working classes is afforded at a cheap rate: these schools are numerously attended. A considerable income arises from land purchased with a bequest of Mr. Strang's, in 1650, for distribution among the poor. In the vicinity are the remains of two Roman camps, between which a causeway was continued for some way through this parish; and nearly at an equal distance from each are remains of a Pictish camp of large extent, of which the rampart and fosse, extending from Loch Forfar to Loch Restenneth, are said to have been formed by the Picts under Feredith, to protect their camp from the Scots under Alpin, prior to the battle of Restenneth.

FORFARSHIRE, a maritime county, in the east of Scotland, bounded on the north by the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine; on the east, by the German Ocean; on the south, by the Firth of Tay; and on the west, by Perthshire. It lies between 56° 27′ and 57° (N. Lat.) and 2° 28′ and 3° 22′ (W. Long.), and is about 38½ miles in length, and 37½ in extreme breadth, comprising an area of 840 square miles, or 537,600 acres; 38,255 houses, of which 36,184 are inhabited; and containing a population of 170,520, of whom 79,375 are males and 91,145 females. This district, which was formerly called Angus, is said to have received that name from Angus, brother of Kenneth II., to whom it was granted by the king, after his victory over the Picts; and it continued for many generations to be governed by a succession of thanes, of whom Macbeth, the associate of Macduff, Thane of Fife, in the murder of Duncan, was the last. The county was subsequently governed by earls, of whom Gilchrist, the first earl, flourished in the reign of Malcolm III., and was succeeded by his son, the second earl, who attended David I. at the battle of the Standard, in 1138. The earldom was conferred by Robert II. on the Douglas family; and at present the shire gives the inferior title of Earl to the Duke of Hamilton. Prior to the abolition of episcopacy, the county was included in the diocese of Brechin; it is now in the synod of Angus and Mearns, comprises several presbyteries, and about fifty-five parishes. For civil purposes it is divided into the districts of Forfar and Dundee, in each of which towns is a resident sheriff-substitute. It contains the royal burghs of Forfar, which is the county town, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, and Brechin, and the market-towns of Kirriemuir and Glammis, with several smaller towns and villages. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., the county returns one member to the imperial parliament.

The SURFACE is boldly varied. Towards the north it forms part of the Grampian range, here called the Binchennin hills, of which Catlaw, the highest, has an elevation of 2264 feet above the level of the sea: this portion of the county, known as the Braes of Angus, is a wild pastoral district. Nearly parallel with these heights are the Sidlaw hills, apparently a continuation of the Ochil range, and which are of less height than the Binchennin, few of them attaining more than 1400 feet above the sea. Between the two ridges is the beautiful and fertile valley of Strathmore, popularly called the Howe of Angus, extending nearly thirty-three miles in length, and varying from six to eight miles in breadth, diversified with gentle eminences, fruitful fields, pleasing villages, and handsome seats surrounded with flourishing plantations. The district between the Sidlaw hills and the coast is a level tract of great fertility, from three to eight miles in breadth, and in the highest state of cultivation. The principal valleys are Glenisla, Glenprosen, Glenesk, Lethnot, and Clova, all of which are watered by streams descending from the mountains. The chief rivers are the North and South Esk, which have their sources on the northern confines of the county. Of these streams, the former, issuing from Lochlee, receives the waters of the Unich, which in its course forms numerous picturesque cascades; the North Esk then flows through the vale of Glenesk, between banks crowned with trees of birch, into the county of Kincardine, and falls into the sea about three miles to the north of Montrose. Its tributaries are the Luther, the Cruick, the West Water, the Tarf, and the Mark. The South Esk has its rise near that of the North Esk, and running through the centre of the county, receives the Noran, the Lemno, the Carity, and the Prosen, and joins the sea at Montrose. The river Isla rises to the west of the sources of the Esks, and after being fed by the waters of the Meigle, the Dean, the Carbet, and the burn of Glammis, flows westward into the Tay at Kinclaven. The Dighty and the Lunan are of inferior character: the former issues from some small lakes in the parish of Lundie, and runs into the river Tay to the east of Broughty-Ferry; whilst the latter, having its source in the lakes of Rescobie and Balgives, flows into the sea at Lunan bay. Most of the rivers abound with trout and salmon, and the Lunan with eels. There are also numerous lakes in the county, but few of them are more than a mile in circumference; the principal are Lochlee, Loch Brandy, Loch Forfar, Loch Rescobie, and Loch Balgives.

About three-fifths of the land are under cultivation; 20,000 acres are woodland and plantations, and the remainder mountain pasture and waste. On the hills the soil is heathy moor, but in the valleys rich and fertile. The lands have been greatly benefited by draining, and abundant crops of every kind are raised: wheat, which formerly was little cultivated, is now grown in large quantities, and of excellent quality; the various im-

provements in husbandry have been generally adopted, and the system of agriculture is in a very advanced state. Considerable attention is paid to live stock; the Angusshire breed of cattle is well known: numbers of sheep of various breeds are pastured on the Grampian and the Sidlaw hills, and on the former is reared a small breed of horses called Garrons. The plantations consist of oak, beech, birch, and other trees, which have nearly superseded the larch; and the improvement of the soil has adapted it to the growth of timber of all kinds. In this county the principal substrata are limestone, freestone, and sandstone of good quality for flags. The limestone is extensively wrought in several places, but its use in farming has in some degree been diminished by the introduction of bone-dust, of which great quantities are prepared at Arbroath and Dundee, and shell-marl is found in the lakes, some of which have been drained in order to procure it. Lead-ore was formerly obtained in the upper part of the parish of Lochlee, and copper-ore has been found in the Sidlaw range. The seats are Glammis Castle, Cortachy and Airlie Castles, Camperdown House, Lindertis, Isla Bank, Grey, Careston, Balnamoon, Brechin Castle, Panmure House, Kinnaird, Dun, Rossie, Ethie, Guthrie, Dunnichen, Isla, Craigo, Langley Park, and various others. The principal manufactures are, the spinning of flax; the weaving of linen and the coarser fabrics, as huckaback, canvass, dowlas, sheeting, and sacking, of which great quantities are exported; the manufacture of fine coloured thread; and the bleaching of linen, for which there are extensive grounds on the banks of streams. There are large tanneries, breweries, distilleries, and other works; and ship-building is pursued at the ports of Dundee, Arbroath, and Montrose. Valuable fisheries are carried on along the coast, and salmon-fisheries in the Firth of Tay. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads in various directions, and by railways, of which the Dundee and Newtyle railway was the first constructed in the county; the Arbroath and Forfar railway was opened in 1839, and the Dundee and Arbroath railway, nearly one continued level along the coast, in 1840. More recently have been opened the Dundee and Perth line, the Forfar and Perth line, and the Aberdeen line, of each of which there is a part within the county of Forfar. The annual value of real property in the county is £502,841, of which £312,201 are returned for lands, £180,496 for houses, £5408 for railway communication, £2389 for fisheries, £1385 for quarries, and the remainder for other kinds of real property. There are some remains of the cathedral of Brechin, and near them a round tower supposed to be of Pictish origin; the county contains the ruins of numerous ancient castles, of the abbey of Arbroath and similar religious establishments, tumuli, cairns, Druidical altars, and various other remains of antiquity, which are described in the articles on the parishes.

FORGAN, or St. Phyllan's, a parish, in the district of St. Andrew's, county of Fife, 9 miles (N. E. by E.) from Cupar; containing, with the villages of East and West Newport, and Woodhaven, 1219 inhabitants. This place is said to have derived its name, anciently written *Forgound* or *Forgrund*, and supposed to mean "foreground", from the elevated and conspicuous situation which it occupies on the bank of the river Tay. For many generations it was the property of the Nairnes, who held distinguished offices in the state, and one of whom was elevated to the peerage of Scotland in the time of Charles I. The estate of St. Fort, with other lands in the parish belonging to that ancient family, was sold at the beginning of the last century. The title, which became forfeited during the rebellion of 1745, was restored in the reign of George IV. The St. Fort estate is now in the hands of Henry Stewart, Esq.; and the only portion of the original possessions which is still the property of the Nairne family, is the small estate of Morton. Forgan parish is about six miles in length and two and a half in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the river Tay, and comprises about 5000 acres, of which 4000 are arable and in profitable cultivation, 600 pasture and meadow, and 400 woodland and plantations. The surface is in some parts pleasingly undulated, and in others agreeably diversified with level plains. Of the rising grounds the loftiest are the eminences of St. Fort and Newton, which are about 300 feet above the level of the sea. The scenery is richly varied, and from the higher lands are fine views over the river, which skirts the parish for nearly four miles. The shore is bold and rocky, and indented with several bays, the chief of which are Woodhaven and Newport, where convenient harbours have been constructed, and Wormit bay, which bounds the western extremity of the parish.

The soil is generally fertile, consisting of black loam interspersed with clayey mould, and in some parts of a light gravelly kind, in which are found occasionally large boulders of trapstone. In this parish, as in the county generally, the system of agriculture is in a very advanced condition; the rotation plan of husbandry is practised, and every improvement in the management of the lands is speedily adopted. The crops are barley, oats, wheat, potatoes, and turnips, which are usually favourable and abundant; and the surplus produce of grain finds a ready sale in the markets of St. Andrew's, Cupar, and Dundee. The cattle are principally of the Fifeshire breed, with a slight mixture of the Angus, the Ayrshire, and the Teeswater, which last, however, are by no means suited to the soil; the sheep are of the Cheviot and Leicestershire breeds. Of late years the plantations have been much extended, especially on the lands of St. Fort and Tayfield; they consist chiefly of fir, though the soil is well adapted for oak, ash, chesnut, and beech: there are few trees of remarkable growth, except some yew-trees at Kirkton, which are unrivalled specimens of the kind. The farm-houses and offices are mostly superior; and several of them, of more recent erection, are handsome and exceedingly convenient. Considerable progress has been made in inclosing the lands, but much yet remains to be done in this respect; the fences are principally of stone, with a few of hedges, and are generally well kept. The substrata are sandstone, whinstone, and greenstone, the last of which is extensively quarried for building and for other purposes. There is neither freestone nor limestone in the parish, but lime for agricultural uses is brought by sea from various places, and freestone from the quarries in Angus. The greenstone is fine grained, compact, and of deep colour; and on the banks of the river are rocks of amygdaloidal greenstone, in which are found metals, and quartz resembling agate. The annual value of real property is £7914.

St. Fort, the residence of Mr. Stewart, is a spacious and handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style of

architecture, recently erected, and pleasantly situated in a demesne enriched with flourishing plantations. Tayfield, the seat of Mr. Berry, is also a handsome mansion, lately enlarged and embellished, and beautifully seated on the bank of the Tay, of which it commands an extensive view, with the varied and romantic scenery of the adjacent lands, thickly interspersed with pleasing cottages. A salmon-fishery is still carried on; but since the prohibition of stake-nets, it is neither so abundant nor so profitable as formerly, and at present scarcely returns to the proprietor a rental of £150 per annum: the fish, which are of very superior flavour, and in great demand, are sent to Dundee, where they are packed in ice and forwarded by steam-boats to London. A very large shoal of herrings was formerly found in the Tay, near Newport; but none have appeared within the last fifty years. The weaving of linen is carried on upon a limited scale, affording employment to about twenty or thirty persons, who work at their own homes for the manufacturers of Dundee. Facility of intercourse with the neighbouring market-towns is afforded by the Newport line of the "Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway", and by excellent roads, of which the road to Edinburgh extends for nearly three miles through the parish, commencing, like the railway, at the ferry at Newport, from which place communication with Dundee is maintained by steam-boats. A ferry from Woodhaven to Dundee was also once kept up; but being attended with great inconvenience, an act of parliament was obtained some years since for its discontinuance, and for the establishment of that of Newport as the only ferry.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrew's, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is about £230, with a manse, and a glebe of about nine acres. The old church, situated in a pleasing and sequestered spot, at the southern extremity of the parish, at one time belonged to the priory of St. Andrew's, and is said to have been built on that site for the accommodation of a family residing in the neighbouring mansion-house of Kirkton, and who contributed largely towards the expense of its erection. This edifice is now a ruin, a new church having been erected in 1841 in a more central part of the parish. There is a place of worship near Newport for a congregation of Independents. Forgan parochial school affords instruction to about 120 children; the master has a salary of £34, with the fees, and a good dwelling-house and large garden: an excellent school-house was recently erected in a convenient situation, upon the completion of which the number of scholars considerably increased. There are numerous cairns and tumuli, though none of them have been fully explored; and in forming the road to Newport, several urns of rude workmanship were discovered.

FORGANDENNY, a parish, partly in the county of Kinross, but chiefly in that of Perth, 3½ miles (W.) from Bridge-of-Earn; containing 796 inhabitants, of whom 66 are in the village. This parish is about ten miles in length and two in average breadth, and comprises 12,800 acres, of which 2000 have never been cultivated. It is divided into the upper and lower districts: the former comprehends a part of the Ochils, covering full three-fourths of the surface of the parish; and the latter, stretching from the foot of these hills on the south to the river Earn on the north, consists of a well-cultivated tract, somewhat similar in character to the Carse of Gowrie. The scenery is good, from the beautiful variations of the surface; the land gradually rises from the river southward, and the acclivities of the Ochils by degrees attain the height of 1000 feet above the level of the sea. Considerable beauty is likewise conferred on the scenery by the course of the picturesque Earn, which is well stocked with salmon, sea-trout, and other varieties, with pike and eels. The May, also, a fine mountain stream rising among the Ochils in Auchterarder, enters the parish from the south, and after winding through it for several miles in a northern direction, and forming some pretty cascades, runs off to the west into the parish of Forteviot, among the beautiful and romantic "Birks of Invermay": it contains a large supply of fine trout.

The higher district is cold, its soil light, and though it bears good crops of other grain, wheat is never sown here; but on the lower grounds all kinds of white and green crops are produced of excellent quality, the soil being rich and strong. Much of the hilly waste, particularly on the estate of Condie, has been recently laid down in excellent sheep pastures: some of the highest grounds have been made to yield fine crops of turnips, and furrow-draining has been much practised in the lower parts of the parish, where, also, the farm-buildings are almost entirely constructed after an improved method. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5879, of which £340 are for the Kinross-shire portion. Trap rocks constitute nearly the whole of the substrata; but they are so soft and friable as to be almost useless, even for the construction of stone fences, or any other purpose except the repair of roads. The old red sandstone lies under this rock, though at too great a depth to admit of quarrying. In the upper district are to be seen beautiful specimens of conglomerate, and numerous blue and purple pebbles appear in the decomposed trap. A thin vein of limestone exists on the estate of Dumbuils, but on account of its sandy character, and the distance of coal, it is not wrought. Copper is said to have been formerly obtained in the wood of Condie, although no traces of it are now visible. The natural wood covers about forty acres, and 400 acres are in plantations, comprising the trees usually grown in the country. Freeland, the property of Lord Ruthven, is a modern residence, having been remodelled about the year 1834; and that of Condie, an ancient structure, has received some recent additions: the other mansions are Rossie and Torrance, the former erected about eighty or ninety years since, and the latter about half a century since. The population are entirely agricultural. Besides the village of Forgandenny, there is a small hamlet in the Ochils, called Path-Struie, or the Path of Condie. The road from Stirling to Bridge-of-Earn passes through the village, and the Scottish Central railway along the banks of the river Earn, affording great facility for the conveyance of the produce, which is disposed of at Perth, Newburgh in Fifeshire, &c.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Perth, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £200, with a manse, and a glebe of six acres, valued at £15 per annum. Forgandenny church, a plain edifice of considerable antiquity, was formerly one of the eleven pre-

bendal churches of Dunkeld cathedral; it has lately undergone repair, and accommodates 410 persons. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school, situated in the village of Forgandenny, affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and £10 fees. There is also a school at the Path of Condie, instituted by an act of the presbytery of Perth, dated 1660, and confirmed by the privy council in 1663, empowering the heritors to appropriate the vacant stipend of 1659 to its endowment; the money was placed at interest for the payment of the teacher, and was augmented by the Rev. Mr. Willison, a late incumbent, who made a bequest of a small field, producing £7. 10. annually. A library of religious books, and one of miscellaneous works, are attached to the parochial school. On the north side of the Ochils is a hill called Castle-Law, on which formerly stood an important fortification, supposed by some to have been of the vitrified class, but considered by most as Danish. Its boundary line, once formed by a circular stone wall, circumscribes an area 170 yards in diameter. The hill commands most extensive prospects, embracing the mouth of the Tay, and the German Ocean, on the east; Strathearn, to the Grampian mountains, on the west; a large part of the counties of Perth and Angus, on the north and north-east; and the Lomond hills, on the south.

FORGLEN, a parish, in the county of BANFF, 1 mile (W. by N.) from Turriff, on the road to Banff; containing 771 inhabitants. This place is also called Teunan, from St. Eunon, to whom a chapel, of which there are still some vestiges remaining, is said to have been dedicated. It is bounded on the south and east by the river Doveron, which has its source in the mountains of Aberdeenshire, and after receiving in its course numerous streams from the higher grounds, falls into the Moray Firth at Banff. The parish is five miles and a half in length from south-east to north-west, and about four miles in breadth, containing an area of 7234 acres, of which 3617 are in a state of profitable cultivation, 1433 in plantations, 1055 waste land and pasture, and about 1130 capable of being reclaimed and cultivated at a moderate expense. Its surface is pleasingly undulated, and the soil, though light, is fertile. The system of agriculture is improved; the principal crops are barley and oats, and wheat has recently been raised, but not in sufficient quantities to remunerate the grower. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of live stock: the cattle are of the Aberdeenshire and Buchan breeds, with some of the Teeswater, Dunrobin, and Galloway; the sheep are generally of the Highland breed, which has been benefited by the introduction of the Cheviot, Merino, and Leicestershire kinds. Much progress has been made in inclosing the lands, but the chief fences are of stone, and the farm-buildings are indifferent. There are quarries of clay-slate in several parts, worked for various purposes. The salmon-fishery on the Doveron was formerly extensive and profitable; but it has greatly diminished within the last few years, and the annual rental for an extent of three miles of the river is at present not more than £5. The annual value of real property in Forglen is £3210. Over the several rivulets that intersect the parish are bridges in good repair; and across the Doveron is a substantial bridge of red sandstone, erected in 1826 at an expense of £2503, and connecting this parish with the post-town of Turriff. Peat and wood are the principal fuel, but coal is brought from Banff. There is a parochial library, containing a valuable collection of books on religious and general subjects; and a savings' bank has been established, or rather revived.

The parish is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Turriff, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of Sir Robert Abercromby; the stipend is £175. 5. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £14 per annum. Forglen church, erected in 1806, and situated on the south-eastern boundary of the parish, is in good repair, and will accommodate a congregation of from 400 to 500 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school is well attended: the salary of the master is £34, with about £30 fees, and a house and garden; also the interest of £100 bequeathed by the Rev. George Bruce, minister of Dunbar, in 1793, and a portion of the Dick bequest, producing about £30 per annum. There is likewise a female school, in which children are taught to sew; the building was erected by subscription. The poor of the parish are eligible for admission into the Aberdeen infirmary, for which a collection is made annually at the church: there is also an annual collection for the Assembly's India Mission and the schools in the Highlands and islands. From some ancient charters preserved by the family of Abercromby, it appears that the lands of this parish and the patronage of the church formerly belonged to the abbey of Aberbrothock; and, as already stated, there are still remains of an old religious house, by tradition assigned to St. Eunon. At a short distance from the church are two barrows, which have not been opened; and in constructing a road in 1827, an urn containing ashes was found. Three similar urns have been found since, and others had been found before. A silver coin of the size of a crown-piece, with the date 1670, was lately discovered in the wall of an old house; it seems to have been current in the electorate of Cologne. The former house of Forglen, supposed to have been originally built about the year 1346, had over the entrance the arms of Scotland, sculptured in stone, with various inscriptions; the present mansion, lately erected near the site of the former, which is removed, is a spacious edifice, beautifully situated on the bank of the Doveron, and adorned with fine old timber. In the parish is also the house of Carnousie.

FORGUE, a parish, in the district of STRATHBOGIE, county of ABERDEEN, from six to seven miles (N. E. by E.) from Huntly; containing 2489 inhabitants. The name of this place was originally written Forrig, and is supposed to be derived from the Gaelic language. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Doveron, which separates it from Rothiemay in Banffshire, and on the south by the Urie. It measures between nine and ten miles in length, and is about six miles and a half at its greatest breadth, from east to west; comprising 9000 or 10,000 acres mostly under tillage, and a considerable extent of plantations, moor, and waste. The surface is diversified with knolls and acclivities, straths and holms; and the scenery is consequently picturesque and interesting: the Foudland hills, however, in the southern quarter, from their barren and dreary aspect, being covered with stunted heath, give to that part of the parish a bleak and uninviting appear-

ance. The Foreman, a hill of conical form with its sides well wooded, rises in the northern district, near the Doveron, to the height of 1000 feet, and commands from its summit extensive and varied prospects. Over this hill is a path still known by the name of the Queen's Road, it being recorded that Queen Mary, when she journeyed north, in the year 1562, instead of going directly forward to Huntly Castle, as she originally intended, here became impressed with fear of treachery, relinquished her intention, and passed along the above path to Rothiemay House, where she took up her quarters. Rivulets flow in every direction, and after enlivening and beautifying the lands, fall into the larger streams: many of them abound with trout.

The SOIL comprehends sand, gravel, loam, clay, and moss, and therefore differs very much in quality in different parts. All kinds of grain and green crops are raised; the rotation system is practised, and most other agricultural improvements have been introduced. Particular attention has also been given to the rearing of cattle, of which crosses between the pure Aberdeenshire and the short-horned have proved very successful. Many of the farms are neatly fenced, and all of them well cultivated; and from the comparatively inland situation of the parish, fourteen miles from the sea, with its ornamental and tastefully-arranged plantations, the appearance of the district is particularly agreeable. The rocks consist of the common stone found in most of the neighbouring parishes, and limestone, the latter of which was some time since extensively quarried. The annual value of real property in Forgue is £8540. In the parish are the mansions of Cobairdy, Haddo, Corse, Drumblair, Templeland, Auchaber, and Boynes-Mill, most of which are well built; but the mansion of Frendraught, formerly the seat of the Crichton family, is the most distinguished residence in point of situation and scenery. There are six mills, and at Glendronach is a distillery. The turnpike-road from Huntly to Banff, and another leading from Huntly to Aberdeen, pass through the parish; the chief communication is with Banff, Portsoy, Macduff, Inverury, and Huntly, and Sunderland coal is occasionally imported for fuel. Fairs are held for the sale of cattle and sheep, and for general traffic, at Hawkhall, on the third Tuesday in April, the last Thursday in May, and the third Tuesday in September, all O. S.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Turriff, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of Alexander Morison, Esq., of Bognie. The minister's stipend is about £190, with an excellent manse, and a glebe of about twelve acres, valued at £18 per annum. Forgue church, situated upon a gentle eminence, is a neat, commodious, and substantial edifice, built in 1819, and containing 900 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship, and there is a small episcopal chapel. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin and mathematics, with all the elementary branches; the master has a salary of £34, a house and garden, a portion of the Dick bequest, and £20 fees. There is a savings' bank; and the poor not on the roll enjoy the benefit of a charitable bequest of £20 per annum. The antiquities comprise the remains of several Druidical temples; vestiges of a Roman redoubt, as is supposed; and the ruins of the ancient castle of Frendraught, at the conflagration of the tower of which, in 1630, Viscount Aboyne, eldest son of the Marquess of Huntly, and four others, perished. The Admirable Crichton, who flourished about the middle of the sixteenth century, is said to have been born at Frendraught, the principal seat of the family, and from which they derived the title of Viscount.

Burgh Seal.

FORRES, a royal burgh and a parish, in the county of ELGIN, 12 miles (W. by S.) from Elgin; containing 3711 inhabitants, of whom 2844 are in the burgh. This place, the name of which, in the Gaelic language, is descriptive of its situation on the river and bay of Findhorn, has by some historians been identified with the *Varis* of Ptolemy, and is celebrated for its ancient castle, in which Duffus, King of Scotland, was treacherously murdered by the governor, in 966. A battle is said to have occurred here about the commencement of the eleventh century, between a party of Danish invaders and Malcolm II.: it terminated in a treaty, in commemoration of which an obelisk was raised, called Sweno's Stone, elaborately sculptured with devices, and which is still remaining in a very perfect state. Not long afterwards, the forces of Duncan, King of Scotland, were encamped on a moor in the vicinity of the town; and on his way to join that monarch, Macbeth, accompanied by Banquo, was met on an adjoining waste by the weird sisters, as described by Shakespeare in his tragedy of *Macbeth*.

The TOWN is situated on a moderately elevated ridge, and comprises one long street called the High-street, from which several smaller streets diverge on both sides: it is intersected throughout its whole length by the road from Elgin to Nairn, forming the High-street. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. A public library is supported by subscription, and has a good collection of volumes: there is also a newsroom, well furnished with journals and periodical publications; and a newspaper called "The Forres Gazette" is published on the first Wednesday in every month. A masonic lodge has been some time established, for which an elegant building has been erected from a design by Mr. Simpson of Aberdeen, containing a handsome ball-room, a supper-room, and apartments for the meetings of the brethren. A horticultural society under the patronage of the Earl of Moray holds annual meetings in June and September, when exhibitions of flowers, fruits, and vegetables attract numbers of visiters from all parts. The environs abound with pleasingly-diversified scenery; and on the highest of the richly-wooded Cloven hills, near the eastern extremity of the town, a lofty octagonal tower of three stages, crowned with an embattled parapet, was erected in 1806, by public subscription, to the memory of Lord Nelson. No manufactures are carried on here, nor any trade except such as is necessary for the supply of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood: there are numerous handsome shops, amply supplied with merchandise of every kind. In the immediate vicinity are a brewery and a distillery; and in a powerful saw-mill for timber, great quantities of hexagonal blocks for wood-pavement have been prepared for the London market, and

shipped from the port of Findhorn, about five miles distant from the town. The market, which is amply supplied with grain, is on Tuesday; and markets for butchers' meat and fish are held daily. Fairs for cattle and horses occur on the first Wednesdays in January and July, on the third Wednesdays in February, April, May, and November, on the fourth Wednesdays in August and September; and for hiring servants, on the Saturday before the 22nd of November. Facility of communication is afforded by the high road from Elgin to Nairn; by a turnpike-road to the sea-port village of Findhorn, at the mouth of Findhorn bay, where the London and Leith steamers regularly call; by good district roads in various directions; and by an elegant chain-bridge over the river Findhorn, constructed at an expense of £7000, in 1831, to replace the former bridge of stone, which had been destroyed by flood in 1829.

The more ancient records of the corporation are lost; but there is evidence of the inhabitants having obtained the privileges of a ROYAL BURGH by charter of William the Lion or Alexander II., which was renewed by James IV. The government is vested in a council of seventeen, including a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, and a treasurer; who are all chosen under the provisions of the Municipal Reform act. There are no incorporated trades; and the necessity for becoming a member of the guildry, in order to qualify as a burgess, and for which the entrance fee rose successively from £2. 10. to £13. 10., is no longer enforced. The magistrates exercise jurisdiction in civil causes to any amount, and in criminal matters for petty offences and breaches of the peace. The town-hall, erected in 1839, on the site of the ancient tolbooth, in the centre of the High-street, is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square tower, above which rises an octagonal turret surmounted with a dome. It contains a spacious hall for holding the courts, with apartments for the sheriff and justices, a council-chamber, a record-room, offices for the town-clerk, and accommodations for the post-office. The old gaol, attached to the tolbooth, was removed on the erection of the present town-hall; and a small prison, containing two or three cells for the temporary confinement of criminals, has been built. Forres is associated with the burghs of Fortrose, Inverness, and Nairn, in returning a member to the imperial parliament: the number of qualified voters in Forres is 160.

The PARISH, which is bounded on the north by the bay of Findhorn, and on the west by the river of that name, is about four miles in length, and from one to three miles in breadth, comprising an area of 5200 acres, whereof 3300 are arable, 1200 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moorland pasture and waste. Towards the north-west the surface is a perfect plain, only a trifling height above the level of the sea: in the central portion it is diversified with gentle acclivities, terminating in conical hills of moderate height; while on the south-east the land becomes more elevated. The river Findhorn has its source in the mountains of Inverness, and after a course of considerable length, enters this parish, and flowing northward, falls into the bay of Findhorn. Another stream is the burn of Forres; it rises in the adjoining parish of Rafford, and running by the town, near which it receives a small tributary, also joins the bay. On the Findhorn is a lucrative salmon-fishery belonging to the Messrs. Forbes of Aberdeen, valued at £500 per annum; it was greatly injured by the flood in 1829, but has lately very much improved. Along the margin of the bay and the banks of the river the soil is a rich deep loam, with a slight admixture of clay; in the central parts of the parish, a light sand which, under good management, is richly fertile; and in the higher grounds, a retentive clay, alternated with sand and moss. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips; and considerable portions of the land are cultivated as gardens, in which flowers and fruits of every kind are raised with great success. The system of husbandry is in a highly improved state, and some of the waste ground has been made to yield luxuriant crops of grain; the farm-houses are substantially built of stone, roofed with slate, and generally well arranged, and on most of the farms are threshing-mills, one of which is driven by steam. The cattle are not confined to any particular breed, nor are the sheep, and many of the farmers change their live stock annually. Particular attention is paid to the management of the dairy-farms, for the produce of which there is a large demand. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8481. The plantations consist of oak, ash, elm, plane, and beech, interspersed with larch and Scotch fir, and there are some fine specimens of trees on the lands of various proprietors, particularly a stately avenue of ash-trees on the road to Forres from the west. In this parish the chief substrata are sandstone and limestone, the latter of which is quarried on the farm of Mundole, where kilns have been erected for burning it into lime for the farmers' use. Sanquhar House is a handsome mansion situated on an eminence, about a mile southward of the town, in a richly-wooded demesne enlivened by the windings of the burn of Forres. Invererne, a mile north of the town, is also a handsome modern residence, surrounded by thriving plantations. Forres House, a spacious mansion, is at present in the occupation of a tenant. Drumduan is an elegant villa to the east of Forres, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Forres, of which this place is the seat, and of the synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is about £274, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum; patron, the Earl of Moray. Forres church, a plain structure, was built in 1775, and repaired in 1839; it is lighted with gas, and contains 1000 sittings. There are places of worship for the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, and Independents, and an episcopal chapel. The parochial and burgh schools, which are consolidated under the patronage of the corporation, and held in the buildings of Anderson's academy, are conducted by three masters, to whom collectively are paid salaries amounting to £120 per annum. The academy, for which there is a handsome building in the Grecian style of architecture in the High-street, was founded in 1824, and endowed with property producing £130 per annum, by the late Jonathan Anderson, Esq., of Glasgow, for the education of children of the parishes of Forres, Rafford, and Kinloss. Four schools are held in the building, namely, the three parochial schools above referred to, and the charity school founded by Mr. Anderson. Of the ancient castle of Forres, which was demolished after the murder of Duffus, and subsequently rebuilt, only some slight vestiges are remaining on a hill to the west of the town. When it ceased to be a royal

residence, it became the possession of the Earls of Moray, from whom the castle and the property attached passed to the Dunbars, hereditary sheriffs of Moray, who resided in a building intended to form part of a new structure, which, with the lands belonging to it, was afterwards owned by the Earl of Seafield, and is now the property of General Sir Lewis Grant. James Dick, Esq., who bequeathed £140,000, the proceeds of which are divided among the parochial schoolmasters of the counties of Elgin, Banff, and Aberdeen, was a native of the town of Forres.

FORT-AUGUSTUS, a village, a post-town, and for a time a quoad sacra district, in the parish of BOLESKINE and ABERTARFF, county of INVERNESS, 131 miles (N. W.) from Edinburgh; containing about 700 inhabitants. This place is situated at the south-western extremity of Loch Ness, in the middle of the county. It derives its origin from the establishment of a garrison here in 1729, for the purpose of checking the proceedings of some clans that were favourable to the house of Stuart; Fort-Augustus being the central of a chain of three forts, all built with the same design, across the Highlands. The name was given in honour of the then Prince of Wales, father of George III. The fort stands on a peninsula formed by the rivers Tarff and Oich: it is of a square form, with bastions at the corners, on which twelve six-pounders can be mounted; and is defended by a ditch, with a battery, a covert-way, and glacis. The barracks are constructed for one field-officer, four captains, twelve subalterns, and 280 rank and file. In 1745 the fort was taken by the Highlanders, and dismantled, but was soon repaired, and became the focus of some of those severe military operations by which the Highlanders were completely subdued. It is now under the charge of a barrack-master and a few soldiers from Fort-George, whither the guns were removed some years since. The village is seated behind the fort, on the slope of an alluvial terrace; and the scenery in the vicinity is altogether of a wild and mountainous character. Over the Tarff is a bridge, kept in repair by government. Fairs are held on the Monday before the second Wednesday in June, and on the 20th of September, or, if not on that day, on the Monday before the 29th. A mission church, containing 368 sittings, was built about seventy or eighty years ago, partly by subscription, and partly by aid from government: the minister's salary is £74 per annum, chiefly paid by the Committee for managing the Royal Bounty. An ecclesiastical district comprising the whole of the ancient parish of Abertarff was for a time attached to the church. A commodious school-house and dwelling have been built by subscription. On a hill to the north of Oich is a Free church, a substantial and comfortable building, overlooking the village, and forming its chief ornament; it is seated for 444 persons, and under the same roof is an excellent schoolroom, forty-eight feet long, and eighteen feet broad. To the west of the village, and on the road from Inverness to Fort-William, is a Roman Catholic chapel, also a substantial building, seated for 250 persons. Several Roman coins were discovered in 1767.

FORT-GEORGE, in the county of INVERNESS.—See CAMPBELTON.

FORT-WILLIAM, a royal fortress and a village, in the parish of KILMALIE, county of INVERNESS, 30 miles (S. W.) from Fort-Augustus, and 135 (N. W. by W.) from Edinburgh; containing 1091 inhabitants. This place, called also *Maryburgh* in honour of the queen of William III., in whose reign the fortress was erected, and *Gordonsburgh* from the family of Gordon, on whose lands the village was built, is situated at the eastern extremity of Loch Eil, near the base of Ben-Nevis, and in the heart of a district abounding with wildly romantic scenery. The fortress stands on the site of an intrenchment thrown up by General Monk, and consists of an irregular triangle, defended by a glacis and fosse, with two bastions, mounted with fifteen twelve-pounders. It has a bomb-proof magazine, and barracks for the reception of two field-officers, two captains, four subalterns, and a garrison of ninety-six non-commissioned officers and privates. Fort-William was besieged by a party of the rebels, under the command of Captain Scott, in 1746; but after a resolute defence of five weeks, during which six men were killed and twenty-four wounded, the assailants raised the siege, and dispersed. A considerable portion of the wall was undermined some few years since, by the impetuous current of the river Nevis, descending from Ben-Nevis; and the structure has since that time been gradually going into decay.

The village consists of a long narrow street, extending along the margin of the lake, and intersected by various smaller streets. Its inhabitants are chiefly supported by the herring-fishery, for which the harbour affords considerable facilities, and a quay has been constructed, partly at the expense of the fishery commissioners, and partly by private contributions. A public library, which forms a tolerable collection of standard works, is supported by subscription; and the village has some good inns: one of the sheriffs-substitute, whose jurisdiction extends over part of Argyllshire, resides in the village; and there are some families of respectability within the fortress. Fairs are held for cattle and horses on the second Wednesdays in June and November, and a fair for sheep and wool on the Tuesday after the second Thursday in July, all of which are well attended. A church was recently erected, to replace a former that had been pronounced unsafe; it is a neat structure containing 350 sittings, and the missionary has a stipend of £100, of which £60 are paid by the Committee of the Royal Bounty, £20 by the heritors, and the remainder by the congregation. There are a place of worship for members of the Free Church, an episcopal, and a Roman Catholic chapel; and the parochial school is situated in the village. During Her Majesty's trip to Scotland in 1847, the royal party landed here on the 21st of August, after their visit to Iona and Staffa, and hence proceeded, amid general rejoicing, to Ardverikie Lodge, in Laggan, whence they returned on the 17th September, and embarked at Fort-William for England.

FORTEVIOT, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Bridge-of-Earn; containing 638 inhabitants, of whom 69 are in the village. This was the seat of many of the Pictish kings, who had a palace at Haly Hill, near the site of the present church; and this palace, after the extinction of the Pictish monarchy, and the union of the two kingdoms by Kenneth Mc Alpine, became the favourite summer residence of several of the Scottish sovereigns. Kenneth resided for many years at the place, where he ended his days; it was afterwards the summer residence of Malcolm Canmore, and several of his successors' charters were dated hence. Previously to the battle of Dupplin,

which occurred on the 31st of July, 1332, Edward Baliol encamped his forces in a field in this parish, called the Miller's Acre; and the ancient mill from which it took its name, and the ford of Coblehaugh, where his army crossed the river, are yet remaining. The eminence of Haly Hill has been considerably undermined by the river May, and many portions of the buildings of the palace have been destroyed; but there are still some vestiges, and in several houses in the parish that were built with the ruins, may be traced numerous stones sculptured with antique figures, which once formed part of the royal residence.

The PARISH, which is about eight miles in length and two in breadth, is divided into three detached and unequal portions by the intervening parishes of Aberdalgie and Forgandenny. Of these portions the central division, in which is the village, is the largest, and is situated on the south of the river Earn: another extends into the Ochils, comprising some of the most conspicuous hills of that range; and the third, lying to the east of Aberdalgie, and the smallest, is bounded on the south by the Earn. The surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale; and the scenery, enriched with wood, and enlivened by the windings of the rivers, is in many places strikingly picturesque. The Earn crosses the whole breadth of the parish from east to west, and, frequently overflowing its banks, does considerable damage to the lower lands. The May, which rises in the Ochils, after a course of eight miles joins the Earn. In its progress, it forces for itself a passage through a deep fissure in a rock, which, from the rumbling noise of the waters, has obtained the appellation of the "Humble Bumble"; and a little above this is the inn of Muckarsie, where the river is precipitated from a height of thirty feet, and after heavy rains forms a picturesque cascade. The soil is various, and the lands are under excellent cultivation, producing favourable crops: the farms are generally of large extent, and the occupiers men of capital; the farm-buildings are consequently of superior order, and all the recent improvements in husbandry, and in the construction of agricultural implements, have been adopted to their full extent. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6301.

Invermay House, the seat of Alexander H. M. Belshes, Esq., and for many generations the residence of that family, is now a handsome modern mansion: it is beautifully situated on an eminence overhanging the river May, and commanding an extensive view of the vale of Strathearn, with the windings of its river, and the romantically-diversified scenery of the adjacent country. All that remains of the old structure is apparently a ruin, though containing several apartments still entire, and in good preservation, and forming a pleasing contrast with the modern mansion. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and embellished with plantations, and with the graceful course of the river May, which flows through the demesne. About a mile from the house is the sepulchral chapel of Muckarsie, the church of that parish before it was united to Forteviot, and now the burial-place of the family; the approach to the chapel is by a beautiful avenue of lime-trees. The whole of the grounds are kept in the finest order, and are open to the public for one day in the week, affording a favourite excursion to invalids frequenting the neighbouring wells of Pitcaithly. The village of Forteviot is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the May, a short distance from its influx into the Earn; and has a station of the Scottish Central railway. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Perth, synod of Perth and Stirling: the minister's stipend is £244, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £6. 15. per annum. Forteviot church, before the Reformation, was attached to the abbey of Cambuskenneth, and subsequently to the college of St. Andrew's, in which, and in the family of Belshes of Invermay, the patronage of the living is jointly vested. The present edifice was built about seventy or eighty years since, and is a plain structure in good repair. There is (or was) a place of worship for dissenters in the Ochil district of the parish. The parochial school of Forteviot is attended by about fifty children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house, and an allowance of £2. 2. 9. in lieu of garden, the fees averaging £16 per annum.

FORTH, a village, in the parish of CARNWATH, Upper ward of the county of LANARK, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Lanark; containing 357 inhabitants. This is a modern village, seated on the road from Lanark to Whitburn. It may be almost regarded as an appendage to Wilsontown, being chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the coal and iron mines connected with the extensive iron-works of that place, founded by the Messrs. Wilson of London, about the year 1780.

FORTINGAL, a parish, in the county of PERTH, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Aberfeldy; containing, with part of the quoad sacra districts of Foss, Glenlyon, and Rannoch, 2740 inhabitants. This place, the name of which is of very doubtful origin, is historically distinguished chiefly for the conflicts of hostile clans, and for a battle that occurred at Glen-Sassan, between the forces of Robert Bruce and those of Edward of England. The parish is forty miles in length, from east to west, and varies from thirty to thirty-five miles in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Laggan, in the county of Inverness, and on the north-east by that of Blair-Atholl, Perthshire; on the east, by the parish of Dull; on the south, by the parishes of Kenmore and Killin; on the west, by the parish of Appin, in Argyllshire; and on the south-west, by the parish of Glenorchy, in the same shire. It occupies the north-western district of the county, including a considerable part of what formed the great Caledonian forest, and comprising an area nearly 130 miles in circumference. The surface is strikingly diversified with mountains and valleys, deep sequestered glens, and lakes of various extent, the whole forming one of the boldest and richest combinations of scenery in the country. Exclusively of the lofty mountains that inclose the parish on the north and south sides, one vast and continuous range intersects the whole area, in a direction from east to west, dividing it into two nearly equal portions, of which the northern comprehends the district of Rannoch, and the southern those of Fortingal and Glenlyon. Numerous mountains also of considerable magnitude rise to a great height in detached situations, and from the summits of them most magnificent views are obtained of the amphitheatre spread beneath, abounding with every variety of picturesque and romantic beauty. The chief mountains within or connected with the parish have elevations varying from 3000 to 3800 feet above the level of the sea; the

range that intersects it is not less than seven miles in breadth at the base, and many points of the chain are more than 3000 feet above the sea.

Of the valleys the principal is *Glenlyon*, extending in a western direction for more than thirty miles, and inclosed by mountains on each side, which in some parts obtrude so greatly as scarcely to allow sufficient breadth for the channel of the river that flows between their bases. There were formerly several lakes in this glen, but Loch Lyon, nearly at the head, is the only one now remaining: in this lake the river Lyon has its source. The valley affords excellent pasturage for sheep, and about 20,000 sheep are generally fed; the sides of the mountains, also, are covered with verdure to their very summits. Numerous dells branch off from the glen, some of which are nearly four miles in length, and watered by various streams, forming tributaries to the Lyon river. One of these streams, called Allt-da-ghob from the dell of that name, when viewed from the hill on the opposite side, has a truly grand appearance: on being swollen by rains, it rushes down the side of an abrupt precipice, several hundred feet in height, with tumultuous impetuosity, then is totally lost in a chasm invisible to the spectator from its great depth, and, after successive re-appearances as if issuing from the brow of the mountain, runs violently down a second precipice, of 200 feet, in one continued sheet, to the level of the glen, from which it flows with a tranquil course into the Lyon. The valley of *Glenmore*, situated between Rannoch and Fortingal, anciently formed part of the forest of Sith-Chaillinn, of which the only vestiges now remaining are the roots of trees once existing, which are dug up in great quantities for fuel, and also for affording light, for which purpose the roots of the fir-trees are well adapted. Many trunks of old oaks are also found in this glen, of a black hue, and which, though soft when first found, harden on exposure to the atmosphere; they are split, and sold in the markets for sharpening scythes, for which they answer well. The valley of *Fortingal*, whence the parish takes its name, is a fine level tract about half a mile in breadth, and some miles in length, communicating by defiles with the roads to Loch Tay and Glenlyon, and with the turnpike-road to Crieff and Inverness: with the exception of these passes, it is completely surrounded with mountains. It is ornamented with residences and demesnes tastefully arranged, and enriched with woods and plantations; and from its great diversity of features the valley of Fortingal is one of the most picturesque and interesting in this part of the country. The mountains by which it is inclosed are clothed with verdure to their summits, and contrast finely with the level tracts of luxuriant pasturage, and the expanse of fertile lands in the highest state of cultivation.

Of the rivers, the *Gamhair* rises in the southern part of Glen Etive, and after a course of several miles, in which it forms some smaller lakes, expands into Loch Laoidean, on issuing from which it obtains its name: pursuing its way for about five miles, it enters an extensive tract of meadow land, which in rainy seasons it completely inundates; and after a flow of three or four miles it falls into Loch Rannoch. The *Erochd* issues from the lake of that name, and after a peaceful progress of about two miles, becomes, from the accession of mountain-streams, a rapid and impetuous torrent, till it forces its way into Loch Rannoch. The *Tummel* has its source in Loch Rannoch, and, while flowing through that district, is called the Water of Rannoch; it is smooth and tranquil for some miles, but becomes an impetuous and rapid current on leaving the glen, and afterwards obtains its general appellation. The river *Lyon* has its source in the loch of that name, and after watering Glenlyon, and receiving in its course of nearly forty miles almost innumerable streams from the mountains, falls into the Tay below Taymouth Castle. There are many smaller rivers in various parts of the parish; and owing to the mountainous character of the lands through which they pass, and the consequent accumulation of their waters from mountain torrents, they are diversified in their appearance, and, from the powerful obstructions to their course, exhibit waterfalls in numerous places. The falls of the Tummel, on the confines of the parish; of the Lyon, in the glen of that name; of the Gamhair and Duibhe, at the head of Rannoch; of the Conait, and of the Keltney, are beautifully picturesque.

Of the lakes in this extensive parish, *Loch Erochd*, to the north-east of the vale of Rannoch, is sixteen miles in length, and about one mile in average breadth. It is inclosed on both sides by lofty and precipitous ranges of rugged mountains, occasionally softened and enlivened by fertile spots in rich cultivation, and by the sporting-boxes of the gentry who resort to this place for shooting the various kinds of game with which the mountains abound. *Loch Laoidean* is about eight miles west of the head of Loch Rannoch. It is six miles in length, and little more than half a mile in breadth, and is studded with several picturesque islands, richly wooded. Its shores are indented with numerous small creeks, and diversified with boldly-projecting promontories; and near the western extremity of the lake is an island of yew-trees, among which the red deer frequently shelter, and the eagle rears its young. *Loch Lyon*, which is romantically situated in the glen of the same name, is about three miles in length, and half a mile broad; its shores abound with agreeable scenery, and though less bold, it is more pleasing in its features, being beautified with luxuriant verdure. *Loch Garry*, on the border of the parish, nearly seven miles north-east from Loch Rannoch, is about four miles in length, and half a mile in breadth; its scenery is bold and varied, but differs little from that of some of the other lakes. In the rocks of the parish, and the sides of the various mountains, are many caves of natural formation, which, in the earlier periods of history, afforded shelter to the chiefs of hostile clans in their frequent conflicts, and in some of which Sir William Wallace and King Robert Bruce, during the war with England, concealed themselves while watching for opportunities of attacking their enemies, or waiting after a defeat to recruit their forces, and concert new enterprises for the deliverance of their country. They also provided a secure asylum for numerous depredators.

The SOIL varies according to the elevation of the lands. In the lower valleys it is generally dry and gravelly. On the acclivities of the mountains it is thinner, but affords excellent pasturage for cattle and sheep: nearer the summits it is a bleak sterile moor, producing but little grass, and abounding with heath; and the summits of the mountains are covered with moss. The number of acres in the parish is 448,000; but comparatively little is under regular cultivation, the arable lands

bearing only a small proportion to the pastures, and the principal object of the inhabitants being the feeding of cattle and sheep. The sheep are chiefly of the black-faced kind, which are more hardy, and thrive well on the mountain pastures. Particular attention is paid to the improvement of the breed, and also to that of the cattle, which are all the West Highland, and sell for high prices at the sales that occasionally take place. Considerable improvements have been effected in the system of agriculture: the farm-buildings and offices are substantial and commodious; the lands are well inclosed, and the fences kept in good repair. The annual value of real property in the parish is £13,300. The woods are chiefly the remains of the ancient Caledonian forest, which at one time was more than eighty miles in length; they consist mainly of birch and native fir. The plantations, scattered over various parts of the parish, are not, for so large a district, of any very great extent; they comprise native fir, larch, and spruce, with some oak, ash, beech, elm, and birch. With respect to the substrata, it may be observed that the remarkable bed of limestone which traverses the range of the Grampians in a south-western direction from Aberdeenshire to Dumbartonshire, passes through this parish towards the east end: the limestone is of superior quality, and is wrought for agricultural purposes and for building. A bed of fine blue stone has been found, and a quarry opened on the lands of Mr. Menzies of Chesthill. Marble of various colours also occurs in several parts; and rock crystals, spars, and agates of great variety and beauty are obtained in the mountains. A vein of lead-ore of considerable richness was discovered in Glenlyon, and formerly wrought with success: near the village of Fortingal, also, lead-ore appears. Slate is supposed to exist in some places, but it has not been yet explored. In the district of Bolfracks, a detached portion of the parish, is an extensive quarry, the stone of which is of superior quality for building; it is very compact and durable, and susceptible of a high polish.

In the vale of Fortingal are several handsome residences, beautifully encompassed by richly-wooded and pleasant demesnes; and in Rannoch are likewise some good seats, one of which is situated in a demesne comprising about 90,000 acres. Communication with the neighbouring towns is afforded by roads kept in repair by statute labour; the market-towns of Crieff and Perth are distant about thirty and forty miles, respectively. A penny-post has been established at Kinloch-Rannoch, which communicates with the office at Pitlochry; and another at Fortingal, which communicates with Aberfeldy. At the west end of Loch Rannoch is a handsome bridge over the river Gamhair, erected by Sir Neil Menzies. Annual fairs are held at Kirkton in the beginning of December, continuing for three days, for the sale of cattle, sheep, and goats, and the transaction of general business; in the end of April, for lint and clover seeds; and in August, for lambs, the first or December fair being the principal market in this part of the country. Fairs are also held at Kinloch-Rannoch, in April, for cattle; in August, for lambs; and in October, for cattle; and at Innerwick or Inverwick, in the district of Glenlyon, annually in November, for sheep. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Weem, synod of Perth and Stirling. The stipend of the incumbent is about £250; the manse is a handsome and commodious residence, and the glebe is valued at £10 per annum. Fortingal church, a very ancient and substantial structure, was repaired in 1821, and is adapted for a congregation of 376 persons. There are two government churches, situated respectively in Glenlyon and Rannoch. The parochial school affords a good course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34, with a house, and an allowance in money in lieu of garden, and the fees average about £21 per annum. There are also two schools under the patronage of the General Assembly, and two under that of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge: the masters of each of the former have a salary of £20, with a house, and a portion of land; and those of the latter have a salary varying from £15 to £20, with an allowance in money for fuel. Seven other schools, in distant parts of the parish, are supported by general subscription of the inhabitants. The parochial school-house is a very handsome and commodious building, lately erected by the heritors.

To the west of Fortingal are the remains of a Roman camp, in which the site of the general's tent is still (or until lately was) marked out by the fosse with which it was surrounded; the prætorium is in good preservation, and north-west of it is a tumulus sixty feet in length, and about twenty feet wide at the base, raised over the remains of men who fell in battle. A little to the west of the general's tent are two obelisks, one, about six feet in height, yet standing, and the other, eight feet, long since fallen to the ground. This encampment occupies an area of nearly ninety acres. Some remains of Druidical circles are to be seen near the parish church, and in various parts of the parish are others. There are also numerous forts of circular form, the walls of which, built of loose stones, are of great thickness; the diameter within the walls averages about sixty feet, and the area is divided into various halls and smaller apartments. These forts are generally referred to the time of Fingal, and are traditionally said to have been castles belonging to the heroes of that chieftain. There are two ancient castles, of later date, the baronial residences of chiefs in feudal times. One of these is situated on the summit of a rock in the east portion of the parish, and was the seat of the brother of the Earl of Buchan, ancestor of the Stewarts of Atholl. The other, situated in Glenlyon, stands on a lofty and precipitous bank, and was defended by a drawbridge: till the middle of the sixteenth century, it was the residence of Duncan Campbell, of Glenlyon, who was equally renowned for his valour and his hospitality. On the lands of Inverchadain are the remains of a mound of turf and stones, called "Sheomarna-Staing", where Wallace, on his route from Argyll, remained for several days, attended by a few faithful adherents, and where he was joined by the men of Rannoch, who marched with his forces to the battles of Dunkeld and Perth. In the churchyard of Fortingal is a very ancient yew-tree of remarkable growth, whose trunk is divided into two stems, between which is now an interval of some yards: it appears like two distinct trees. Major-General David Stewart of Garth, author of *Sketches of the Highlands and of the Highland Regiments*, was a native and a landed proprietor of the parish of Fortingal: he died in St. Lucia, in the West Indies, in 1829, holding the office of governor of that island.—See RANNOCH, &c.

Burgh Seal.

FORTROSE, or CHANONRY, a royal burgh, and a quoad sacra district, in the parish of ROSEMARKIE, county of Ross and CROMARTY, 10½ miles (N. N. E.) from Inverness, and 8 (S. S. W.) from Cromarty; containing, with the burgh of Rosemarkie, 1082 inhabitants, of whom nearly one-half are in that burgh. This place, anciently the Chanonry of Ross, and the seat of that diocese, was united by charter of James II., in 1455, with the town of Rosemarkie, which had been erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II., and which is distant from it about half a mile to the east. The united burghs, under the common name of Fortrose, received a confirmation of all ancient privileges from James VI., in 1592; and by charter of the same monarch, in 1612, these privileges were extended, and the burgesses invested with all the liberties and immunities enjoyed by the burgesses of Inverness. There was anciently a castle at Fortrose, belonging to the Earls of Seaforth, who were also Viscounts of Fortrose; but no remains of it exist. Of the cathedral, a splendid structure which, though probably not 120 feet long, formed an architectural gem of the first description, only a roofless aisle is now left. One portion of this aisle, containing the tombs of several of the bishops, is preserved as a burial-place for the Mackenzies and other landed proprietors. Eastward of the site of the cathedral, which occupied a spacious square containing the houses of the canons, is a detached building with an arched roof, converted into the town-hall, and having, below, a vaulted apartment. The episcopal palace, and a great part of the cathedral, were destroyed by Oliver Cromwell, who sent the materials by sea to Inverness, for the erection of his fortress at that place.

The TOWN, which is situated on the north-western bank of the Moray Firth, was formerly of considerable importance as a seat of learning. The principal trade now carried on consists of the shipping of cattle, salmon, &c., on board of the Aberdeen and other steamers at Chanonry Point for the London market; the making of shoes; the manufacture of coarse linen, and the employment arising out of annual fish-curing excursions. Fortrose has of late cleared itself of debt by a sale of some of its lands, and appears likely to become fashionable as a bathing station, for which its delightful and healthy situation renders it well adapted. It has already been much benefited by an influx of genteel inhabitants; and Roderick Mackenzie, Esq., the principal proprietor in the neighbourhood, has lately made considerable improvements, tending to enhance the beauty of the town. A neat and ornamental water-cistern has been erected at the cross of Fortrose, from the funds of the burgh. At Chanonry Point, a headland projecting deeply into the Firth, is a lighthouse, near the ferry to Fort-George on the opposite shore; and a small commodious harbour, erected by the parliamentary commissioners, is frequented by the Leith, Aberdeen, and Dundee traders. Rosemarkie, though in point of antiquity it has the precedence, is a town inferior to Fortrose in importance; it is chiefly inhabited by persons occupied in salmon-fishing and agriculture. The post-office has a daily delivery; and fairs are held in April, June, and November. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads to Inverness and Dingwall, and by the ferry to Fort-George: steam-vessels plying in the Firth, and fitted up for the conveyance of passengers and goods, land various kinds of merchandise, and convey produce to Aberdeen, Leith, and London.

The government of the burgh is vested in a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and nine councillors, chosen under the regulations of the late Municipal Reform act. There are no incorporated trades: the fees of admission as burgesses are, for strangers, £3. 3. for ordinary trades and £5. 5. for those of a higher class; and for sons of burgesses half those sums. The magistrates exercise jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases to the usual extent, and a circuit sheriff's court is held here at stated periods. Fortrose is associated with Forres, Inverness, and Nairn, in returning a member to the imperial parliament; the number of qualified voters is fifty-two. The quoad sacra parish of Fortrose includes the town of Fortrose, and a portion of the adjacent lands. Its church, a handsome and substantial structure, lately erected in the town by subscription, affords ample accommodation; and the minister, who is appointed by the male communicants, derives his stipend from the produce of a fund bequeathed for that purpose by Mr. Thomas Forbes, and from the seat-rents. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and Baptists, and an episcopal chapel in the later English style of architecture. An academy, under the superintendence of a rector and an assistant, is supported by subscription, and is well attended.—See ROSEMARKIE.

FORVIE, county of ABERDEEN.—See SLAINS.

FOSS, a quoad sacra parish, partly in the parish of FORTINGAL, but chiefly in that of DULL, county of PERTH, 8 miles (N.) from Dull; containing 450 inhabitants, of whom 11 are in Fortingal. This district was separated for ecclesiastical purposes, and annexed to a church previously erected here by parliamentary grant. The church is situated on the south bank of the river Tummel, near the western extremity of the lake of that name. The stipend of the minister is £120, with a manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £2. 10.: patron, the Crown.

FOSSOWAY, a parish, in the counties of PERTH and KINROSS, 6 miles (W.) from Kinross, and 8 (N. E. by E.) from Alloa; containing, with the villages of Blairingone, Crook of Devon, and Easter and Wester Gartwhinean, 1724 inhabitants. This parish includes the ancient parish of Tulliebole, united with it in 1614, and which, forming part of the county of Kinross, divides Fossoway into two separate portions. Of these, the one lying northward of the lands of Tulliebole, comprises the barony of Fossoway, with a considerable part of the Ochil hills; and that lying southward, the barony of Aldie on the east, and the lands of Blairingone on the west, with the valley between the Ochils on the north and the Cleish and Saline hills on the south. The whole of the united parish is eleven miles in extreme length, and about ten miles in extreme breadth, comprising an area of 18,682 acres, of which nearly 11,000 are arable and pasture, 1125 woodland and plantations, and the remainder waste. Its surface is diversified with hills of

various elevation, the principal of which are from 1000 to 1500 feet in height above the level of the sea. One of these, called Easter Downhill, is of conical form, skirted round its base with natural wood, and covered with verdure to the summit; and the hill of Inmerdownie, which is the highest in the parish, commands an extensive prospect, embracing at one view the rivers Forth and Tay. Most of the hills afford excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle, and the intervening valleys are richly cultivated. The lower grounds are also intersected with ridges, rising more or less precipitously to considerable degrees of eminence. The river Devon, which bounds the parish for nearly nine miles, has its source in the Ochils, and after a long and winding course falls into the river Forth at Cambus. The lands are also watered by the rivulets of North and South Quiech and the East Gairney, which flow into Loch Leven, and the West Gairney, which joins the Devon near the Linn Caldron. In the Devon and in the other streams trout of good quality are taken. The scenery is boldly varied, and in some parts strikingly romantic. The river Devon forms several cascades, one of the principal of which is the Rumbling Bridge, so called from a bridge twenty-two feet in span, below which the river, impeded in its progress by projecting rocks, falls successively from various heights with tumultuous noise. Lower down is the Linn Caldron, where, within a distance of twenty-eight yards, the stream has two falls, one of thirty-four and the other of forty-four feet, of nearly perpendicular descent; and in the interval the rocks are worn into three spacious cavities, in two of which the water, from its violent agitation, has the appearance of boiling. Near the old Rumbling bridge, which is still entire, a new bridge has been lately erected.

In some parts of the parish the soil is mossy, in others a gravel, and in some places clay alternated with loam. The system of agriculture is in an advanced state; much waste land has been brought into profitable cultivation, and the inclosures, partly of stone dykes and partly fences of thorn, are well kept. On the lands of Fossoway, a fence of wire-work attached to posts of wood has been introduced. The farm-houses and offices, with very few exceptions, are substantial and commodious; and most of the later improvements in husbandry have been adopted. The annual value of real property in the Fossoway or Perthshire portion of the parish amounts to £3900, and of real property in the Tulliebole or Kinrossshire portion to £4618. The plantations are extensive, and properly managed; they consist principally of spruce and Scotch fir, ash, elm, plane, and beech, all of which grow well in the soil. Larch, which formerly produced considerable profit, has within the last few years appeared to degenerate: oak, which has only lately been planted, seems to thrive. There are quarries of whinstone and freestone in several parts, and in the western districts are found limestone, coal, and ironstone: at Blairingone are three collieries in operation, two of which were but lately opened. The ironstone for many years was extensively wrought, but the working of it has been almost discontinued. In a rock near the Rumbling Bridge is found copper-ore; but the quantity bears so small a proportion to the material in which it is contained, that it cannot be wrought to advantage. Tulliebole Castle, the seat of Sir James W. Moncrieff, Bart., one of the judges of the Court of Session, is an ancient mansion, having been erected in 1608. Devonshaw House and Arndean are both handsome modern mansions, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Devon. The castle of Aldie, once the baronial seat of the Mercers, and now the property of their representative, the Baroness Keith, though uninhabited remains entire. The principal villages are Blairingone and Crook of Devon, both of them burghs of barony: the latter is situated on the river Devon, which here makes a sudden turn in its course, whence the village takes its name; and there is a good inn for the accommodation of the numerous visiters who frequent the place in order to view the interesting scenery in its vicinity. The parish also contains several hamlets, of which the most considerable are Gartwhinean and Carnbo. Fairs are held in May and in October, when cattle and wares are exposed for sale. The turnpike-road from Dunfermline to Crieff passes through the parish from north to south, and that from Kinross to Alloa intersects it from east to west: parallel with the latter, and about two miles to the north of it, is the turnpike-road from Stirling to the east of Fife; and the Dunning road also crosses a portion of the parish. There are six bridges over the Devon, which tend to facilitate the communication with the neighbouring towns.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Auchterarder, synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £164, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £8. 13. 4.; patron, Sir Graham Montgomerie, of Kinross. The church, built in 1806, is a plain edifice in good repair, containing 525 sittings. A church, with which a quoad sacra parish was for a short time connected, was erected on a site a little eastward of the village of Blairingone, given for that purpose by Mark Watt, Esq., who also subscribed liberally towards its erection; it was opened for divine service in 1838, and is a neat structure containing 250 sittings. The parochial school is attended by about seventy children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, some land worth £12 per annum, and fees averaging £27. Another school is partly supported by private subscription. There is a petrifying spring on the lands of Devonshaw; and on the estate of Blairingone, a mineral spring was discovered about twenty years since, the water of which, according to an analysis made by Dr. Thomson, professor of chemistry in the university of Glasgow, contains in an imperial gallon 5·87 grs. common salt, 170·99 grs. sulphate of soda, 953·18 grs. sulphate of alumine, 1753·10 grs. dipersulphate of iron, 141·55 grs. persulphate of iron, and 58·70 grs. of silica. The water is too strong for internal use, without dilution; but, externally applied, is powerful in healing wounds.—See BLAIRINGONE, &c.

FOULA, an island, in the parish of WALLS and SANDNESS, county of SHETLAND; containing 215 inhabitants. This island lies almost twenty miles distant from any land, and is the most western of the Shetlands. It is about three miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, with bold and steep shores, and formed chiefly of three hills of a nearly conical shape. There is very little level ground; and the isle has only one landing-place, Ham, which is on the east side, and even this cannot be approached in bad weather: the island is resorted to as a fishing-station, and it affords excellent pasturage for sheep. Dense columns of birds of various kinds

hover round it, literally darkening the air at particular seasons; the surface of the hills swarms with plover, crows, and curlews, and the cormorants occupy the lower portions of the cliffs. The rock scenery in this island is supposed to be the grandest in the country. The minister of Walls makes an annual visit to the isle, remaining usually two Sundays; at other times the schoolmaster officiates in the church as a kind of pastor.

FOULDEN, a parish, in the county of Berwick, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Berwick; containing 393 inhabitants, of whom 73 are in the village, and the remainder in the rural districts of the parish. The derivation of the name of this place is uncertain. Foulden is distinguished for a conference held in the church in 1587, between commissioners appointed by James VI. of Scotland, and others sent by Elizabeth of England, to discuss and investigate those circumstances in the conduct of the unfortunate Mary by which Elizabeth endeavoured to vindicate the incarceration and subsequent decapitation of her royal sister. The parish is about two miles and a quarter in length, and very nearly of equal breadth, comprising 3000 acres, of which 2400 are arable, 300 woodland and plantations, and the remainder rough pasture and waste. Its surface is diversified with gentle slopes, and with wood-crowned heights, which shelter it from the colder winds; the scenery is generally interesting, and in some parts pleasingly picturesque and romantic. The river Whitadder, which is here of considerable depth, skirts the southern side of the parish in its progress to the Tweed, into which it falls near Berwick; its banks are of precipitous height, and on the north side intersected with numerous glens, through which many streams from the higher lands find their way into its channel.

In some parts the soil is a strong clay, in some a sandy loam, and in others a cultivated moor; the crops are wheat, oats, barley, beans, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is in an advanced state: the lands are well drained and inclosed, the farm-houses and offices substantially built and conveniently arranged; and all the more recent improvements in husbandry are practised. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5002. The woods are partly of great age; the plantations consist of oak, ash, elm, birch, chesnut, and sycamore, with spruce and Scotch firs. Foulden House, the seat of the proprietor of four-fifths of the parish, is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated in an extensive and richly-wooded demesne, ornamented with much stately timber of ancient growth, and with young and thriving plantations. The village is neatly built, and inhabited by persons employed in agricultural pursuits and in the various handicraft trades requisite for the parish. A fair, chiefly for pleasure, is held annually in the village. The want of easier means of communication with the market-town and other places, which was previously severely felt, was lately supplied by the erection of a good bridge over the Whitadder, for which purpose a grant from the county of £500, and a subscription of £1500 from the gentry of the district, were obtained.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Chirnside, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of John Wilkie, Esq.: the minister's stipend is £152. 18., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £24 per annum. The church, situated within the grounds of Foulden House, was erected in 1786, after the ancient church had become ruinous; it is a neat edifice, well adapted for the parish, and the interior is capable of being seated for the whole population. Foulden parochial school affords a good course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34, with £10 fees, and a house and garden. From the name of an estate in the parish, called Nunlands, it is supposed that a religious establishment once existed here, though no account of it has transpired; and there were formerly remains of an ancient fort called Foulden Castle, probably a place of retreat during the border wars. In the churchyard is an epitaph to the memory of some hero who appears to have distinguished himself in those predatory incursions so frequent in feudal times; it is inscribed to George Ramsay, and dated 4th January, 1592.

FOUNTAINHALL, a hamlet, in the parish of Stow, county of Edinburgh, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Stow; containing 60 inhabitants. It is situated in the centre of the parish, on the western side of the Gala water, and on the road from Borthwick to Stow. Here is a station on the line of the Edinburgh and Hawick railway. There is a good library in the hamlet.

FOVERAN, a parish, in the district of Ellon, county of Aberdeen, 12 miles (N. by W.) from Aberdeen; containing, with the village of Newburgh and the barony of Knockhall, 1620 inhabitants. This place was formerly remarkable for its castle, called Foveran, as is supposed from a sweet and powerful spring, which still flows with its ancient strength; but every vestige of the fortress is gone. The parish is situated in that part of the county called Formartine. It stretches along the coast of the German Ocean, and is separated from the parish of Logie-Buchan on the north by the burn of Tarty, and from the sands of Forvie on the east by the river Ythan. It is about seven miles in length from east to west, and three in breadth from north to south, and is watered by the beautiful burn of Foveran, which, after forming in its pleasing course the chief ornament in the scenery, falls into the Ythan at Newburgh. Agriculture is steadily pursued, and considerable traffic is carried on at the fishing-village and maritime port of Newburgh, *which see*. The land is generally fertile, and distributed into many good farms, producing fine crops; the farm-houses are mostly built of stone and lime, and are commodious and well finished. Within the last twenty or thirty years large tracts of barren soil have been improved, and drains and fences constructed on an extensive scale. The mail-road from Aberdeen to Peterhead intersects the parish, and has several branches, one of which, called the Fiddes road, joins the Udny turnpike-road, opening up important facilities of intercourse with that part of the county: there is also a turnpike-road from Aberdeen to Methlick, which passes at the western extremity of the parish; and another has been recently completed, which is found highly beneficial, from Old Meldrum to the village of Newburgh. About twenty head of fat-cattle are shipped every week at the port, for the London market; and lime, coal, timber, bones, &c., are imported. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5713.

Foveran is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Ellon, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £193, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £11 per annum. The church is a plain

substantial edifice, built in 1794, and accommodating 700 persons; it contains two handsome marble monuments to the family of Robertson of Foveran, and another, of very superior character, designed by Bacon, to the Udny family. Excellent walls have been built round the churchyard, with funds left for that purpose by Miss Robertson of Foveran. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £28, with about £31 fees. There is also a school at Cultercullen, in the western quarter, with an endowment of £8 per annum, and a free house, and piece of land. Mr. Mather, a native of the parish, left a sum for the establishment of four bursaries at Marischal College, under the patronage of the minister, for boys educated in the parochial school; also funds for clothing and educating twenty poor fishermen's children belonging to Newburgh, and £20 per annum to the minister or schoolmaster for lecturing once a week to the people in the village. About half a mile north of Newburgh are the ruins of the castle of Knockhall, built in the year 1565, and accidentally burnt in 1734: it was the seat of the family of Udny, whose ancient burial-ground, also in the neighbourhood of the village, contains the remains of an old chapel generally called Rood Church.

FOWLIS, in the county of PERTH.—See LUNDIE and FOWLIS.

FOWLIS WESTER, a parish, in the county of PERTH; including the villages of Buchanty and Gilmerton, and containing 1609 inhabitants, of whom 187 are in the village of Fowlis Wester, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Crieff. The origin of the name of this place, Fowlis or Foulis, is differently accounted for. A local tradition states that one of the Earls of Strathearn, wishing for a church in the vicinity of his castle here, stood on an eminence where he had a summer seat, and resolved to erect one where the sun first shone, which was on the spot the church now occupies, denominated by him *Fowgnolish*, "under the light". Others derive the name from the ancient family of Fowlis, who are said to have held property here; but they do not appear to have really had any possession in Fowlis Wester, which belonged to the ancient Earls of Strathearn at the time when the Fowlis family came over from France, and settled in this country. The village was once a place of considerable importance, where the steward of Strathearn held his court; and about a mile east of the church, on a part of the estate of Fowlis, was formerly a castle, the seat of the ancient Earls of Strathearn, the site of which now forms a grassy mount. Here resided Mallus, or Malise, the first earl, in the reign of Alexander I.; and his grandson, Gilbert, in the year 1200 founded the monastery of Inchaffray, beyond the southern border of the parish. The seventh earl, also named Malise, opposing Baliol, forfeited the title; and his countess, Joanna, daughter of Sinclair, Earl of Orkney, in 1320 was engaged in a plot against Robert I., for which, according to some accounts, she was condemned to perpetual imprisonment. Mary, sister of the last-mentioned earl, was married to Sir John Moray of Drumsargard, to whom the earl conveyed the lands of Abercairney in the parish; and Sir Maurice Moray, their son, was restored to the earldom; but accompanying King David to the battle of Durham, in 1346, he lost his life in that action.

The PARISH is six miles in extreme length and four in breadth, and contains 15,600 acres. It is situated on the north side of Strathearn, and is bounded on the north by Glen-Almond, in Monzie parish; on the south lies the parish of Madderty, on the east that of Methven, and on the west that of Monzie. The surface is marked by two mountain ranges, of which the northern is the higher, and forms a part of the Grampian mountains; the southern is three miles in breadth, and consists of large tracts of moss and heath, ornamented with some plantations, and interspersed with a few cottages and cultivated farms. In the south, where the surface is extremely irregular, are a number of braes, which diversify the valley lying in that direction, as well as the southern slopes of the last-named range of hills. The beautiful and meandering stream of the Almond bounds the parish for two miles; and the lands contiguous to it exhibit an assemblage of woods, hills, rocks, and cascades, with cottages, so strikingly grouped as to constitute some of the finest scenery in the county. The river Pow, rising in the mosses below Methven, runs on the south, and joins the Earn near Innerpeffray. In the west is the loch of Luag, situated in a narrow glen, from which may be seen the stupendous amphitheatre of hills around Comrie, with the far-famed Benvoirlich towering to the clouds.

The SOIL has many varieties of gravel, sand, loam, and clay, resting chiefly on rock. Though tolerably fertile, it is in many places thin and dry, and where the subsoil is clay the earth is wet and cold: on the banks of the Pow the soil is alluvial, from the inundations of the river. There are 9400 acres in tillage, 6200 in pasture, and 1000 occupied by wood: all kinds of grain are raised, of average quality; the green crops consist of potatoes, turnips, and cabbages, and are produced to a large extent, with considerable quantities of hay. The cattle are the Fife, the Ayrshire, and the Teeswater; and very superior horses of the Clydesdale breed, the Garron, and the Cleveland bay, are reared in the parish. A highly-improved system of husbandry is followed, and great advances have been made in every branch of agriculture; but though most of the arable land is inclosed with stone dykes and with hedges, much still remains to be done in this respect, and the more effectual embankment of the river Pow is required for protection in the rainy season. The rocks chiefly belong to the transition formation. The hills consist of mica-slate, with occasional beds of quartz and hornblende, and a coarse red conglomerate composed principally of hornblende porphyry, which sometimes has the appearance of common greywacke: the slate dips at the angle of 45° towards the north. In the lower part of the parish are several extensive beds of grey sandstone in thick strata, which, instead of being vertical, like the slate, are nearly horizontal. Trap dykes also occur. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,700.

In this parish is situated the House of Abercairney, an elegant modern edifice in the form of an ancient cathedral: the House of Cultoquhey is also a substantial and commodious residence, built from a design by Smirke, in the style of the Elizabethan age. The village of Fowlis is very ancient, and still admits of great improvements, though some have lately taken place in the construction and slating of the houses. The lands of Lacock, adjoining Fowlis, form a burgh of barony, with

the privilege of a weekly market and two annual fairs, none of which, however, are now held. St. Methvan-mas fair is held at Fowlis on the 6th of November, for the sale of black-cattle and for hiring servants; it was anciently the parish festival, instituted in honour of the saint to whom the church was dedicated. The weaving of cotton is carried on to some extent in the parish, the raw material being obtained from Glasgow: the manufacture of sieves, also, has employed several families for some generations, to supply the Perth and Fife markets, where the articles meet with a ready sale at good prices. There is a fishery on the Almond for salmon and white-trout, these being taken at a cascade, below which a basket is suspended to receive the fish, which fall into it in attempting to overleap the cascade in their passage up the river. The turnpike-road from Perth to Crieff passes through the parish, and there are several other roads, all of which are kept in good order. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Auchterarder, synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, William Moray Stirling, Esq., of Abercairney. The stipend of the minister is £225, with a good manse and offices, and a glebe of seven acres, valued at £20 per annum. Fowlis church, a very ancient edifice, accommodates 800 persons with sittings. There is a parochial school, in which the usual branches of education are taught; the master has the maximum salary, with a house and garden, and about £25 in fees. In the village of Fowlis is an old Calvary cross, on one side of which is a representation of a wolf-chase; and the parish contains several Druidical temples, one of them supposed to have been the temple of an Arch-Druid, and consisting of a double concentric circle of forty stones in its outer precinct.

Burgh Seal.

FRASERBURGH, a burgh of regality and a parish, in the district of BUCHAN, county of ABERDEEN, 42 miles (N. by E.) from Aberdeen, and 149 (N. N. E.) from Edinburgh; containing 3615 inhabitants, of whom 326 are resident in the village of Broadsea. This place, anciently called Faithly, was at one time the property of Sir Alexander Fraser, on whose lands a town was built, for which he obtained a charter from James VI., erecting it into a burgh of regality, named, in compliment to its superior, Fraserburgh, by which appellation, also, the parish has since been designated. Sir Alexander, by marriage with the daughter of George, the seventh Baron Saltoun, succeeded to the title as tenth baron; and his descendant, the present Lord Saltoun, who is also hereditary provost of the burgh, is principal proprietor of the parish. The TOWN, which is situated on the south side of Kinnaird Head, a bold promontory projecting into the German Ocean, near the entrance of the Moray Firth, consists of several spacious and well-formed streets, intersecting each other at right angles. The houses are substantially built, and generally of handsome appearance, and many of the more modern class are spacious; the streets are well paved, and the inhabitants amply supplied with water. In the centre of the town is the Cross, erected by Sir Alexander Fraser, an elegant hexagonal structure of nine receding stages, diminishing from an area of 500 feet at the base to twenty-three feet on the platform, from which rises a pillar twelve feet high, ornamented with the bearings of the Frasers, surmounted by the British arms.

The TRADE carried on principally arises from the exportation of grain, other agricultural produce, and fish; and the importation of timber, coal, lime, bricks, tiles, salt, and various kinds of goods for the supply of the shops in the town. The quantity of grain exported averages 20,000 quarters, and of potatoes 15,000 bolls, annually; of fish, about 50,000 barrels of herrings, and dried and pickled cod to the value of £6000; whilst the harbour dues, originally not exceeding £70, have since the improvement of the harbour increased to an average of £1900 per annum. It appears that the number of vessels registered as belonging to the port, which is a creek to that of Banff, is twenty-two, varying from forty-five to 260 tons' burthen; and about 280 boats are engaged in the herring-fishery, which, during its continuance, makes an increase of 2000 persons in the population of the parish. The harbour, situated at the north-eastern extremity of the bay of Fraserburgh, is easy of access, and has a depth of six feet at low water, and of twenty feet at spring tides; it is about eight acres in extent, and affords security to vessels at all times. Great benefit has resulted from the construction of additional piers, and the erection of a lighthouse on Kinnaird Head, the whole at an expense of £50,000, part of which was paid by government, and the remainder by Lord Saltoun, and by subscription of the inhabitants. A new pier on an extensive scale is also about to be built, which when completed will afford shelter to the largest merchantmen frequenting our coasts, and will make Fraserburgh the best wind-bound harbour on the east coast of Scotland. The bay, which is about three miles in length, forms an excellent roadstead, where numerous ships of any burthen may lie at anchor, and is consequently much resorted to by vessels of every description, in adverse weather. The spinning of linen-yarn, the manufacture of rope and sails, and some other works connected with the shipping, are carried on, to a moderate extent. This place was erected into a burgh of regality in 1613, and the government is vested in an hereditary provost, by whom two bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and thirteen councillors are appointed. The lessees of lands within the burgh are burgesses, and are bound to maintain the public works of the town, for which purpose they possess the market customs and tolls, and, in lieu of certain privileges over commons, have lands producing a rent of £160 per annum. The bailies hold courts within the burgh for actions of debt, and the trial of petty offences; and the sheriff of the county holds courts four times a year, for the recovery of small debts. The town-hall was built by Sir Alexander Fraser, as also was a small gaol, now in a ruinous state, and unfit for the detention of prisoners. Branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Aberdeen Bank, and the North of Scotland Bank, as well as a savings' bank, have been established; the post-office has a good delivery, and facility of communication with Aberdeen, Peterhead, Banff, Strichen, and other places is maintained by good roads. An act was passed in 1846 for the construction of a railway to Fraserburgh.

The PARISH, which is bounded on the north by the Moray Firth, and on the east by the bay of Fraserburgh, is about eight miles in length, and three and a half in average breadth, but is divided into two nearly equal parts by an intervening portion of the parish of Rathen, more than a mile in breadth. It contains 11,000 acres, of which, with the exception of about eighty acres, the whole is arable. The surface near the eastern coast is low and sandy, and towards the north flat and rocky, with the exception of the lofty promontory of Kinnaird Head: from the shore the land rises gradually to the interior, and to the south are several hills, of which that of Mormond, covered with moss and heath, has an elevation of 810 feet above the level of the sea. The river Philorth, which has its source in the higher districts, and in its way receives some tributary streams, forms a boundary between this parish and Rathen, and falls into the bay of Fraserburgh. In some parts the soil is sandy and light, and in others clay, and loam alternated with gravel, and interspersed with moorland and moss: the crops are, grain of all kinds, with beans, peas, potatoes, and turnips. The system of husbandry has greatly improved: the farms vary from fifty to 300 acres in extent; the lands are partly inclosed and under good cultivation, and shell-sand, sea-weed, and bone-dust are the chief manures. The cattle are of the native breed, intermixed with various others, and of late years some of the Teeswater have been introduced: large numbers are shipped from the port to the London market, where they obtain a high price. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,145.

There are some remains of aged natural wood in the grounds of Philorth House; and from numerous trunks of trees buried in the moss, it would appear that the district was anciently well-wooded: plantations have been lately formed around the house of Philorth, and on several lands previously unproductive. The principal substrata are, limestone, which is quarried for building purposes and for farming, and granite, which is found in great quantity in the upper districts of the parish; ironstone, also, occurs among the rocks, and apparently of good quality, but from the scarcity of fuel it is not wrought. Philorth House, the seat of Lord Saltoun, the only mansion of any importance, is pleasantly situated at a short distance from the bay, and on the west bank of the river Philorth, in grounds tastefully laid out. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £219, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum; patron, Lord Saltoun. Fraserburgh church, in the centre of the town, is a substantial structure built in 1802, and containing 1000 seats; a tower and spire were afterwards added, at an expense of £300, raised by subscription. There are two places of worship for Independents, and one each for the Free Church and Episcopalians. The parochial school is attended by 100 children, of whom thirty are girls: the master has a salary of £29. 18. 10., with a house and garden, and the fees average about £50 per annum; he receives also a share of Dick's bequest. There are, besides, two public seminaries for the education of boys, and one for the education of girls. Some vestiges exist of ancient religious houses, one of which, called the College, is said to have been connected with the abbey of Deer; and at the west end of the town are the remains of a spacious quadrangular building erected in 1592, by Sir Alexander Fraser, who obtained a charter for the foundation of a college, but which was not carried into effect. On Kinnaird Head are the ruins of a tower called the Wine Tower, under which is a cavern, penetrating more than 100 feet into the rock. There are also some ruins of Danish camps and Picts' houses in the parish.

FRESWICK, a township, in the parish of CANISBAY, county of CAITHNESS; containing 414 inhabitants. This place is situated in the eastern part of the parish, where the coast is washed by the North Sea, and indented by Freswick bay; the beach here is composed of sand and a mixture of sandstone and shells, and at a short distance southward is the promontory of Freswick point. The lands are the property of the Sinclair family, who are proprietors of the greater portion of the parish, and to whom belongs Freswick House, an ancient mansion, not inhabited for many years, and now in an almost ruinous state. Freswick burn pursues an eastern course of a few miles, and discharges itself into the bay. Here are the ruins of an edifice called Bucholie Castle, which appears to be of great antiquity; and there was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Maddan, of which scarcely a vestige now remains.

FREUCHIE, a village, in the parish of FALKLAND, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Falkland; containing 713 inhabitants. It lies near the eastern boundary of the parish, on the road from Falkland to Pitlessie, and has the small hamlet of Little Freuchie on the west. The village is of some antiquity, and is said to have been in former times a place of exile for courtiers who had incurred the royal displeasure: in 1716 it suffered much from the depredations of Rob Roy's garrison at Falkland. It is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in hand-loom weaving. There is a place of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church; and a small school is supported by subscription.

FRIARTON, a village, in the EAST parish of the city of PERTH, county of PERTH; with 62 inhabitants.

FRIOCKHEIM, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parishes of KIRKDEN and INVERKEILLOR, county of FORFAR; containing 1443 inhabitants, of whom about 900 are in the village of Friockheim, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Letham, and 6¼ (N. W. by N.) from Arbroath. This district is nearly five miles in extent, comprising about 1694 acres in tillage or pasture, 308 under plantation, and 395 in uncultivated waste; and is skirted on the whole of its northern boundary by the Lunan water, one of the finest trouting-streams in Forfarshire. The village, which stands on the north-eastern limits of the district, has grown up within the last twenty or five-and-twenty years under the auspices of John Andson, Esq., owing chiefly to the feuing of small lots of ground, and the rapid increase of the linen manufacture in the neighbourhood. Upwards of 400 persons are now employed in flax-spinning, and the manufacture of sheetings, Osnaburghs, dowlas, and sail-cloth, which are exported principally to the American markets. The houses are neatly built, and there is a spinning-mill and yarn-washing mill. The turnpike-road from Arbroath to Forfar runs nearly through the centre of the district: the Arbroath and Forfar railway passes within three minutes' walk south of the village, having a station here;

and the Aberdeen railway also affords a frequent and expeditious communication. Ecclesiastically the place is within the limits of the presbytery of Arbroath, synod of Angus and Mearns: the stipend of the minister is £70, derived from seat-rents and collections, with a manse; and the patronage is vested in the male communicants, heads of families. Friockheim church, erected in 1835, and since enlarged, is a neat edifice containing 600 sittings. There is a parochial school, in which the usual branches of education are taught, and which is capable of accommodating 140 scholars; and a parochial library has been instituted by the Kirk Session.

FUDAY, an island, in the parish of BARRA, county of INVERNESS; containing 5 inhabitants. This is a small island, lying about two miles and a half northward of Barra, and affording excellent pasture. It was until lately uninhabited.

FULLARTON, lately a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of DUNDONALD, district of KYLE, county of AYR, 6½ miles (W.) from Kilmarnock, and 11 (N.) from Ayr; containing 3103 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the south-western bank of the river Irvine, derives its name from its ancient proprietors, the Fullartons, by one of whom a convent was founded in 1240, on the site of the present town, and amply endowed for friars of the Carmelite order. The establishment continued to flourish till the Reformation, when it was suppressed; and while laying out the lands in allotments for the erection of the town, vestiges of the ancient building, consisting of the foundations of its walls, were discovered near the mansion-house of the founder. The town forms a populous suburb to the burgh of Irvine, on the opposite bank of the river. It is well built, and consists chiefly of two streets, one in a line extending at right angles from the main street of Irvine, with which it is connected by a handsome bridge; the other running up at a right angle from the bridge, or parallel with the river, and pointing towards Ayr: several smaller streets diverge in various directions. Its situation on the harbour of the Irvine gives to the place a very interesting appearance, which is much heightened by the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the numerous pleasing villas in the immediate vicinity.

A public library in connexion with Irvine is supported by subscription. The inhabitants are chiefly seafaring people, or employed in hand-loom weaving for the manufacturers of Ayr and Glasgow, and in the various handicraft trades connected with the wants of the neighbourhood. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Glasgow and Ayr railway, which has its Irvine station here. In 1707, William Fullarton, Esq., the superior, obtained for the inhabitants a charter erecting the town into a burgh of barony, with the privilege of two annual fairs; but from the proximity of Irvine, the charter does not appear to have been carried into effect. Fullarton was separated from the parish, under an act of the General Assembly, in 1838, and, with a part of the estate of Shewalton, was formed for ecclesiastical purposes into a distinct parish, since abolished, but now about to be divided from Dundonald for both civil and ecclesiastical purposes. The church, erected in 1838, on a site presented by the Lord Justice General, is a handsome substantial structure containing 900 sittings. The minister, who is chosen by a committee of subscribers, has a stipend of £88. 6. 8., derived from seat-rents and collections, and guaranteed by bond. A school in connexion with the Established Church is supported by the General Assembly, who allow the master a salary of £15, in addition to the fees: the school-house, capable of containing 300 children, was erected at an expense of £500, obtained from the trustees of Dr. Bell's bequest for educational purposes.

FUNGARTH, a hamlet, in the parish of CAPUTH, county of PERTH; containing 76 inhabitants.

FYVIE, a parish, in the district of TURRIFF, county of ABERDEEN, 7½ miles (S. S. W.) from Cuminestown; containing 3597 inhabitants. This place, the name of which (anciently *Fyvyn*) is of doubtful etymology, is chiefly distinguished for its castle, whose original founder is unknown, but which in 1296 was visited by Edward I. of England in his progress through Scotland. The castle appears to have been of considerable strength. It was in 1395 in the possession of Sir James Lindesay, during whose absence it was valiantly defended by his lady against Robert, son of the Earl-Marischal Keith, till the return of Sir James, who compelled the assailants to raise the siege. In 1644, it was held for some time by the Marquess of Montrose against the army of the Earl of Argyll; but the marquess, not thinking it secure from the superior forces of his adversary, retired to an eminence in the vicinity, in which he intrenched himself till his retreat to Strathbogie. From certain records still preserved in the castle, there seems to have been a town at this place, which had the liberties of a burgh under Reginald le Cheyne in the thirteenth century, and in the year 1673 became a burgh of barony under the Fyvie family; but of this town not even the site can now be traced. A charter is extant, granting to Alexander, third Earl of Dunfermline, in 1673, the privilege of a weekly market and three annual fairs in the manor of Fyvie, and conferring upon him and his successors all the rights of a free burgh of barony. Two of these fairs are still held, one on Fastern's Even (Shrove Tuesday), and the other, called Peter fair, on the first Tuesday in July, O. S.; but the market-cross, and every other vestige of the burgh, have disappeared.

The PARISH, which is about thirteen miles in extreme length, and nearly eight miles in extreme breadth, comprises an area of 27,034 acres, whereof 15,950 are arable, 2500 meadow and pasture, 1735 woodland and plantations, and the remainder heathy moorland and moss. Its surface is pleasingly diversified with hills of moderate height, of which the most conspicuous is that of Eastertown, towards the south, forming a continuation of the Bethelnie range in the adjoining parish of Meldrum. The river Ythan, which has its source in the parish of Forgue, about eleven miles to the west, takes its course through this parish, which it divides into two nearly equal parts; and after enlivening the grounds of Fyvie Castle, it runs eastward, and falls into the sea at Newburgh, in the parish of Foveran. Along the banks of the river, and in the plain near the castle, the soil is a rich fertile loam, producing early crops: in the level lands it is generally a loam, resting on a substratum of gravel; and in the northern part are large tracts of moor and moss. The crops are oats, bear, barley, potatoes, and turnips, with a few tares and peas, and a little flax. The system of husbandry is improved; the farm-buildings are substantial, and on the various farms are not less than eighty threshing-mills, of which forty-

five are driven by water, and the remainder by horses. The cattle are generally of the old Aberdeenshire breed, with an increasing number of a cross with the Teeswater; about 4400 head of cattle are at present fed in the pastures, and 1600 sheep. A considerable number of pigs are likewise reared, and sent to the London market; while the produce of the dairy-farms is also very great. The plantations, which are extensive and well managed, consist of fir, interspersed with the most usual forest-trees, all of which are in a thriving condition; the principal ancient woods are on the lands of Fyvie Castle, in which are many trees, oak, elm, ash, &c., of stately growth. The chief substrata are whinstone and sandstone; but from the great dip of the beds, the quarries are difficult to work, and few blocks have been raised. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,224.

Fyvie Castle is an ancient and venerable structure, built at various periods with a due regard to the preservation of the original style. It is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Ythan, in a park surrounded with richly-wooded heights; and consists of two sides of a quadrangle, of which that on the south-east, called the Preston tower, is supposed to have been erected about the year 1400. In the south wing is the Seton tower, of which the old iron-gate is yet remaining; and over the gateway are the armorial bearings of the Seton family, sculptured on a tablet of freestone. To the south-west is the Meldrum tower; and at the northern extremity of the western wing, is the tower erected by the late Hon. General Gordon, on the site of the ancient chapel, which had fallen into ruin. The whole of the castle and the grounds have been lately much improved. *Rothie House* is a handsome modern mansion, built by the late owner: it is situated on an eminence overlooking a pleasing valley, and surrounded by a demesne which has been laid out with great taste, and embellished with thriving plantations by the present proprietor. *Kinbroom House*, about a mile to the west of Rothie, is also a pleasant residence, commanding a fine view. *Gight Castle*, a beautifully picturesque ruin, on the north bank of the Ythan, and now the property of the Earl of Aberdeen, was anciently the seat of the Gordons, maternal ancestors of the late Lord Byron. There is no village properly so called in the parish; but near the church are a few neat cottages, to which gardens are attached, and about a quarter of a mile distant is a post-office, on the turnpike-road from Aberdeen to Banff.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes, the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Turriff, synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is about £224, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £17. 10. per annum; patron, William Gordon, Esq., of Fyvie. The church, erected in 1808, is a spacious plain edifice, containing 1114 sittings: in the churchyard is the burying-place of the Gordons of Gight, which was originally within the ancient church. A chapel, where a missionary officiates, has been erected at Millbrex, in the northern district of the parish, about five miles from the church, at a cost of £600, towards which the Earl of Aberdeen gave £100 and the site for the building, the Church-Extension Committee of the General Assembly £70, and the remainder was raised by subscription of the parishioners of Fyvie and Monquhitter, for whose accommodation it was built. It is a neat structure containing 500 sittings; and the minister has a stipend of £60, of which £20 are paid from the Royal Bounty, and the remainder derived from the seat-rents; with a manse, and a small glebe. There are two episcopal chapels, one at Woodhead, the other at Meiklefolla; and the members of the Free Church have also a place of worship at Woodhead. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, a house and garden, and a portion of the Dick bequest, and the fees and other emoluments may average £30 per annum. A priory was founded here by Fergus, Earl of Buchan, in 1179, and endowed with the lands of Ardlogy and Leuchendy by Reginald le Cheyne, in 1285; it afterwards became subordinate to the abbey of Aberbrothock. The buildings, which were situated on the Ythan, about a mile below the castle, long ago disappeared, with the exception of some faint vestiges of the chapel, which may still be traced in a field near the church. There are also remains of the intrenchments thrown up by the Marquess of Montrose and the Earl of Argyll during the civil war.

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G'AASKER ISLE, in the parish of HARRIS, county of INVERNESS. This is a large, green, but uninhabited island of the Hebrides, lying about four leagues north-west from Taransay. The name is derived from the Gaelic, signifying "the rock of geese", from the circumstance of its being frequented by countless numbers of wild-geese.

GADGIRTH-HOLM, with BANKFOOT, a hamlet, in the parish of COYLTON, district of KYLE, county of AYR; containing 77 inhabitants. It is seated on the south side of the river Ayr, and consists simply of a group of cottages. Gadgirth House is a plain modern mansion, of an oblong form, standing on the bank of the Ayr, and forming the centre of a beautiful and interesting landscape.

GAIRLOCH, a parish, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY, 60 miles (W. by N.) from Dingwall; including the islands of Horisdale and Longo, the former quoad sacra district of Poolewe, and part of that of Shieldag; and containing 4880 inhabitants. This place takes its name from a salt-water lake called Gairloch, from the Gaelic word *gearr*, signifying "short". It is not remarkable for any important historical events; but some antiquities in the parish indicate the settlement and military operations of the Danes, and the celebrated Loch Maree has an island in its centre, the tombstones and hieroglyphical figures on which support the current tradition that it was the sepulchre of Danish kings. The parish is forty miles long, and thirty miles broad, at its extreme points. It is bounded on the north by the river Gruinard, which separates it from Lochbroom parish; on the south by an arm of the sea; by a chain of hills on the east; and on the west by the Minch, which divides Lewis from the main land. The general aspect of the surface is hilly; and in some parts the elevations are of unusual height, forming grand and romantic scenery. The beautiful inland water of Loch Maree, eighteen miles long, with its thickly-wooded islands twenty-four in number, is one of the most strik-

ing features in the parish, and has long been the admiration of the traveller, not only for its own attractions, but also on account of the imposing mountain scenery by which it is encompassed. A lofty range, commencing on each side of it, runs to a distance of four miles beyond its extremity, presenting in the group the majestic Slioch, or Sliabhach, towering 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The loch is of the average breadth of one mile and a half; it is about sixty fathoms deep, and was never known to freeze. Among its islands is that of Maree, where St. Maree, one of St. Columba's followers, dwelt, and where is a consecrated well, with a burying-ground supposed by some to be dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and by others, as already stated, to have been the sepulchre of Danish kings. The only river of note is the Ewe, which issues from Loch Maree, and after running a mile north-westward, joins the estuary called Loch Ewe; it abounds with salmon of the finest quality, and during the season its fame draws the lovers of angling from all quarters. There are two salt-water lochs, Gairloch and Loch Ewe, the latter nine or ten miles long. The climate of the parish, though mild, is very rainy, occasioned partly by the prevalence of south-west winds, and partly by the mountainous character of the country.

Arable land lets only at from 10*s.* to £1 per acre, and there is much room for agricultural improvement: the more respectable families have large sheep-farms, but the lots of ground of the poorer inhabitants do not generally exceed one or two acres. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4810. Towards the sea-coast is a belt of red sandstone of the old formation, forming low barren headlands. To this there succeeds, at the head of Loch Gairloch, micaceous schist; and five miles farther eastward the sandstone again appears, in mountain ridges and eminences, some of them 3000 feet high, characterised by a rude grandeur seldom equalled. At the head of Loch Maree, quartz succeeds the sandstone; and on the estate of Letterewe, a century and a half ago, some veins of iron-ore were wrought for several years; but the wood in the neighbourhood, used for fuel, failing, the adventurers were compelled to give up the work. The ruins of two of the furnaces employed in the operations are still to be seen. A cattle-market is held in July, and cattle are also sent to Beauly; herrings and cod are forwarded to Glasgow, wool to Liverpool and Inverness, and salmon to London. In this parish the houses, generally speaking, are of the humblest description; and the people are employed about equally between agriculture and fishing: they mostly dwell in irregular hamlets, or clusters of cottages; and some of them manufacture a stout woollen-cloth and coarse stockings, but chiefly for domestic wear, a small quantity only of either being sent to market. The mail from Dingwall to Stornoway runs through the parish twice a week, but the roads are in bad condition: indeed, with the exception of ten miles of road in the centre of the parish, and ten miles leading to the eastern extremity of Loch Maree, they are little more than footpaths. There are four vessels belonging to the several ports, of about thirty-five tons' burthen each. Flowerdale, an old chateau in a vale of great beauty, is a seat of Sir Francis Mackenzie's; around it are some large forest-trees.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lochcarron, synod of Glenelg; and the patronage is vested in the Crown. The stipend of the minister is £217, with a manse, erected in 1805 and enlarged in 1823, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum. Gairloch church, built in 1791, and repaired in 1834, accommodates 385 persons with sittings. There is a parochial school, in which English and Gaelic, Greek, Latin, and mathematics are taught, with the usual branches of education; the master's salary is £30, with a house, and about £4 fees. Another school is supported by a society. The ordinary language spoken is Gaelic; and William Ross, a respectable poet, who was born in the parish, and died here about half a century since, wrote in this tongue. The foundations of one or two small forts can be traced near the sea-shore; and at Cairnfield are those of a large building, supposed by some to have been a Culdee religious house.

GAIRNEY-BRIDGE, a hamlet, in the parish of Cleish, county of Kinross, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Kinross; containing 50 inhabitants. This village takes its name from its situation near a bridge over the river Gairney, a stream which rises among the Cleish hills, and discharges itself into Loch Leven, half a mile south of Kinross. There is a Sabbath school, in which are about 130 children. Michael Bruce once taught a school here.

GAIRSAY, an island, in the parish of Evie and Rendall, county of Orkney; containing 71 inhabitants. This is an isle of the Orkney group, about four miles in circuit, and separated by a strait from Rendall. It consists chiefly of a conical hill of considerable altitude; the whole of the west side is pretty steep, but towards the east it is more level and fertile, and in this quarter, and in the south, the lands are tolerably well cultivated. Here is a small harbour called the Mill-Burn, perfectly secured on all sides by the island itself, and by a holm, which covers the entrance to the south, leaving a passage on each side of it to the anchoring ground.

GALASHIELS, a manufacturing town and a burgh of barony, partly in the parish of Galashiels, county of Selkirk, and partly in the parish of Melrose, county of Roxburgh, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Melrose, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Selkirk, and 33 (S. S. E.) from Edinburgh; the whole town containing 4536 inhabitants, of whom 2061 are in Selkirkshire, and 2475 in Roxburghshire. It is of remote antiquity, and derives its name, signifying in the British language "a full stream", from its situation on the river Gala, which flows through part of it, and by which, in former times, it was frequently inundated. This evil is now effectually checked, and the river is spanned by four bridges. In the reign of David II., the Scottish army was quartered in the immediate neighbourhood, after the battle of Crichtondean, in which the English, being taken by surprise, had been defeated, and compelled to cross the Tweed near the town. About a mile distant, on the road to Abbotsford, is a tract formerly a marsh, but now in a state of cultivation, where some of the English forces were slain in a skirmish, and in which, while draining the land, were found several implements of war. In 1599, Galashiels was erected into a burgh of barony; and in 1622, from a report of the lords commissioners, it appears that it had become of some importance, and contained not less than 400 inhabitants. The town is of very pleasing appearance, consisting chiefly of houses built within the

last fifty or sixty years in a neat and handsome manner; the streets are partially lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. A public library, supported by subscription, forms a collection of 5000 volumes of general literature. Galashiels also possesses a most respectable circulating library and two reading or news rooms, and libraries are attached to some of the places of worship.

The principal TRADE carried on here, and to which the town owes its importance and rapid increase, is the woollen manufacture, which has been brought to a very high state of perfection. The articles produced are, narrow fancy cloths of various quality known in the market as "tweeds", $\frac{6}{4}$ Saxony-wool tartan, shawls, and plaids. The narrow cloths vary in price from twenty to eighty pence per yard, the $\frac{6}{4}$ tartan cloakings from two to nine shillings per yard, and the shawls from three to thirty shillings each. These articles of dress are in high esteem for their texture and for the richness and variety of their colouring. There are eleven factories in the town, and a twelfth is about to be erected; they are all dependent on water-power, except two which have the aid of steam, and the spindles now number 17,000, and the looms 563, affording together employment to 1400 persons. The quantity of wool annually used is estimated at full 1,000,000 lb., value £80,000, principally from Australasia, Germany, and other foreign countries, the use of wool of home growth being nearly superseded: the yearly value of finished goods is £200,000. The great increase of the trade of Galashiels may be understood from the statement of the fact that, seventy or eighty years ago, only 722 stone of wool were used by the clothiers, and scarcely as much more could be manufactured by private persons. In the year 1790, it appears that 243 packs of wool, each pack containing twelve stone of twenty-four lb., were purchased by the manufacturers; besides which, they received from different quarters wool, yarn, and weaved cloth, to a considerable amount, to be dyed and dressed. At that period, about 250 women were constantly engaged in spinning wool; there were also occasional spinners; and three machines, having each thirty or thirty-six spindles, were employed two or three days in the week: the number of looms was only forty-three. Hosiery goods are made to a small extent; there are likewise a tannery, two skinneries, several forges for the manufacture of machinery required for the factories, and a thriving brewery. Three banks have branches here. The market, held on Monday, was formerly of considerable note, but has now unaccountably fallen into disuse, and the fairs are very indifferently attended. The post-office has two deliveries a day; and facility of communication is afforded by the Edinburgh and Hawick railway, lately opened, and by excellent roads in every direction. The burgh is governed by a bailie, appointed by Hugh Scott, Esq., of Gala, the lord of the manor; but though he has the right of jurisdiction common to burghs of barony, he now holds no courts either civil or criminal, and the police of the town is managed principally by the two counties in which Galashiels is situated.

The PARISH consists of the old parishes of Galashiels and Lindean, the former situated in Selkirkshire, and the latter in Roxburghshire. No part of the town is in Lindean. The parish is nearly eight miles in length, about three miles in average breadth, and is bounded by the parishes of Melrose, Bowden, Selkirk, and Stow: the rivers Tweed, Ettrick, and Gala either skirt or flow through it, and the banks of the two first are richly clothed with wood, and display much beautiful scenery. It comprises more than 10,000 acres, of which about one-half are arable, 500 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill-pasture. The surface is diversified with hills and narrow winding glens, and some of the former have a considerable elevation, the highest being the Meigle, anciently Amulet Megs, which commands the town, and is nearly 1500 feet above the level of the sea: the loftier lands embrace interesting views of the mansions and grounds of Abbotsford, Torwoodlee, Yair, and Sunderland, the vale and abbey of Melrose, and the rivers above mentioned. The chief lake is Loch Cauldshiels, which is about a mile and a half in circumference, of great depth, and well stocked with perch and pike; it is greatly adorned on one side by the woods of Abbotsford. The rivers abound with salmon and trout; the fishery on the Tweed has for some years been placed under salutary regulations, and at present does not commence till the 15th of February.

The SOIL of the parish is various; in some places a rich black loam, in others a stiff retentive clay, and on the banks of the rivers of a very sandy quality. The crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips. Generally the cultivated lands have been well drained and inclosed; and bone-dust, guano, and other foreign manures are much in use: the farm-houses and offices are commodious, and all the more recent improvements in husbandry have been adopted. Great attention is paid to live stock; the breed of cattle has been much improved, and the sheep in the low grounds are the Leicester, and in the high grounds Cheviot and half-bred. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9649, including £2215 for the Roxburghshire portion. The plantations are of Scotch, spruce, and larch firs, intermixed with oak, ash, elm, beech, and sycamore; they are well managed, and in a very thriving condition. In this parish the substrata are greywacke, clay-slate, and ironstone. The seats are, Gala House, a handsome mansion in a well-planted demesne, ornamented with ancient trees of stately growth; and Faldonside, a very neat modern erection. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of Hugh Scott, Esq., of Gala: the minister's stipend is £211. 11., with a manse, garden, and glebe, valued at £40 per annum. Galashiels church, erected in 1813, is a good structure in the later English style of architecture, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship in the parish for the United Presbyterian Synod, members of the Free Church, Baptists, and Independents. The parochial school affords a liberal course of instruction, and is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with about £70 fees, and a house and garden. There are two schools in the rural districts; the master of one has a salary of £8, and of the other £5, in addition to the fees. Societies of various descriptions exist which afford relief to their members in cases of distress. Vestiges of two encampments, both supposed to be of Roman origin, may be traced on the estates of Faldonside and Fairnilee. Nothing is left of the church of Lindean, which was abandoned, on account of extreme dilapidation, nearly forty years before the two parishes were united.

GALDRY, a village, in the parish of BALMERINO, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 4 miles (S. W.) from Newport; containing 355 inhabitants. In the parish are two ridges, and nearly in the centre of the southern ridge is a large extent of high table-land, in which this village is placed. Galdry stands on the road from Newburgh to Newport.

GALLATOWN, a village, in the parish of DYSART, district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE, 1 mile (N. N. W.) from Dysart; containing 1198 inhabitants. This village is supposed to have derived its name from the circumstance of the land on which part of it is built having anciently been a place for the execution of criminals. It stands on the road from Dysart to Falkland, is of considerable extent, and divided into two portions called East and West Gallatown. The inhabitants were formerly engaged in the manufacture of nails, which was largely established here: since the decline of that trade, the population have found ample employment in the weaving of checks and ticking, in agriculture, and in the mines and quarries in the neighbourhood. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway.

Burgh Seal.

GALLOWAY, NEW, a royal burgh, in the parish of KELLS, stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 19 miles (N. by W.) from Kirkcudbright, and 25 (W.) from Dumfries; containing 403 inhabitants. This place, which is of no very great antiquity, is situated on the west bank of the river Ken, about a mile north of Kenmure Castle, the ancient seat of the family of Gordon, Viscounts Kenmure and Lords of Lochinvar, whose titles were forfeited in 1715, were restored by act of parliament in 1824, and became dormant on the death of Adam, ninth viscount, in 1847. Over the river is a handsome bridge of granite, comprising five arches; the central arch has a span of ninety feet. The town consists chiefly of one main street, from which diverge two smaller streets, extending along the roads from Kirkcudbright to Newton-Stewart and to Dumfries. The houses are but of indifferent appearance, and the inhabitants are mostly occupied in the various handicraft trades requisite for the accommodation of the neighbourhood. There are several shops, and three good inns; a branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank has been established, and facility of communication is maintained by the turnpike-roads, and other roads which are kept in good repair. Four fairs of some importance were formerly held here, and those in April, at Midsummer, and at Hallowtide are still tolerably attended, but chiefly for hiring servants. The inhabitants received a charter from Charles I. dated 15th January, 1629, by which all the privileges of a royal burgh were conferred on the town, and the government was vested in a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twelve common-councilmen; but in 1708, by an act of the Convention of Royal Burghs, the corporation was made to consist of a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, and council of fifteen. Courts are held by the sheriff and justices of peace on the first Monday in every month. The town-hall, attached to which is a gaol for debtors and criminals, is situated in the main street, and has a steeple with a clock. New Galloway is joined with Wigtown, Stranraer, and Whithorn, in returning a member to the imperial parliament; the constituency, however, does not exceed fourteen.

GALLOWLAW, a hamlet, in the parish of PANBRIDE, county of FORFAR; containing 79 inhabitants. It is one of several hamlets, or groups of cottages, in the parish.

GALSTON, a parish, in the district of KYLE, county of AYR, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Kilmarnock; containing, with the village of Greenholme, 4334 inhabitants. This parish, which is fancifully supposed to have derived its name from the temporary settlement of a number of Gauls, is thirteen miles in length, and from one to five miles broad; comprising 14,577 acres, of which more than one-half are arable, 1000 woodland and plantations, and the remainder pasture and waste. It is bounded on the north by the river Irvine; on the east by the river Avon, dividing it from the parish of Avondale, in Lanarkshire; and on the west by the river Cessnock, which separates it from the parishes of Riccarton and Craigie. The surface is diversified with hills, the chief of which are Distincthorn and Molmont hill, the former having an elevation of 1100, and the latter of 1000, feet above the level of the sea; the scenery is pleasingly varied, and in some parts enriched with wood and flourishing plantations. There were formerly several lakes in the parish; but in the agricultural improvements that have taken place, they have been all drained and brought into cultivation, with the exception of Loch Gait, which, however, is little more than an inconsiderable tract of marsh. The soil is various; in the higher lands, a loam intermixed with sand, and sometimes with moss; and along the banks of the Irvine, a rich loam: in other parts, a variety of clay is most prevalent. The crops are, grain of different kinds, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is advanced, and much previously unproductive land has been rendered fertile by the practice of furrow-draining, which, by the liberal encouragement afforded by the proprietors, has been carried on to a very great extent. The dairy-farms are extensive and well managed, and about 210 tons of cheese are annually produced; the cows are usually of the Ayrshire breed. Considerable numbers of black-cattle are reared; the sheep are of the black-faced kind, and much attention is paid to the improvement of live stock generally. The farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and those of more recent erection are of superior order; the lands are inclosed, and the fences well kept up. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,448.

In this parish the woods are of oak, elm, ash, and other forest-trees; and the plantations, larch and fir, intermixed with oak, ash, and elm. The substrata are red sandstone, alternated with whinstone, coal, limestone, and ironstone: the general dip of the strata throughout is north-west. In the channel of a small burn running into the Irvine, are some beautiful pebbles peculiar to this place, called Galston pebbles; and on Molmont hill are found numerous nodules of agate and chalcedony. Coal, of which there are three seams six feet in thickness, and one of three feet, and limestone, are both worked, but not to any great extent beyond what is re-

quisite for the neighbourhood; and paving-stone and roofing-slate are quarried. There is a large work for the manufacture of draining tiles on the estate of the Duke of Portland, and another on that of Mr. Brown, for the supply of the different farms; the clay is found in abundance, and is of good quality. Lanfine is a handsome mansion surrounded with extensive grounds and thriving plantations; Holms, in the ancient English style, is a modern mansion of elegant design; and Cessnock, an ancient house belonging to the Duke of Portland, is an interesting structure. The village is pleasantly situated; many of the inhabitants are engaged in weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley, and a few have introduced the weaving of fancy silks. There are four corn-mills, a mill for flax, a paper-mill, and a saw-mill. Four fairs are held annually in the village, of which those of any importance are on the third Thursday in April and the first in December. A post has been established here, which has a regular delivery; and facility of communication is afforded with Kilmarnock and the neighbouring towns by roads kept in excellent repair: the turnpike-road from Glasgow to London passes within the limits of the parish. Great facility of intercourse is also afforded by the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway, which has a station called the Galston station.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Duke of Portland: the minister's stipend is £178. 16., with a manse and glebe, each valued at £15 per annum. Galston church, situated in the centre of the village, is a neat and substantial edifice with a handsome spire, erected in 1808, and adapted for a congregation of 1028 persons. There are places of worship for the Free Church and United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34, with £55 fees, and a house and garden. There are two other schools, the masters of which receive an annual payment of £5. 12. from the heritors. The late Mr. Charles Blair, of Longhouse, bequeathed £4000 for the foundation and endowment of a free school in the parish, when the bequest, by the accumulation of interest, should produce £200 per annum: this has been accomplished, and the school has been in operation some years. John Brown, Esq., of Waterhaughs, also bequeathed £1000, the interest of which is appropriated to the clothing and education of children of the poor. In the parish are the remains of a very extensive Roman camp, the ramparts of which, though in some places greatly obliterated by the plough, still mark out an area nearly 300 yards in length, and 120 yards in breadth. On this spot was found, in 1831, a silver coin with the legend *Cæsar Augustus Divi F. Pater Patriæ;* and to the east, in the parish of Avondale, several others have been discovered, with the inscription *Divus Antoninus.* Near the site of the camp was the scene of an encounter between William Wallace, who with fifty of his men lay concealed here, and Fenwick, an English officer, with a force of 200, whom the Scottish hero signally defeated. Other coins, bearing the inscriptions Alexander, David, and Edward, have been found. On the bank of the Avon, and nearly surrounded by the river, are the remains of some earthworks called Main Castle, most probably connected with the Roman camp.

GAMRIE, a parish, in the county of BANFF, 6½ miles (E.) from Banff; containing, with the burgh of Macduff and the villages of Crovie and Gardenstown, 4741 inhabitants, of whom 2001 are in the rural districts. The name of this place, in the Gaelic language, has reference to a memorable victory obtained here over the Danes, by the Thane of Buchan, about the commencement of the eleventh century; in gratitude for which, and in fulfilment of his vow, he erected the ancient church in the year 1004, which date may still be seen over one of its windows. The parish is bounded on the north by the Moray Firth; on the east by the burn of Nethermill, which separates it from the parish of Aberdour; and on the west by the river Doveron, dividing it from the parish of Banff. It is about ten miles in length, varies from three to four miles in breadth, and comprises an area of 21,500 acres, whereof 10,000 are arable, 750 woodland and plantations, and the remainder (of which perhaps 4000 acres might be brought into profitable cultivation) rough pasture and waste. The surface is strikingly diversified with hills, precipitous rocks, and deep glens, most of which are covered with verdure; and is interspersed with fertile valleys and level tracts in good cultivation. The coast, extending more than ten miles, is bold and rugged, and girt with an indented ledge of rocks rising precipitously to a height of 600 feet above the level of the Firth, and perforated with caverns of romantic appearance. Gamrie bay, in the east, is formed by two projecting headlands, one of which is called Gamrie Head, and the other, and the more prominent, is Troup Head, near the eastern extremity of the parish; westward are Melrose Head, and the Coley rock, near the harbour of Macduff, in the bay of Banff. The rocks on the coast are frequented by multitudes of sea-fowl of almost every variety, the most numerous of which are the kittywake, the razor-bill, the guillemot, and the puffin, each selecting its peculiar ledge for the purpose of incubation. Haddock, ling, cod, and herrings, with various kinds of flat and shell fish, are taken in abundance, yielding annually on an average a return of more than £13,000. The river Doveron, which abounds with salmon, and in which and the adjoining bay is a fishery belonging to the Earl of Fife, producing a rent of £2000, flows along the west border of the parish. The burn of Nethermill and the Logie, the former of which joins the sea at Nethermill, and the latter, after a circuitous course, falls into the Doveron, are the only rivulets of importance.

The SOIL, which is extremely various in different parts of the parish, has been greatly improved by the use of lime brought from England, and of bone-dust. The system of husbandry has been gradually advancing, and the chief crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips: bear is raised on some farms, but wheat, beans, and peas are very rarely attempted. Large quantities of grain are sent to the London markets, and barley and bear are sold to the breweries and distilleries in the adjacent districts. The cattle, of which considerable numbers are shipped from the ports in the parish, are generally the Aberdeenshire, with some of the short-horned breed: the sheep pastured, which are comparatively few in number, are partly of the Cheviot, and partly of the Leicestershire breed. The annual value of real property in Gamrie is £8231. There are some luxuriant belts of natural wood in the western portion of the parish; and very extensive plantations have been formed in the Tore of Troup, which, together with those around Troup

House, occupy more than 700 acres of land, consisting chiefly of beech and Scotch fir, with larch, the last now becoming more prevalent. The rocks are principally composed of greywacke, greywacke-slate, and clay-slate: the greywacke is occasionally quarried for building, and the clay-slate was formerly wrought for roofing, but has been superseded by the primary slate obtained in Foudland and Easdale. Troup House is a spacious mansion, built in 1772, and commanding an extensive view of the sea; the demesne is tastefully laid out, and embellished with natural wood and thriving plantations. This seat was suffered to fall into neglect during the minority of the present proprietor, who built a picturesque Norwegian cottage for his residence at Torewood. There is a small hamlet called Longman, the building of which was commenced by the late Earl of Fife, who allotted some waste land in small portions on the hill of Longman, on the road from Peterhead to Banff. Facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike-road to Banff, and by various other good roads which intersect the parish; a messenger delivers letters on alternate days from Banff and Fraserburgh, and application has been made for establishing an office at Dubford, in the parish, where cross-roads branch off in all directions.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Turriff, synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £224. 13., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum; patron, the Crown. The present church, erected in 1830, and situated in a central part of the parish, is a handsome structure in the later English style, containing 1000 sittings. A chapel of ease in connexion with the Established Church was erected and endowed by the late Earl of Fife at Macduff, to which a district of the parish was attached by the presbytery, towards the close of the last century. The parochial schools of Gamrie and Macduff are both well attended: the master of each has a salary of £25. 13., with a house and garden, and a portion of Dick's bequest; the fees of the former average £25, and of the latter, £50. A school-house, also, has been erected at Longman by the Earl of Fife. The only striking remains of antiquity are the ruins of the old church, built in 1004: in the thick walls of this building were embedded the skulls of three Danes who fell in the battle previously noticed, one of which is preserved in the museum of the literary institution at Banff. Some remains of the Danish camp near Gamrie Head, have, from the slaughter that took place there, obtained the appellation of Bloody Pits; and there is also an ancient ruin on the farm of Pitgair, called Wallace's Castle, of which the history is unknown.

GARDENSTOWN, a fishing-village, in the parish of GAMRIE, county of BANFF, 7 miles (E.) from Banff; containing 348 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the eastern shore of Gamrie bay, appears to have been originally built about the year 1720, by Alexander Garden, Esq., of Troup, from whom it takes its name, and whose descendant is the present proprietor. It is neatly built at the head of the bay; and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries off this part of the coast. The fish caught here are cod, ling, haddock, whiting, and various kinds of shell-fish, in taking which about twenty-five boats are generally engaged; and during the season, thirty-five boats, having crews of four men each, are occupied in the herring-fishery. Though small, the harbour is commodious and easy of access, affording secure shelter to the boats engaged in the fisheries: there are also three vessels belonging to the port, of 130 tons' aggregate burthen, employed in the export of grain, cattle, and fish, for the London market, and in the importation of lime, coal, salt, groceries, and other goods. Facility of communication with Aberdeen and Banff is maintained by good roads. Here is a small place of worship for Protestant dissenters of all denominations.

GARELOCH-HEAD, a village, in the parish of Row, county of DUMBARTON, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Row; containing 217 inhabitants. This is a rising village, situated, as its name imports, at the head of the Gareloch, a beautiful branch of the Firth of Clyde; and consists chiefly of a collection of cottages. The loch extends in a northern direction about twelve miles into Dumbartonshire, forming the east side of the peninsula of Roseneath, on which is a fine seat of the Duke of Argyll; its average breadth is about a mile, and its greatest depth twenty-three fathoms. The banks of the loch are much less precipitous than those of the neighbouring Loch Long, which lies on the western side of the peninsula; and southward they become more level. At the entrance of the Gareloch is the fine village and watering-place of Helensburgh. A chapel in connexion with the Establishment was built by subscription at Gareloch-Head, about 1838; and there is also a school.

GARGUNNOCK, a parish, in the county of STIRLING, 6 miles (W.) from Stirling; containing 803 inhabitants, of whom 319 are in the village. This place, anciently called Gargownno, is supposed to have derived its name from the Celtic words *Caer-guineach*, signifying "a pointed or conical fortress"; a building answering to this description, called the Peel of Gargunnock, being situated near the north-eastern extremity of the locality. The parish is skirted on the south by the Lennox hills, which form its boundary in that direction, and on the north by the river Forth. It is six miles in length, and four in breadth, comprising 9668 acres, of which 5332 are under cultivation, 3762 in natural pasture, and 574 wood and plantations. The hills rise 1400 feet above the level of the sea, commanding from their summits one of the most extensive, varied, and beautiful views in the country; and from these higher grounds the whole of the lands slope northwards, terminating in the plain reaching to the Forth. The river is here about sixty feet broad and twelve deep, and contains large quantities of pike, eels, perch, trout, and salmon: the two last, however, from the casting of moss into the stream, are not so numerous as formerly. In addition to the Forth with its picturesque meanderings, and besides the many springs in the parish, which afford a constant supply of excellent water, there are several burns running in various directions, of which those of Leckie, Gargunnock, and Boquhan abound in fine trout, and the vicinity of the last is enriched by a glen of its own name, so beautifully wild and romantic as to produce a very striking effect on the mind of the spectator. Cascades are to be seen in different places, enlivening the mountain ravines; and besides almost every description of wild animals and birds usually found in the country, the district is remarkable for its roe-deer, which breed in the glens in great numbers.

The lands may be portioned into three distinct kinds, moor, dry-field, and carse, the soils of which vary con-

siderably. The first of these tracts, on which sheep and black-cattle are pastured in summer, is a wet gravel and clay; the dry-field for the most part sandy and clayey, with a little loam; and the last-named district a deep rich clayey earth, resting on a subsoil principally of blue clay. Below this blue clay, about ten feet from the surface, is a layer of sea-shells, which is indeed found throughout the whole strath of Monteith, extending twenty miles in length and between three and four in breadth, and is considered a certain indication of this part of the country having originally formed a portion of the bed of the ocean. Afterwards, this extensive tract was overgrown with wood, called, in the time of the Romans, the Caledonian forest, and cut down by that people in the beginning of the third century. On the dry-field portion, oats, barley, hay, and green crops constitute the chief produce; while wheat, beans, oats, barley, and hay are grown on the carse land. The sheep are in general the black-faced, and Ayrshire cattle and Clydesdale horses are reared; many swine, also, are bred, some of which are small, but others very large. Great attention is paid to husbandry, and a rotation of crops is regularly followed: draining has been extensively practised, particularly the improved method by wedge-drains, to the great advantage of the soil; and good farm-houses and offices, with excellent fences, have been raised. Roads have been also constructed in different directions; and these various improvements, with numerous others, have increased the price of land within the last forty or fifty years to double its former amount: the annual value of real property in the parish is now £6856. The rocks in the hills consist of whinstone; and those in the dry-land portion, of red and white sandstone, of each of which there are quarries. Limestone is found in great abundance under the white sandstone; veins of spar exist near the hills, and it is confidently asserted that coal might be obtained on the estate of Gargunnock. Peat is plentiful on parts of the Lennox range, and is sometimes cut; but the principal fuel in use is coal brought from Bannockburn, nine miles distant. The natural wood comprises oak, ash, birch, and willow; the plantations consist principally of Scotch and silver fir, elm, larch, and plane.

The oldest mansion is that of Gargunnock; the next in date is the seat of Boquhan, built about the beginning of the present century, and the barony of which name was formerly possessed by the Grahams. Leckie is a still more modern structure, in imitation of the old English baronial residence; it is surrounded by beautiful grounds, and commands a fine view of the strath of Monteith. Meiklewood was erected recently by Colonel Graham, to whom the parish is indebted for a handsome suspension-bridge built over the Forth, at his own cost, about seventeen years since, near the line of the Dumbarton road, and also for a new road, two miles long, running from the bridge to the great road from Stirling to Callander; by which, excellent means of communication have been opened through a highly interesting tract of country. The village, which is in the barony of Gargunnock, stands on a declivity near the church, and commands a richly-diversified prospect of the surrounding district. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Stirling, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patronage of Sir Francis Walker Drummond, Bart. The minister's stipend is £150, of which about a sixth part is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe of seven acres, valued at £15. 10. per annum. Gargunnock church was built in 1774, and is a plain building with three galleries, the whole containing 500 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial schoolmaster receives a salary of £25. 13., and £11 fees, with a small glebe. There is a subscription library; and the parish has two charitable bequests, one of £260, and the other of £365. A farmers' club was instituted in 1796 by General Campbell of Boquhan, and in 1807 he enriched it by a bequest of £500, since which time £100 have been left for the same object by Laird Kay: eleven parishes are entitled to the benefit of it, namely, Gargunnock, Stirling, St. Ninian's, Kippen, Fintry, Balfron, Killearn, Drymen, Port of Monteith, Kincardine, and Kilmadock. At the burn of Boquhan are two chalybeate springs, which are considered of great efficacy, though not much frequented. Keir-hill, the top of which measures about 140 yards in circumference, was a fortified station in the thirteenth century; and the Peel of Gargunnock, situated on an eminence near the Forth, and surrounded by a rampart and ditch, once gave protection to the English till they were dislodged by Sir William Wallace, who occupied Keir-hill, just mentioned.

GARIOCH, CHAPEL OF, a parish, in the district of Garioch, county of Aberdeen, 5 miles (N. W.) from Inverury; containing 2038 inhabitants. This place was formerly called Logie Durno or Durnock, words signifying "a low or hollow place"; but upon the annexation of the parsonage of Fetternear, situated on the north of the river Don, to the parsonage of this parish, on the north side of the Urie, early in the seventeenth century, the church of Logie Durno was disused, and a new one built on the spot where had once been a chapel called *Capella Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, de Garryoch*, whence the present name of the parish. The district is celebrated in history for the sanguinary battle of Harlaw, which was fought here on the 24th of July, 1411, between the Earl of Mar, who commanded the royal army, and Donald, Lord of the Isles, and which was fatal to so many of the nobility and gentry, and of the bravest soldiers in the country, that, according to Buchanan the historian, there perished in this conflict more illustrious men than had fallen in foreign warfare during many years. Donald, having ravaged and plundered other parts, had invited his Highland followers to seize and pillage Aberdeen, and was proceeding thither for that purpose, when the Duke of Albany, who was regent, gave the Earl of Mar a commission to collect troops to oppose him. In consequence of this, the Earl of Mar marched from Aberdeen at the head of a noble train, gathered from different quarters, and met Donald with a force nearly ten times as large as his own, at the little village of Harlaw, a short distance from the confluence of the Water of Urie with the Don. Here the earl attacked the army of Donald, 10,000 strong, with such vigour that he quickly penetrated into the midst of it; but the Highlanders, making up by numbers what they wanted in discipline and in armour, returned the attacks of the earl and his veterans with their usual courage and impetuosity, and a succession of conflicts was carried on through the day, which, while they produced the most dreadful carnage on both sides, had given, when night ended the slaugh-

ter, victory to neither. The Highland chief retired from the field; the earl was compelled to remain till the morning, through wounds and exhaustion. In the following century, Queen Mary, in her journey to the north, previously to the battle of Corrichie, passed a day here, at Balquhain Castle, the ancient seat of the Leslies, and is said to have attended mass in the parish church. Many years afterwards, the unfortunate Marquess of Montrose, when the Covenanters had triumphed, arrived at the castle of Pitcaple, in the custody of Generals Leslie and Strachan, who thence conducted their illustrious captive, seated on a Highland pony, and ignominiously attired, to the city of Edinburgh, where he was executed on the 21st of May, 1650. Charles II., upon his return from Holland in the same year, was entertained at this castle in a very sumptuous manner, on which occasion a ball took place on the lawn, under a thorn-tree which is still standing, and which is said to exceed in size all others in this part of Britain.

The PARISH, the figure of which is very irregular, is eleven miles in length from north to south, and varies in breadth from two to five miles. It comprises 11,427 acres, of which 8342 are under tillage, including twelve acres of garden and orchard ground; 1010 waste, including nearly 900 acres capable of profitable cultivation; 110 moss; and 1965 wood and plantations. The surface is diversified by two considerable ridges, one on the north, and the other on the south, side of the Urie or Ury, and stretching nearly in the same direction with the stream, the interjacent vale being well defended by the hilly ground on each side, and watered by the river for about five or six miles. The Ury is celebrated for its fine trout, and, at a small distance from the parish, falls into the Don. The Don forms about three miles of the southern boundary of the parish in its passage to the German Ocean, which it reaches at a mile from Aberdeen: it is well stocked with salmon, eels, trout, and pike. The eminence on which the church stands, south of the Ury, and by which the old turnpike-road from Aberdeen passed, commands in one part an interesting view of both local and distant scenery, especially of the Garioch district, the prospect embracing nine churches.

This parish is entirely agricultural; and the vale, interspersed by beautifully-formed knolls, of which that of Dun-o-deer is the most conspicuous, is under good cultivation. The crops, comprehending grain of various kinds, are indeed so heavy that Garioch is frequently called the Granary of Aberdeenshire; and they are in general more early in appearance even than those in some of the southern parts, on account of the richness of the soil. A fine black loam occurs in many places; a good clay in others, on a tilly subsoil; and near the rivers, a rich vegetable mould, on gravel. Wheat, which formerly was grown in but small quantities, is now more extensively produced; and all the usual green crops are raised in abundance. The cattle are chiefly a cross between the Aberdeenshire and Teeswater, or Buchan and Teeswater, and are fed in numbers, either to be sold to the butcher, or sent by sea to the London market. The rotation system of husbandry is practised; the application of bone manure has been found of great service to the crops of turnips, and the parish has been improved in various other respects during the present century, especially by the inclosures and extensive drains which have been made, and by the erection of good farm-houses and offices. Much waste land has been reclaimed; and a far larger number of cattle than formerly are reared for sale, through the advance of turnip husbandry. In the parish are seven corn-mills, connected with which are five barley-mills; another barley-mill, and a lint-mill; two mills for carding and spinning wool, and three saw-mills. The annual value of real property in Chapel of Garioch is £7335. The rocks consist of whinstone and granite, the former of which comprises nearly the whole of the strata to the north of the Ury, and for two miles south of it; the granite runs through the remainder of the district. The hill of Benochie, in the parish of Oyne, supplies a stone for the erection of mansion-houses and farm-steadings; and the granite obtained from this quarter admits of a fine polish, and has been employed for chimney-pieces in some of the best residences. Benochie hill is a common to several parishes, but lies altogether within the parish of Oyne. The wood consists for the most part of larch, spruce, and Scotch firs, and has nearly all been planted within the present century, with the exception of several fine old plane, horse-chesnut, beech, and fir-trees on the lawns of the mansion-houses. In this parish the seats are four in number, and contribute, with their beautiful grounds and plantations, to heighten in no small degree the general effect of the scenery. Logie-Elphinstone is situated upon the north bank of the Ury, and Pitcaple on the other side. The mansion of Pittodrie stands on an acclivity on the eastern side of the hill of Benochie, which rises 1400 feet above the sea, and commands extensive prospects; while the mansion of Fetternear, the ancient summer residence of the bishops of Aberdeen, built in 1329 by Bishop Kininmonth, stands on the north bank of the Don, and, like the others, is pleasantly situated. A new road has been made to Aberdeen, and the marketable produce is generally sent to that city, being conveyed to Port-Elphinstone, six miles distant, and thence transmitted to its destination by the canal.

Chapel of Garioch is the seat of the presbytery of Garioch, in the synod of Aberdeen, and the living is in the patronage of Sir James Elphinstone Dalrymple, Bart. The minister's stipend is £218, with a manse, and a glebe of eighteen acres, valued at £16 per annum. The church is a neat and commodious edifice, built in 1813, and contains 800 sittings. A second church was opened in June 1839, at Blairdaff, in the southern part of the parish, about four miles and a half from the mother church; it contains 500 sittings. This edifice was erected at a cost of about £500, by subscription, aided by a grant from the General Assembly's church extension fund; the ground for the site and burying-ground was given by Robert Grant, Esq., of Tillyfour. The accommodation is shared by parts of the adjacent parishes of Oyne and Monymusk, which subscribed to the building, and, with the portion of this parish attached to the church, constitute an ecclesiastical district comprehending 1000 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. Garioch parochial school affords instruction in Greek, Latin, practical mathematics, and geography, with the usual elementary branches; the master has a salary of £27, a portion of the Dick bequest, a house, and about £20 fees. There are two other schools, partially supported by the heritors, in which the ordinary branches are taught. The

antiquities in the parish comprise some remains of old tombs and monumental stones of warriors, and a curious stone, half a mile west from the church, called the "Maiden Stone", and marked with several hieroglyphics, supposed by some to be Danish; the stone is about ten feet high above the ground, and reaches, as is thought, six feet below the surface. The ruins of the churches of Logie-Durno and Fetternear, with their cemeteries, are still visible; and half a mile to the south-east of the present church, is the ruin of the castle of Balquhain, the body of which is said to have been burnt down by the Duke of Cumberland in 1746. Near the castle is a Druidical circle in good preservation. Sir Walter Farquhar, physician to George IV. while Prince Regent, was the son of the Rev. Robert Farquhar, for many years minister of the parish. The Earl of Mar takes the title of Baron Erskine and Garioch from this district.

GARLIESTOWN, a village, in the parish of SORBIE, county of WIGTOWN, 7 miles (S.S.E.) from Wigtown; containing 656 inhabitants. This is a considerable modern sea-port village, founded by John, seventh Earl of Galloway, when Lord Garlies. It is built in the form of a crescent, and pleasantly situated along the head of a bay which bears its name and affords safe anchorage for vessels; and is an excellent fishing-station. The shore is flat and sandy; the depth of water in the bay, between twenty and thirty feet; and a large number of vessels may ride at anchor in safety in the harbour, which is open to Liverpool, Whitehaven, and other places on the western coast of England. About fifteen vessels belong to the port, of from fifty to 100 tons' burthen each; and foreign ships occasionally touch here. In the village is a rope and sailcloth manufactory. There are two schools, largely endowed by the Earl and Countess of Galloway, in which a number of children have gratuitous instruction.

GARMOND, a village, in the parish of MONQUHITTER, district of TURRIFF, county of ABERDEEN, half a mile (N.) from Cuminestown; containing 226 inhabitants. It is situated in the north-east part of the parish, on the road from Cuminestown to Banff, and is a modern village.

GARMOUTH, a village, in the parish of SPEYMOUTH, and county of ELGIN, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Fochabers; containing 604 inhabitants. This is a burgh of barony, situated near the mouth of the Spey, on the road to Fochabers, and is now so united to the village of Kingston that the two may be regarded as one place. The houses, generally, are not well built; but the streets are regularly laid out, and the appearance of Garmouth is rather neat and pleasing. The harbour here suffers under some natural disadvantages: since the flood of 1829, it has been far from secure, and it is at present unfit for the entrance of any vessels except those of small burthen. A considerable trade was formerly carried on in timber, but it has very much declined. There is, however, a good traffic in the exportation of corn and the importation of coal, and some excellent vessels are built; the place has, besides, the benefit of a valuable salmon-fishery in the Spey. About twelve vessels belong to the port, of the aggregate burthen of nearly 700 tons. In 1846 an act of parliament was passed authorizing the construction of a railway from Aberdeen to Inverness, with branches to Garmouth and other places. The parochial school is here.—See KINGSTON-PORT.

GARNKIRK, county of LANARK.—See CADDER.

GARTCLOSS, a village, in that part of the parish of OLD MONKLAND which formed the quoad sacra parish of Gartsherrie, Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 2 miles (N. W.) from Coatbridge; containing 206 inhabitants. It lies in the north-eastern part of the parish, near the border of Cadder parish, and in the neighbourhood of the Gartcloss coal-mine, one of the most considerable in the district. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in this mine.

GARTLY, a parish, partly in the county of BANFF, and partly in the district of STRATHBOGIE, county of ABERDEEN, 4 miles (S.) from Huntly; containing 1037 inhabitants. This parish is divided nearly in the centre, by the river Bogie, into two portions, one of which, called the Barony, is within the county of Banff, and is said to have been separated from Aberdeenshire by its proprietor Barclay, one of the feudal barons of the ancient Earls of Huntly, who, being at that time sheriff of Banff, was desirous of having his property under his own immediate jurisdiction. The other portion of the parish, called the Braes, is in the county, and within the control of the sheriff, of Aberdeen. Few events of historical importance have occurred in connexion with this place, which is chiefly distinguished for a visit by Mary, Queen of Scots, who, on her return from an excursion to Inverness and Ross-shire, spent a night at Gartly Castle, the baronial residence of the Gordon family, of which some small portion is still remaining, though in ruins. The PARISH is irregular in form, is about twelve miles in length and four miles and a half in breadth, and comprises about 17,000 acres, of which 5600 are arable, 11,000 pasture, moorland, and moss, and the remainder, with the exception of a few acres of natural wood and plantations, roads and waste. Its surface is diversified with hills and valleys, and with numerous glens of highly picturesque appearance: from the hills many rivulets descend into the Bogie, which rises in Auchindoir, and after winding for fourteen miles through this parish and that of Rhynie, joins the Doveron near Huntly. The eastern and western parts of the parish are especially hilly, and have extensive moors abounding in grouse and other game; the hills are covered with moss, which supplies both Gartly and the town of Huntly with fuel, and in the west the mosses are particularly deep. Tylliminnet glen is richly embellished with a fine wood of birch and several young and thriving plantations, and is seen among the surrounding hills with the most romantic effect. The banks of the river, also, are planted with alder; but there is little other wood in the parish. The moors are well adapted to the growth of timber, and if planted it would tend much to the improvement of the parish. A considerable portion, also, of the moors might at a moderate outlay be brought into a profitable state of cultivation.

The SOIL, especially in the valleys and lower grounds, is extremely fertile, producing abundant crops; and the system of agriculture is advanced: the five-shift course of husbandry generally prevails, being found best adapted to the soil and climate. Since the introduction of turnip cultivation, the breed of cattle has been greatly improved; the principal kind is the old Aberdeenshire crossed by the Argyllshire, which is found to answer well. A few sheep, not more than about 1700, which are chiefly the black-faced, are pastured on the hills.

The substratum is mostly gravel. Limestone is found, but in so small a quantity, and at such a depth, as to render the working of it unprofitable to the farmer, who can obtain it in the neighbouring parish of Cairnie at less expense. On several of the hills are quarries of slate of good quality, the working of which affords remunerative employment to many labourers. Much improvement has been made in draining, and considerable portions of waste land have been reclaimed, including some on the farm of Bucharn improved by George Gordon, Esq., who in 1828 received the gold medal from the Highland Society: this gentleman and a few others have also subdivided and inclosed their fields with stone dykes. The farm-buildings are substantial and commodious; and there are tolerable facilities of intercourse with the neighbouring market-towns by the turnpike-road which passes through the parish for nearly four miles. The annual value of real property in Gartly is £4437.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Strathbogie, synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is about £190, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £16 per annum; patron, the Duke of Richmond. Gartly church was erected in 1621; but with the exception of the steeple, little of the original edifice is remaining: it has undergone many alterations within the last twenty or thirty years, and now affords accommodation to nearly 600 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school affords a useful education; the salary of the master is £32. 10., with £20 fees, and a house and garden. There is a parochial library containing more than 200 volumes. Some slight remains exist of Gartly Castle; and till lately there were several tumuli on the farm of Mill Hill, near the church, where, according to tradition, a skirmish took place in 1411. They have almost all been levelled: in one of them were found two ancient dirks, and in another some brass buckles, supposed to have been used to fasten the sword-belts of the warriors. On the farm of Faich hill has been discovered an urn containing bones; and on the lands of Cockston was found an urn of clay, in which were numerous round pieces of stamped leather, thought to have been anciently current for money. A stone coffin was found on the lands of Coldran by Captain Gordon, but nothing is known of its history. In a vault in the church are preserved the ashes of Viscount Aboyne, and of John Gordon, laird of Rothiemay, with some of their followers, who were burned in the old tower of Frendraught, in the parish of Forgue, in 1630. At Muirellis, James I. is reported by tradition to have passed an evening with the tenant of that farm, which he visited incognito, and he is said to have been so much pleased with the hospitality of his host, that he obtained from the Earl of Huntly a grant that the tenant and his descendants should possess the land rent-free. It is also traditionally stated that an infant son of the Baron of Gartly was drowned by an inundation of the Bogie, in returning from the chapel of Brawlinknows, after receiving the rite of baptism.

GARTMORE, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of Port of Monteith, county of Perth, 15 miles (W. by S.) from Doune; containing 347 inhabitants, of whom 253 are in the village. This district is about two miles and a half in length, and one mile and a half in breadth, and comprises about 1360 acres, of which 760 are in tillage and pasture, 200 under plantation, and 400 uncultivated. Its surface partakes of the general mountainous character of the Highland country of which it forms a part, and the prevailing scenery is beautifully diversified: the substratum is red sandstone. The river Forth flows on the north and north-east, the Kelty on the south, and the road from Dumbarton to Stirling passes within four miles. A market or fair takes place on the 16th of June, at which cattle of all descriptions are exposed for sale, and servants for the ensuing year are engaged. Gartmore House, a substantial and very commodious mansion, is of considerable antiquity, and stands in grounds tastefully embellished, and commanding some interesting views. The village is pleasantly situated, and has a rural aspect; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and partly in the handicraft trades requisite for the wants of the district. Ecclesiastically Gartmore is in the presbytery of Dunblane, synod of Perth and Stirling, and the patronage is vested in the communicants: the church, erected in 1790, at an expense of £400, raised by subscription, is a neat plain edifice, containing 415 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship; and there are two schools, one of which, for sewing and knitting, is taught by a female.

GARTSHERRIE, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of Old Monkland, county of Lanark; containing, with the villages of Coatbridge, Coatdyke, Gartcloss, East Merrystone, and Summerlee, 5906 inhabitants, of whom 1499 are in the village of Gartsherrie, 2 miles (W.) from Airdrie. This is a considerable mining district, in the works connected with which nearly the whole population are employed: the iron-works are of great magnitude, including a considerable number of blast-furnaces for smelting the ore. The coal-mine here is worked on a very extensive scale; there are five strata of coal, between each of which is a stratum of sandstone and shale: the seams of coal vary in thickness from one foot four inches to four feet. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge railway, the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway, the Caledonian line, the Ballochney line, and the Wishaw and Coltness. Ecclesiastically, Gartsherrie is in the presbytery of Hamilton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and the patronage is vested in the subscribers to the church: the stipend of the minister is £150, secured by bond. The church, erected at a cost of £3300, is an elegant structure, with a tower rising to the height of 136 feet, and contains 1500 sittings. Near it is the Academy, erected in 1844, at a cost of £2300; and there is a large Sabbath school, taught by the elders.

GARTWHINEAN, EASTER and WESTER, hamlets, in the parish of Fossoway and Tullibole, county of Perth, 2 miles (E.) from Dollar; one containing 96, and the other 49 inhabitants. These places lie on the south side of the river Devon, which here separates the parish from that of Muckart. A rocky pinnacle in the neighbourhood, called Gibson's Crag, was the rendezvous of the chiefs of the Murrays.

GARVALD and BARA, a parish, in the county of Haddington, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Haddington; containing 862 inhabitants, of whom 257 are in the village. The district of Garvald derives its name, signifying in the Gaelic language "the rough water", from the

situation of its village on a rapid and impetuous stream, forcing its way through a channel of rugged fragments of rock, and which, after floods or continued rains, in the violence of its course throws out stones of great weight upon the low grounds. Garvald and Bara were united in 1702, and service was alternately performed in the church of each parish till the year 1744, when that of Bara fell into a state of dilapidation. The parish is nearly nine miles in length from east to west, and almost five in breadth from north to south; and is bounded on the north and east by the parish of Whittingham, on the south by that of Lauder in Berwickshire, and on the west by the parishes of Gifford, Haddington, and Morham. Its surface is varied, rising in elevation towards the Lammermoor hills, displaying in some parts an intermixture of heath and grass, and in others being richly cultivated and covered with luxuriant verdure. In several places the soil is a deep loam, resting upon clay, and exceedingly fertile; and in others, of a light gravelly nature, well adapted for the growth of turnips and potatoes, both of which are raised to a very considerable extent. The chief crops are oats and barley, potatoes, turnips, beans, and peas, with some wheat. The system of agriculture is highly improved; the farms are thoroughly drained and well inclosed, and much ground that was formerly barren heath has, by a liberal use of lime, been brought into an excellent state of cultivation. On the higher lands is fine pasturage for sheep, of which more than 7000 are in general kept, chiefly of the black-faced and Cheviot breeds, with an occasional cross of the Leicestershire, which appears to answer well; about 300 black-cattle, also, are annually fed and fattened for the butcher. The farm-houses and offices are substantial, and all the recent improvements in agricultural implements have been generally adopted. The annual value of real property in Garvald and Bara is £7571.

Nunraw, a seat in the parish, was anciently a nunnery, a cell belonging to the priory of Haddington; a great portion of the building has been modernised, but it still displays many indications of antiquity. *Hopes* is an elegant mansion built by the present owner; it is pleasantly situated in a sequestered glen, near the Lammermoor hills, and in a well-disposed demesne, enriched with thriving plantations formed by the proprietor, who has also added greatly to the beauty and interest of the parish by various other plantations on the estate. The village is neatly built, and has facility of communication with neighbouring places by good roads kept in repair by statute labour, and by the turnpike-road from Dunse to Haddington, which passes for six miles through the parish. Most of its inhabitants are employed in weaving, and in the various trades requisite for the supply of a country district; and several are engaged in some freestone-quarries situated near the village. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Haddington, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The stipend of the incumbent is £189; the manse is a comfortable residence, erected in 1820, and the glebe comprises thirteen acres and a half of land, valued at £25 per annum. The church is an ancient structure, repaired and enlarged in 1829; it is adapted to a congregation of 360 persons, but is inconveniently situated at one extremity of the parish. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial school affords a useful education to about sixty children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £16 per annum. Two friendly societies are kept up. Near the Lammermoor hills are the ruins of Whitecastle, a strong ancient fortress, erected for the defence of a pass from the Merse and from the English frontier. On the lands of Garvald farm are the remains of a circular encampment, about 1500 feet in circumference: there was a similar camp on the lands of Carfrae, the stones of which were used to form an inclosure; and in removing them for that purpose, the brass handle of a sword was discovered. At Newlands are tumuli called respectively the Black and the Green Castle; the spot was planted by the Marquess of Tweeddale, within the last few years, with Scotch firs. There are two other encampments, one on Park farm, and the other on the estate of Hopes.

GARVELLOCH, or HOLY ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands, in the parish of JURA and COLONSAY, district of ISLAY, county of ARGYLL. These islands, which are situated in the Atlantic, to the west of Balnahuaigh, obtained their second name from having been the residence of the monks of Iona previously to the foundation of that monastery; and there are still some remains of a chapel and cemetery, and of the ancient conventual buildings. The isles are the property of Colin Campbell, Esq., of Jura, to whom they pay a rental of £150 per annum, derived chiefly from their excellent pasture for sheep and black-cattle. Here is also a marble-quarry, which appears to have been wrought at a very early period, and some of the produce of which is to be seen in the castle of Inverary.

GARVOCK, a parish, in the county of KINCARDINE, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Laurencekirk; containing 446 inhabitants. This place, the name of which, in the Gaelic language, is descriptive of the general appearance of its surface, formed part of the ample possessions of the Keiths, earls-marischal of Scotland, who occasionally resorted to it for the diversion of hunting; but since 1715, when the estate was forfeited, the lands have been divided among several proprietors, of whom the Earl of Kintore is the principal. Though few traces of its original character are now remaining, it appears to have been one extensive forest; and within its limits, in the reign of James I., was perpetrated the inhuman murder of Melville of Glenbervie, sheriff of Mearns, whom Barclay, laird of Mathers, and others, had treacherously invited to join them on a hunting party. The PARISH is rather more than seven miles in length, and nearly four miles in extreme breadth, comprising an area of 8500 acres, whereof 2900 are arable, 100 woodland and plantations, and the remainder, of which about one-half might be reclaimed, moorland pasture and waste. In the central portion the surface is a hollow plain, surrounded by ascending grounds except on the east. In other parts it is gently undulated, rising, towards the south-west, into the hills of Garvock, which have an elevation of 750 feet above the level of the sea, and command from their summit an unbounded and richly-diversified prospect. There are numerous springs of excellent water in various parts, and at the north-west base of Garvock hill is a spring strongly impregnated with chalybeate properties; but the only river connected with the parish is the water of Bervie, which forms a portion of its north-east boundary, and falls into the sea at Bervie.

The soil is naturally wet, resting on a subsoil of clay; on the higher grounds, light and gravelly; and in the lowlands, chiefly alluvial deposit. The crops are oats, barley, and bear, with potatoes and turnips: wheat has been raised, and also peas, though not with any degree of success; beans, however, have been introduced with every prospect of a fair return. Of late years, the system of husbandry has been greatly advanced, and considerable tracts of waste have been reclaimed and brought into profitable cultivation by draining and the use of lime; but the farm-buildings, with few exceptions, are still of very inferior order, and the lands are only partially inclosed. Great attention is paid to the management of the dairy-farms, and the butter made here obtains a decided preference in the market. The cattle are generally the Angus, with a mixture of the Aberdeenshire breed; much care is bestowed on their improvement, and large numbers are sent to London: few sheep are bred. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3285. There are some small remains of ancient wood; and the plantations, which are chiefly of recent growth, consist of larch, spruce, and Scotch firs, interspersed with ash, beech, and plane, all which, with the exception of the larch and Scotch fir, are in a thriving condition. The rocks are mostly sandstone, conglomerate, and trap. A coarse kind of limestone occurs in the hill of Garvock, but from the difficulty of access, it is not wrought. Red sandstone, of good quality for building, is occasionally quarried.

There is no village, or even hamlet of any importance, in the parish. A fair was formerly held annually on the hill of Garvock, on the third Tuesday in July (O. S.), and continued for three following days, for the sale of sheep, cattle, merchandise, and for hiring servants; it was called St. James' fair, but has been removed by the proprietor of the custom. Facility of communication is maintained by good roads. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Fordoun, synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £177. 11. 9., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, the Crown. Garvock church is a neat structure erected in 1778, and contains 300 sittings. The parochial school is attended by about sixty children; the master has a salary of £31, with a house, and an allowance of £2. 2. for garden, and the fees average £15. The present minister, the Rev. John Charles, has assigned the sum of £100, the interest to be paid to the master for the gratuitous instruction of poor children: it is invested in Aberdeen feu-duties, and pays for the education of ten or eleven scholars annually. A parochial library, now containing 490 volumes, was established in 1835; and a juvenile library of 120 volumes was instituted in 1843. There are numerous cairns, and many Druidical remains, in the parish; and on the farm of Nether Tulloch, under three hillocks, have been found three stone coffins, of which two contained only some black earth, and the third an urn and a skeleton.

GASK, NETHER, or FINDOGASK, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Dunning; containing, with the village of Clathy, 436 inhabitants. Its name is supposed by some to be derived from a word in the Gaelic language, signifying "a slope"; but the etymology is extremely doubtful. The length of the parish is about two miles, and the breadth nearly the same; it contains about 2560 acres. The ground slopes on each side from the Roman causeway which runs through the middle of the parish, on the highest ground: the southern side is a pleasant tract, laid out in cultivated fields; and on the slope towards the north are plantations of fir, oak, and beech, interspersed with corn-fields and pastures. Nether Gask is bounded on the north by Madderty and Methven parishes, on the south by Dunning, on the east by Tibbermore and Forteviot, and on the west by Trinity-Gask. The river Earn runs along the southern boundary, and though not navigable, is a considerable stream, winding in this part for about three miles; it contains salmon, white and yellow trout, perch, flounders, pike, and eels. In this parish the soil is partly clayey and partly loamy: in the northern quarter is an extensive moss, a portion of which has been reclaimed and cultivated, and the rest supplies the people with peat for fuel. Grain of all kinds is produced, as well as green crops, and the whole is of good quality: more than 1200 acres are occupied by wood, consisting mainly of larch, Scotch fir, and oak; and the woods abound with every description of game. The modern system of agriculture has been followed for the last thirty or forty years, and all the land not in wood is cultivated. The cattle are the Teeswater and the Ayrshire; the sheep are the Leicesters, and the common breed of horses is usually reared. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3500. The rocks consist of sandstone and grey slate, both of which are quarried; and marl is found in different places. The mansion of Gask is the residence of the chief proprietor, whose ancestors for many generations have resided on the property; it is a commodious and substantial building, erected in the beginning of the present century, and ornamented with many large and beautiful trees. The turnpike and parish roads have been improved of late years: the road from Perth to Stirling intersects the parish.

Ecclesiastically this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Auchterarder, synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Crown. The stipend of the minister is £155, with a manse, built in 1800, and a glebe of twenty acres, valued at £15 per annum. Nether Gask church was erected also in 1800, and is a plain edifice in good repair, accommodating nearly 400 persons with sittings. There is a parochial school, in which Latin is taught, with all the ordinary branches of education; the master has the maximum salary, a house and garden, and about £12 fees. A parochial library was founded in 1824, and is supported by subscription. The Roman causeway which runs through the parish is twenty feet broad, and has been macadamized within these few years; it leads westward to a camp still visible in the parish of Muthill, and eastward to another camp in the parish of Scone. By its side are stations, capable of containing from twelve to twenty men, and inclosed by ditches, which are very distinct. Within the policy of Gask, vestiges of two other camps may be traced, one on the south, and the other on the north, of the causeway; and the prætorium of the latter is yet discernible, though the ground has been planted with fir. One of these camps seems to have been capable of containing 500 men, and the other, half that number.

GASK, TRINITY, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 2 miles (N.) from Auchterarder, and 4 (S. E.) from Crieff; containing 620 inhabitants. This parish is said to de-

rive its name Gask, of Gaelic origin, from the peculiar nature of its surface, consisting almost entirely of braes and undulated ground: the distinctive prefix, Trinity, arose from the union of *three* districts, which constitute the present parish. Trinity-Gask is chiefly situated on the north bank of the river Earn, in the picturesque strath to which that river gives name; and is about five miles in length, and three in breadth. Its surface is pleasingly varied, containing but few tracts of level land; and the scenery is enlivened by the windings of the Earn, which flows from west to east, displaying much beauty in the natural wood and thriving plantations with which its banks are crowned. The soil, greatly differing in various parts, has in some been much improved by draining, and by the construction of embankments to protect the lower lands from the occasional overflowings of the Earn; and through the improvement that has taken place in the system of agriculture, a considerable portion of barren land has been reclaimed and brought into profitable cultivation. Of the whole number of acres in the parish, nearly 4300 are arable, and 1000 in woods and plantations; the remainder is chiefly moorland and waste, and it is supposed that about 2000 acres may be rendered arable, when the measures at present in contemplation for that purpose shall be carried out. The river abounds with various kinds of fish, the principal of which are salmon, trout, perch, and pike; but the quantity of salmon has greatly diminished since the use of stake-nets was introduced in the Tay. The crops raised in the parish are, grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips. Bone-dust and lime are used, but on account of the expense of bringing those articles from a great distance, the quantity is not adequate to the wants of the soil. Great attention is paid to the rearing of cattle; the short-horned breed was introduced by Lord Strathallan, and is found to answer well: the sheep, which are very limited in numbers, are chiefly of the Leicestershire breed. The farm-buildings are substantial, and on all the large farms are threshing-mills, several of which are driven by water. There are also corn-mills in various parts. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4700.

The oldest of the woods are of Scotch fir; and the plantations of more modern date are principally spruce, larch, oak, and beech, all of which, under judicious management, are in a thriving state. In this parish the substrata are chiefly sandstone and whinstone, of which there are several varieties, and occasionally a gray stone, of great compactness, containing a portion of copper, but not sufficient in quantity to repay the cost of working it. Both the sandstone and whinstone are quarried for building purposes, and for the roads; but the stone is of inferior quality. Millearne, a seat in the parish, is a spacious mansion in the later English style, beautifully situated in grounds laid out with great taste, and forming a conspicuous feature in the landscape. Colquhalzie is a handsome mansion finely seated on the south bank of the Earn, and commanding some highly interesting views. Facility of intercourse with the neighbouring towns is afforded by good roads; a ferry-boat plies across the river, and at Kinkell is a bridge of four arches, built by subscription in 1793, and kept in excellent repair. An agricultural society has been established in the parish, for the promotion of husbandry, by the distribution of prizes to the successful candidates in ploughing matches. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Auchterarder, synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Earl of Kinnoull. The stipend of the incumbent varies from £190 to £270; the manse is a commodious residence, and the glebe comprises fourteen acres and a half of profitable land, with about ten acres of wood. Trinity-Gask church is adapted for a congregation of about 350 persons, but is inconveniently situated. There is a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school affords a useful education; the master has the maximum salary, and the fees average about £12 per annum. The poor receive the interest of a bequest of £80. Some remains exist of an ancient castle called Gascon Hall, of which, however, there are no authentic records; and a considerable portion of the Roman road leading to the camp at Ardoch is within the parish. A kistvaen, containing human bones and ashes, was found on the lands belonging to the Earl of Kinnoull; it consisted of four upright stones, with one lying horizontally on the top.

GASSTOWN, a village, forming part of the former quoad sacra parish of St. Mary, in the burgh and county of Dumfries, and containing 162 inhabitants.

GATEHOUSE OF FLEET, a burgh of barony, manufacturing town, and port, partly in the parish of Anwoth, but chiefly in that of Girthon, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 7 miles (W.) from Kirkcudbright; containing 1832 inhabitants, of whom 419 are in the parish of Anwoth. This place, which was built on the site of the ancient town of Fleet, about the middle of the last century, takes its name from an old tenement, the only house at that time in existence, which was situated at the *gate* of the avenue leading to Cally. The mansion of Cally was the family seat of the founder, James Murray, Esq., of Broughton, and is now the residence of his descendant, who is lord of the manor and superior of the burgh. Gatehouse is pleasantly seated on the river Fleet, near its influx into Fleet bay, and consists principally of three spacious and well-formed streets, parallel with each other, and of which the eastern leads to a handsome stone bridge of two arches, connecting it with that portion of the burgh lying on the opposite bank of the river. The houses are well built and of good appearance; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water; and the immediate vicinity of the town abounds with pleasingly-diversified and interesting scenery. The chief manufacture is that of cotton, introduced here by James Murray, Esq., who for that purpose induced Messrs. Birtwhistle and Sons, from Yorkshire, to erect two large mills, which for some years have been conducted by their lessees, John Mc Kie and Company, by whom the business is carried on with great success. One of these mills was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1840, but has been rebuilt, and fitted up with machinery of the most improved kind. Both are in full operation, affording employment to 200 persons. The works are driven by two water-wheels of fifty-five horse power, supplied by a tunnel cut from Loch Whinnyan at an expense of £1400; and the average quantity of cloth annually made is 60,000 pieces, twenty-four yards each in length. A brewery has been established upon a moderate scale. There is a tannery on the west bank of the river; green hides are dressed in the town, to the amount of £400 annually; and about 60,000 bricks are made in some works a little to the north.

The trade of the port consists chiefly in the exportation of cotton goods, leather, and agricultural produce; and in the importation of cotton, wool, timber, lime, coal, wine, and groceries. Several vessels belong to the port, averaging eighty tons' burthen: in 1840 the number of vessels that entered inwards was forty-two, of 931 tons' aggregate burthen; and in the same year sixteen cleared outwards, of 395 tons. The harbour, called Boat-green, about 300 yards below the bridge, is accessible for vessels of 160 tons, and has been greatly improved, at a cost of nearly £3000, by the Murray family, who in 1824 constructed a canal 1400 yards in length, into which they diverted the waters of the Fleet, which previously inundated the lands at every tide. By this work, the navigation from Fleet bay to the town has been much facilitated, and a considerable tract of marshy ground reclaimed. From two rocks on opposite sides of the canal, a swivel bridge has been thrown across, which has removed the road from the demesne of Cally, and affords an easier approach to the town. A market is held on Saturday, which is amply supplied with provisions of all kinds: there are large markets for cattle, for eight successive weeks, beginning on the first Friday in November; and a fair is held on the 27th June, or Monday after. Gatehouse was erected into a burgh of barony, by royal charter, in 1795, and is governed by a provost, two bailies, and four councillors, annually elected by the resident proprietors of £2 annually. The magistrates exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction within the burgh, but only to a small extent; and there is a prison for the temporary confinement of petty offenders, but it is seldom used. The post-office has a daily delivery; and a branch of the Western bank of Scotland has been established. Facility of communication is afforded by good parish roads, kept in repair by statute labour; and the turnpike-road from Dumfries to Portpatrick passes through the town.

GATESIDE, a village, in the parish of Beith, district of Cunninghame, county of Ayr, 1¼ mile (N. E. by E.) from Beith; containing 270 inhabitants. It lies in the northern part of the parish, on the borders of Renfrewshire, and a little east of the road leading from Beith to Paisley.

GATESIDE, a hamlet, in the parish of Kirkgunzeon, stewartry of Kirkcudbright; containing 23 inhabitants.

GATESIDE, a village, in the parish of Neilston, Upper ward of the county of Renfrew, ¾ of a mile (N. N. E.) from Neilston; containing 673 inhabitants. This village has arisen from the establishment of the cotton manufacture in this part of the parish, and the consequent erection of a spacious mill for spinning and weaving cotton, in 1786. It is neatly built, and is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the cotton-works, and in the printing and bleaching establishments connected with them.

GATTONSIDE, a village, in the parish and district of Melrose, county of Roxburgh, 1 mile (N. by W.) from Melrose; containing 252 inhabitants. The situation of this village, in the finest part of the vale of Melrose, is romantically beautiful. It is seated on the southern slope of a hill on the north bank of the Tweed, opposite to Melrose, with which town it has been lately connected by a wire-bridge. The houses, which are generally thatched, are situated amidst orchards and gardens; and a greater quantity of fruit is grown here than in any other portion of the vale. The inhabitants are partly employed in agriculture, and partly in the manufactures of Galashiels.

GAVINTON, a village, in the parish of Langton, county of Berwick, 1¼ mile (S. W. by S.) from Dunse; containing 206 inhabitants. This village takes its name from David Gavin, Esq., a former proprietor of the parish, who, finding the ancient village of Langton an impediment to the extensive improvements he was making on his estate, induced the inhabitants, by a very advantageous grant of lands, to abandon their old residence, and build themselves houses on the site of the present village. It is situated on the south side of a stream, a tributary to the Blackadder water, and also south of the high road from Dunse to Lauder. The parochial school is in the village of Gavinton.

GEILSTONE-BRIDGE, a village, in the parish of Cardross, county of Dumbarton, ½ a mile (N. N. W.) from Cardross; containing 133 inhabitants. It is situated on the east side of the coast road from Dumbarton to Helensburgh, and on a stream which shortly falls into the Clyde. In the village is a library of more than 400 volumes.

GELSTON, a village, in the parish of Kelton, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 3½ miles (S. by E.) from Castle-Douglas; containing 146 inhabitants. It lies in the eastern part of the parish of Kelton, in which it is now comprehended; but it was anciently a parish of itself, and here are the ruins of its church, which fell into decay previously to 1689, when the union of the two parishes and that of Kirkcormack took place. A small burn, flowing in a northern direction, passes near the village, and falls into the Carlinwark loch; while two others take a south-eastern course, one on each side of Gelston hill. Gelston Castle was built by the late Sir William Douglas, Bart., and is remarkable for the elegance of its architecture, and the romantic beauty of its situation. In the village is one of three parochial schools. Various antiquities have been discovered in the neighbourhood: on opening a sepulchral tumulus, near Gelston, a stone coffin was found, seven feet long and three wide, which contained human bones of unusual length and thickness.

GEORGETOWN, a village, in the Old Church parish of Dumfries, county of Dumfries; containing 154 inhabitants.

GIBBIESTOWN, a hamlet, in the parish of Methven, county of Perth; containing 26 inhabitants.

GIFFORD, a village, in the parish of Yester, county of Haddington, 4 miles (S.) from Haddington; containing 525 inhabitants. This village, which is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Gifford water, and in the picturesque vale of Yester, is built chiefly on lands leased from the Marquess of Tweeddale, and held by tenure of certain feudal services. In consequence of agreeing to render these services, the inhabitants were exempted by the marquess from various taxes and imposts, and were endowed with a grant of common land, comprising sixty acres, valued at £100 per annum, and the produce of part of which, now under cultivation, is applied to the improvement of the place. The marquess, as lord of the manor, formerly appointed a baron-bailie, and held a Birla or Boorlaw court, to which was attached an officer called a constable. This court, which was

discontinued only within the last fifty or sixty years, exercised jurisdiction in petty misdemeanors, and had a prison and stocks for the confinement and punishment of offenders. The constable continued to retain his office until the appointment of county or district constables. The village consists principally of two streets of regularly-built houses, one of which extends in a line with the avenue leading to Yester House, the property of the marquess, and terminates with the parochial school-house, a handsome building surmounted with a small cupola and town clock: at the extremity of the other street is the parish church. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in the various trades requisite for the supply of the vicinity, and partly in the cultivation of the adjacent lands. The weaving of linen was formerly carried on to some extent, affording occupation to more than twenty persons at their own houses; but since the introduction of improved machinery, it has greatly diminished, and not above three or four persons are little more than half engaged in that pursuit. A sub-post-office has been established, which has a daily delivery; and the East Lothian Agricultural Society hold an annual meeting here, to award premiums for improvements in husbandry, and for the best pens of sheep. Fairs for the sale of sheep, cattle, and horses, are held on the last Tuesday in March, the third in June, and the first in October, which are numerously attended, and at which seldom less than 4000 sheep, 500 head of cattle, and an equal number of horses, are brought for sale. All the poor used to receive soup three times in the week, from the kitchen of the Marquess of Tweeddale, when the family were residing at Yester; and they still derive an ample supply of fuel from his lordship's grounds.

GIFFORDTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Collessie, district of Cupar, county of Fife; containing 71 inhabitants. It is a modern hamlet, the houses in which are generally well arranged and of neat appearance.

GIGHA and CARA, a parish, in the district of Cantyre, county of Argyll, 21½ miles (S. by W.) from Tarbert; containing 550 inhabitants. Some persons derive the name of the former of these two districts from the compound Gaelic term *Eilean-Dhia*, signifying "God's island"; others are of opinion that it may be traced to the word *geodha*, "a creek", applied on account of the numerous inlets and bays here. The word Cara is supposed to signify "a monastery". The parish consists of two islands, situated in the Atlantic Ocean, between the southern portion of the island of Islay and the peninsula of Cantyre, and separated from the latter by a channel three miles and a half across, in which the current is often extremely strong, especially at new and full moons. They are both but little elevated above the sea: the highest point in Gigha, called Creag-bhan, or "the white rock", rises only to an elevation of 400 feet; and Cara, situated a mile and a half south of the former island, has in this respect the same general appearance. Gigha measures in length from north to south almost seven miles, and is two miles and a half in extreme breadth; Cara is nearly a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, and the two isles comprise together about 4000 acres, of which half are arable, ten acres under plantation, and the remainder pasture and waste.

The coast of Gigha is computed at twenty-five miles in extent, being very circuitous in consequence of the great number of its creeks. On the west side it is bold and rocky, and contains near the middle a cave called the Great Cave, and another named the Pigeons' Cave from the many wild-pigeons frequenting it. Though rugged, however, along the larger part of the western line, there are at the two extremities, and on the eastern side, several bays well adapted for bathing, and containing a fine white sand, formerly exported in large quantities to Dumbarton for the manufacture of glass. In about the centre of the eastern coast is the bay of Ardminish, ornamented at its head by the church and manse, and resorted to by vessels that take away produce, or bring to the island coal, lime, and other commodities. A little northward of this is the bay of Drimyeon, a spacious and secure retreat; and firm anchorage is also usually found in all the other bays in the island, especially in that of Tarbert, within a mile of its north-eastern extremity. Between Gigha and Cara is the small uninhabited islet of Gigulum; and between this and Gigha is a sound affording good anchorage for large shipping. This sound is much used by government cutters, and by vessels trading with the northern Highlands, as well as by vessels from England and Ireland, which visit this and the adjacent parish of Killean for the purchase of seed-potatoes. The principal entrance to the sound is from the east; the western entrance is much more dangerous, there being many rocks in it. The most prominent headland in the parish, called Ardminish point, is on the north side of the bay of that name. At the south-west end of Gigha is Sloc-an-leim, or "the springing pit", a subterraneous passage 133 feet long, into which the sea rushes with considerable fury. The shore of the island of Cara is rocky and steep, except towards the north-east; and at its southern extremity is a precipitous rock, 117 feet high, called the Mull of Cara, thronged by sea-fowl, and the resort of hawks. Around this coast also, and that of the other islands, mackerel, sea-perch, lythe, rock-cod, and many other fish are found; and cod, ling, and large haddocks may be obtained on the banks, two or three miles distant. Some rocky portions of the surface of Gigha are covered with various species of lichen, of which parmelia, sticta-ramalina, and lecanora are much esteemed as valuable dyes; and the juniper is abundant and prolific upon the eastern coast. Many tracts are covered with stunted heath; but the surface is in different places pleasingly diversified with knolls and hillocks, profusely ornamented with the wild or musk rose. On the coast are found the ulva-latissima, used as a pickle, and the different kinds of Carigean moss.

The soil consists of loam, in some parts containing an admixture of sand, clay, and moss; it is tolerably fertile, and produces good crops of bear, oats, potatoes, and turnips. The land is particularly adapted to the growth of the last, but in consequence of the demand for seed-potatoes, especially for Ireland, more attention is paid to the cultivation of these than of turnip crops. The lands in the parish are held by two families, one having $\frac{25}{31}$ parts, and the other $\frac{6}{31}$ parts. Of these properties, the larger is undergoing rapid improvement: good houses, and fences or dykes, have of late been constructed; much is being done in the way of draining, and it is upon this property that a suitable rotation of crops is best followed. On the other property there are fewer signs of progress visible. In the parish is a corn-

mill, to which a new road was lately formed at a cost of £250; the mill itself has been repaired, and among other improvements that have been found of general advantage is the draining of the Mill-dam loch, affording an opportunity to the people to obtain from it turf for fuel. A few sheep are reared, and many from other places are wintered here; about 1000 hogs, also, are annually brought at the close of autumn from Jura and other contiguous parts, to be tended at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* each for five months. The strata of the parish comprise mica-slate, felspar-slate, quartz, and hornblende, with chlorite-slate, crossed in many places at right angles by basaltic dykes; and boulders of hornblende are frequently to be seen both on and a little below the surface, measuring two and three feet in diameter. Traces of copper are observable in Gigha, and of iron-ore at the south end of Cara. The plantations, which are but few, consist of oak, ash, larch, plane, Scotch fir, and pineaster, the latter being less affected by the sea air and storms than any of the other kinds. The annual value of real property in Gigha and Cara is £2091.

The population exhibit more of the maritime than of the agricultural character; the young men generally become sailors, and a large proportion of the rest are engaged in fishing for cod and ling for several months, beginning about Candlemas. Upwards of twenty boats, carrying four men each, are engaged in this pursuit; the fishermen proceed to the banks already referred to, north-west and south-west of the parish, and usually take as many fish as enable them, after plentifully supplying their own families, to dispose of about fifty tons. When cured, the fish are sold at Glasgow, Greenock, and Campbelltown, at from £10 to £14 per ton. Besides the fishing-boats, and twenty boats of smaller size, a vessel of thirty tons and another of fourteen are employed in carrying agricultural produce to market; they convey annually, on the average, 800 tons of potatoes, 400 quarters of bear, and 150 quarters of oats, besides black-cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs, and a considerable portion of dairy produce. Coal, lime, and other articles are imported; and vessels of large burthen visit the parish from Ireland, England, and the Clyde, for potatoes, and sometimes for cod and ling. A steam-boat, running between Loch Tarbert and Islay, passes Gigha three times a week in summer, and once a week in winter. There is also a ferry from each of the properties to Tayinloan, a hamlet on the mainland, where is the receiving-house for letters. Gigha is rather in advance of the Hebrides in general, in point of cultivation of the land, and intelligence of the inhabitants: its advantages for improvement are very considerable at present, and are likely to continue so. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Cantyre, synod of Argyll, and the patronage belongs to the Duke of Argyll: the minister's stipend is £266, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum. The church was built about the year 1780, and is in tolerable repair. The parochial school affords instruction in English and Gaelic, with all the usual branches; Latin is also taught: the master has a salary of £25. 13., and about £14 fees. In 1844 a good parochial school-house and master's house were built. At the distance of a mile from the present church may be seen the walls of the former edifice, with a stone font, standing in the midst of the burying-ground. About the centre of Gigha is *Dun-Chifie*, formerly, as is traditionally reported, a strong fortification occupied by Keefie, the King of Lochlin's son, who is said to have been killed here by Diarmid, one of the heroes of Fingal.

GIGHA ISLE, in the parish of Barra, county of Inverness. It is one of the Hebrides, and lies north-east of Barra island, having Ottervore bay on the west: the isle is of small extent, and is inhabited.

GIGULUM ISLE, in the parish of Gigha and Cara, district of Cantyre, county of Argyll. This is a small uninhabited islet, situated between the islands of Gigha and Cara; and in the sound between Gigulum and Gigha is good anchorage ground for large vessels, as is more particularly noticed in the article on the parish.

GILCOMSTON, a district, and for a time an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of Old Machar, city and county of Aberdeen; containing 5194 inhabitants. This place, which forms part of the northern suburbs of the city, is pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity, and near a rivulet which in its course turns some mills. The streets are irregularly formed, apparently without any regard to uniformity of plan; and the houses are in general indifferently built, of mean appearance, and chiefly inhabited by labourers employed in agriculture and in the several manufactories in the neighbourhood. A distillery of whisky was established in 1750, by a joint-stock company, at the mill of Gilcomston; but for want of sufficient encouragement, it was in a few years discontinued, and a public brewery was subsequently established on the premises. To the west of the town is the celebrated chalybeate called the Well of Spaw; and the environs abound with picturesque scenery. The district was separated from the parish of Old Machar under act of the General Assembly in 1834, and was for a short time, for ecclesiastical purposes, a parish of itself; it comprised about 600 acres of tolerably fertile land in good cultivation. Gilcomston church, originally a chapel of ease, was erected in 1771, and enlarged by galleries in 1796; it is a neat structure, conveniently situated, and contains 1522 sittings. The minister's stipend is £230, derived solely from the seat-rents: patrons, the Subscribers. There are also an episcopal chapel, erected by subscription in 1812, and containing 386 sittings, and places of worship for members of the Free Church and United Original Seceders. Several Sabbath schools collectively contain nearly 300 children; and connected with them is a library of 400 volumes.

GILLS, a township, in the parish of Canisbay, county of Caithness, 15 miles (N. by W.) from Wick; containing 164 inhabitants. It is situated on the shore of the Pentland Firth, nearly opposite the island of Stroma, and at the head of Gills bay, into which a small stream runs, after passing through the village. The bay is tolerably safe for vessels in moderate weather, and in this respect is preferable to Duncansbay and Freswick bay, both in the parish; but it cannot be regarded as an eligible place of anchorage at other times.

GILMERTON, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of Liberton, county of Edinburgh; containing 942 inhabitants, of whom 548 are in the village of Gilmerton, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Edinburgh. This district comprises about 1100 acres of land, the whole in tillage or pasture, with the exception of some small plantations around the seats of the principal heritors. It contains several coal-mines, of which those of

Gilmerton, Drum, and Somerside, are the principal: the Gilmerton mine ceased to be wrought in 1838, but was subsequently brought again into operation. Iron-ore is known to exist in considerable quantity, some of it of the best black-band kind; and the lime-works here are perhaps among the oldest in the kingdom. In 1843 Sir David Baird, Bart., the proprietor, erected a steam-engine to take the water off the lime rock, and to draw the stone to the surface on an inclined plane: also, a draw-kiln was built for burning the limestone. Drum House, a fine mansion, was erected in 1698 by Lord James Somerville, but has since passed through the hands of various families: Gilmerton House, the property of Sir David Baird, Bart., is also an ancient structure; and an elegant residence in the Elizabethan style has lately been built at Ferniside. The village is situated on the road from Edinburgh to Carlisle, and colliers and carters form a large part of its population. In the district are the two smaller villages of Edgehead and Todhills. Ecclesiastically the place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Edinburgh, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; it is now a preaching-station, and the stipend of the preacher is £80 per annum, which is raised by subscriptions, and collections in the parish church of Liberton. Gilmerton church, opened for divine service in April 1837, is a neat structure seated for 300 persons, built at a cost of about £600, by subscription aided by a grant from the General Assembly. The members of the Free Church also have a place of worship. There is a school, the teacher of which has a salary contributed by Sir David Baird and others, and a house and garden. To the teacher of another school David Anderson, Esq., of Moredun, pays a salary of £10; and a sewing-school is supported by the Misses Anderson. A small library was founded by the late Rev. James Grant, minister of Liberton. The poor in the village and district, amongst whom are a great number consisting of the residue of the operatives of the late extensive coal and lime works, have their sufferings much alleviated by the kind liberality of Mr. Anderson and his family, who, besides their donations to the schools, and other private charities, distribute oatmeal and coal to the amount of upwards of £50 annually. Gilmerton Cave, or, as it is usually termed, "the Cove", is a curious and extensive subterraneous passage, consisting of several apartments, dug out of the solid rock, with forms and tables, similarly wrought, for the convenience of visiters. It was the result of five years' hard labour of an eccentric individual, a blacksmith, named Paterson, by whom it was completed in 1724; and it has since continued to attract the attention of all strangers. In the cave is also a well.

GILMERTON, a village, in the parish of Fowlis Wester, county of Perth; containing 203 inhabitants. This is a modern village of neat appearance, well built, and pleasantly situated on the high road from Perth to Crieff.

GILSTON, NEW, a village, in the parish of Largo, district of St. Andrew's, county of Fife, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Largo; containing 229 inhabitants. It lies in the northern part of the parish, and near its eastern boundary. In the vicinity of the village is a singular mass of rum-coal, said to be eighty feet in thickness, and wrought in open quarry. In this quarter of the parish, also, are considerable plantations, consisting of oak, ash, beech, elm, and other trees.

GIRTHON, a parish, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 6 miles (N. W.) from Kirkcudbright; containing, with the larger part of the burgh of Gatehouse of Fleet, 1874 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, is supposed to have derived its name, signifying in the Celtic language "an inclosure" or "sanctuary", from some religious establishment having the privilege of sanctuary, and which existed at a very early period, at the passage of the river Fleet. In 1300, Edward I. of England, during the contested succession to the Scottish throne, resided for several days at the old town of Fleet, now Gatehouse, and presented an oblation at the altar of Girthon: after levying some fines from the town, for the misconduct of the inhabitants, who had attempted to oppose his progress, he retired without further molestation. The lands anciently belonged to a branch of the family of Stewart, from whom they passed by marriage to Donald de Levenax or Lennox, son of the Earl of Lennox; and on the death of the seventh lord of Girthon, the estate, together with the family seat of Cally, was conveyed by his daughter, in marriage, to Richard Murray of Broughton, whose descendant is the present proprietor.

The parish, which is bounded on the south and west by the bay and river of Fleet, is about sixteen miles in length and from two to five miles in breadth, comprising 15,480 acres, whereof 4000 are arable, 1000 woodland and plantations, and the remainder heath and waste land, affording tolerable pasture for flocks of sheep. The surface towards the north and east is mountainous and bleak; towards the south, with the exception of some gentle undulations, pretty level. In the mountainous district are several lakes, the principal of which are Loch Greanoch, about three miles in length and half a mile in breadth; Loch Skerroch, nearly half a mile square; Loch Fleet; and Loch Whinnyan, on the eastern border of the parish. From Loch Fleet flows the little Water of Fleet; and this, after a few miles, is joined by the great Water of the same name, together making the river Fleet, which after a winding course, dividing the parish from that of Anwoth, runs into Fleet bay. In Loch Greanoch are found char in abundance, and pike and large trout in Loch Skerroch. A few salmon are taken in the river Fleet, and flounders in great plenty; and near the mouth of the river are two small islands, called the Isles of Fleet, where excellent oysters are obtained. These isles are uninhabited, affording only pasturage for sheep. The soil is various: the arable lands, which are under good cultivation, produce favourable crops, and the grass-lands are luxuriant. The farm-houses, most of which have been rebuilt, are substantial and commodious; and all the more recent improvements in husbandry have been adopted. The cattle, of which about 1200 are grazed, are of the Galloway breed; and the sheep, of which 8000 are fed in the mountain pastures, are of the small native kind. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5698.

There are considerable remains of ancient woods at Castramont and a few other places; and the plantations are in a thriving condition. The substrata are chiefly clay-slate and granite, of which latter the rocks are principally composed. A slate-quarry was some years since in operation, but it has been superseded by the importation of slate from England and Wales, at a cheaper rate; and a vein of copper-ore, which was formerly

wrought by a company from Wales, has been also discontinued. Cally, the seat of Mr. Murray of Broughton, is a spacious and elegant structure of granite, erected in 1763, and since much improved; it contains a noble hall of marble, in which are some handsome pieces of sculpture, and has many stately apartments, with valuable paintings. The pleasure-grounds and gardens are extensive and tastefully embellished, and in the park are numerous deer, and some fine specimens of the ancient Caledonian breed of cattle. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, the Crown. Girthon church, situated at Gatehouse, is a neat substantial structure, erected in 1818, and contains 714 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school is attended by ninety children: the master has a salary of £45, increased to that amount by Mr. Murray, with a house and garden; and the fees average about £40 per annum. A charity school is supported by Lady Anne Murray, in which the children are gratuitously clothed and instructed. The site of the palace of the bishops of Galloway is still pointed out here, though there are no vestiges of the building; and in the pleasure-grounds of Cally are the remains of the ancient family seat. There are several small moats, called "Doons", and also an ancient camp, forming one of a line which traverses the stewartry.

Burgh Seal.

GIRVAN, a busy sea-port, a market-town, and parish, in the district of CARRICK, county of AYR, 29 miles (N. N. E.) from Stranraer, and 97 (S. W. by W.) from Edinburgh; containing, in 1841, 7424 inhabitants. Girvan derives its name from the river on which it is situated, and which is supposed to have obtained its name of Girvan from the British term *Garev-avan*, or *Garv-avan*, signifying "the rough river". There are few circumstances of historical importance connected with the place, and its origin and early history are not distinctly recorded. The town is beautifully seated at the mouth of the river, which here discharges its waters into a spacious bay; and commands an extensive and interesting view of the sea, the rock of Ailsa, the Mull and promontory of Cantyre, the islands of Sanda, Arran, and Little Cumbray, part of the Isle of Bute, and the coast of Ireland in the distance. It appears to have risen into note from the grant of a charter to Thomas Boyd of Ballochtoul, which was recited and confirmed to Sir Archibald Muir of Thornton, provost of Edinburgh, in 1696 by William III., who bestowed on it all the privileges of a burgh of barony; and from the advantage of its situation on the coast, it gradually increased in population and extent, and ultimately became the seat of trade. The number of inhabitants was much augmented by the introduction of cotton-weaving, and the settlement of numerous families from Ireland, for whom many small houses were built in the town and suburbs. Since the opening of the Glasgow and Ayr railway in 1840, the trade has greatly increased; the population of the town and parish exceeds 8000, and is rapidly augmenting. A public library is maintained by subscription, and two circulating libraries have been established, which are well supported; there is also a library in Girvan belonging to the agricultural society of the district.

Not less than 2000 looms are employed in weaving cotton for the Glasgow and Paisley manufacturers, who have agents settled here for conducting that business; and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the several trades connected with the port, and requisite for the supply of the neighbourhood with various articles of merchandise. Shipping is carried on to a very considerable extent. There are about twenty vessels belonging to the port, of from 100 to 300 tons' burthen, chiefly engaged in the export of coal from the adjoining parish of Dailly, and of farm produce. About 1200 bolls of wheat are sent off quarterly, on the average; from 3000 to 4000 tons of potatoes are annually shipped, and the yearly export of coal amounts to 12,000 tons. The harbour is one of the safest to enter, and one of the most secure when within it, in the west of Scotland. Until lately it was in a totally unimproved condition, admitting only vessels of inconsiderable burthen; but a small quay has been constructed, which has much facilitated the exportation of grain and coal: an increased improvement, however, of the harbour, is still greatly to be desired, and the trade of the town would also be promoted by the extension of the Ayr railway southward to Girvan. Branch banks have been established, and there is a post-office. The market, which is amply supplied with provisions of all kinds, is regularly held, once a week; and fairs, to which black-cattle are brought for sale, are held on the last Mondays in April and October, chiefly for the hiring of servants. Facility of intercourse with all places of importance in the district is afforded by excellent roads, of which that from Glasgow to Portpatrick passes along the west side of the parish for nearly nine miles; and there are good inland roads traversing the parish in all directions. Previous to the opening of the Glasgow and Ayr railway, there was but one coach running between Girvan and Ayr, while at present there are not less than three coaches, and two steam-boats plying daily: communication has also lately been opened by coaches between Girvan and Wigtownshire, and steam navigation is maintained with Glasgow for conveying agricultural produce to that city. The Girvan is frequented by salmon, and a considerable fishery was formerly carried on, under the protection of the charter, by the proprietors on both sides of the river; but it has been greatly diminished by the laying down of stake-nets. The bay abounds with fish of various kinds, the chief of which are cod, haddock, whiting, mackerel, soles, flounders, turbot, and lobsters; but, notwithstanding, very little attention was paid to this valuable fishery till of late, when some steps were taken to render it more available to the trade of the place.

Within the last few years, the attention of those interested in the welfare of the town has been directed to the obtaining of a local railway communication. In the month of December 1844, the magistrates and town council brought the subject formally under the consideration of the landed proprietors in the district of Carrick, urging the importance of an extension of the Glasgow and Ayr railway to the port of Girvan, and the great benefits that would result from an increased improvement

of the harbour. In the address then issued, the authorities adverted to the favourable position of the place for purposes of traffic with Ireland, Liverpool, and other parts; to the agricultural richness of the country to be traversed, and, towards Girvan, its abundance of valuable minerals, particularly coal and limestone. The town itself, also, with its large population extensively engaged in manufactures and shipping, was stated to present a powerful claim for the desired extension; and the inhabitants of the town of Maybole, and the villages of Kirkmichael, Crosshill, &c., were likewise referred to as being largely engaged in the cotton manufacture, and likely to augment the traffic of the proposed line very considerably. Accordingly, in the parliamentary session of 1846, an act was passed for the construction of a railway of twenty-one miles and a half, from the Ayr railway near the manse of Newton to the town of Girvan, with a branch of nearly a mile to Maybole; to be called the Glasgow and Belfast Union Railway. In the following year, an act was passed authorizing, among other things, a deviation of about four miles in the proposed line, and a new branch of one mile and a quarter to Maybole in lieu of that sanctioned by the act of 1846. Should this extension of the Ayr line be carried out, and a good harbour formed, there is reason to believe that a great increase of trade would spring up, and that Girvan would soon become one of the most flourishing towns in the west of Scotland. The trade in coal alone, is capable of almost indefinite expansion; the coal fields, which lie in the parish of Dailly, are supposed to be almost inexhaustible, and even at present there are four extensive collieries along the proposed line capable of producing 100,000 tons a year.

The BURGH, under its charter, is governed by two bailies and a council of twelve burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers. Four of the council retire annually, but they are capable of re-election by the majority of the burgesses; and the bailies are annually elected by the council: the other officers of the corporation are appointed by the magistrates. The senior bailie is, by virtue of his office, a member of the council, and the junior bailie takes the office of senior magistrate for the ensuing year. The jurisdiction extends over the whole of the burgh, and the barony of Ballochtoul. A bailie's court is held weekly on Wednesday, in the town-hall, for the determination of civil pleas to the amount of £2, and for the trial of petty offences, which are generally punished by the imposition of fines not exceeding £1, and with imprisonment for non-payment. The average number of civil cases appears for some years to have been gradually diminishing, and at present is under fifty a year. This is attributable to the introduction of small-debt sheriff courts, which are held by the sheriff of the county once every four months, for sums not exceeding £8. 6. 8.; and justice-of-peace courts, which are held every month, for sums not exceeding £5. All persons wishing to carry on trade must enter as freemen, for which a fee of £2 on admission is paid to the common fund. The police is under the management of the magistrates; and sixty of the inhabitants are annually appointed constables for the preservation of the peace. Attached to the town-hall is a prison for petty offenders in default of payment of their fines, and for the temporary confinement of others previously to their being sent to the gaol of Ayr.

The PARISH is nine miles in length, and extends about four miles in mean breadth, though of very irregular form, varying in breadth from two to seven miles. It is bounded on the west for nearly the whole of its length, by the sea, and comprises about 19,000 acres, of which the greater part is arable land and moorland pasture, and the remainder waste, with a small portion of woodland and plantation. The surface, which in no part is very level, is diagonally intersected by a boldly elevated ridge, whose highest point is 1200, and the mean height 900, feet above the level of the sea. The lands are watered by three rivers, of which the Girvan is the principal; the Lendal, a comparatively small stream, falls into the sea at Carleton bay, and the Assel, after flowing through the parish, falls into the Stinchar in the parish of Colmonell. There are also two lakes; but though of great depth, they cover a very inconsiderable portion of ground. The soil is generally fertile, and in the lower parts well adapted for the growth of wheat; in the higher parts the lands are coarse, and comparatively unproductive. Near the town the land is of the very best quality, and lets at from £6 to £8 an acre. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, and bear, potatoes in large quantities, beans, peas, and a considerable breadth of turnips for the sheep; the system of husbandry is improved, and draining has been practised to a great extent on the lands requiring it. In fact, better cultivated land is not to be found within the county of Ayr. Seaweed, obtainable in abundance on the shore, is used as manure, but not altogether to the exclusion of lime. The farm-houses and offices in the parish have been almost all rebuilt within the last fifty or sixty years, and are in general substantial and commodious; some of them, of more recent erection, are inferior to none in this part of the country. Great attention is paid to live stock, though from a greater quantity of land having been improved and rendered arable, the number of cattle pastured has proportionally diminished. The dairy-farms are well managed; the cows are of the Ayrshire breed, and about 500 are kept on the several farms. About 300 head of young cattle are pastured in the parish. The sheep are chiefly of the larger black-faced breed, with a few of the Cheviot; upwards of 2000 are kept, and about 400 bought in and fed on turnips for the markets. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,845. There is very little natural wood, and the plantations are on a limited scale.

The substrata are mostly limestone, red freestone, whinstone of a bluish colour, and graystone in detached masses; the limestone has been extensively quarried for the supply of the neighbouring district. Copper has been found on some of the lands; and it is thought there are abundant veins of the ore at Ardmillan. Indeed, attempts have been made to ascertain the fact, but upon too inefficient a scale to warrant any just conclusion: what ore was obtained was found to be of rich quality, and in searching for it several beautiful specimens of asbestos were discovered. Along the coast, the rocks are chiefly of the conglomerate kind; and huge masses are to be seen, piled upon each other, and in some instances so nicely poised on the slender props which sustain their prodigious weight as to fill the beholder with fearful apprehensions.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Crown. The

minister's stipend is £269. 12., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum. Girvan church, situated in the centre of the town, and close to the Glasgow and Portpatrick road, was erected about the year 1780, and is adapted for a congregation of 850 persons; it is in bad repair, uncomfortable, and very awkwardly situated. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Church, Wesleyan Methodists, the Free Church, and the First Reforming Protestant Congregation of Girvan, a body that separated from the Free Church. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34, with £50 fees, and an allowance of £20 in lieu of a house and garden. He also receives the interest of £1000 bequeathed by Mrs. Crauford, of Ardmillan, for the education of forty children without fees, of whom ten are taught church music by the precentor of the church, to whom she left £12 per annum for that purpose. Another school is supported by subscription, for teaching children to read the Scriptures, and for instructing them in the Catechism. A savings' bank has been established, and some benevolent societies have contributed to diminish the number of applications for parochial aid. Vestiges remain of numerous small circular camps; and there were formerly many cairns, but most of them have been destroyed to furnish materials for fences: on removing one of these, a stone coffin of thin slabs was found, and an urn of earthenware, rudely ornamented, containing ashes.

GLACK, a hamlet, in the parish of METHVEN, county of PERTH; containing 36 inhabitants.

GLADSMUIR, a parish, in the county of HADDINGTON, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Tranent; containing 1699 inhabitants. This place, which was a wide uncultivated moor, is supposed to have derived its name from its being the resort of vast numbers of kites, or *gleds*, as they were commonly called. Part of the lands belonged to William Baliol, who appears to have sworn fealty to Edward I. of England in 1296; he was proprietor of Hoprig and Penston, in the present parish, and acquired the lands of Lamington in the county of Lanark by marriage with a daughter, it is said, of William Wallace. The family took the designation of Lamington, altering their name to Baillie; and their lineal descendant is the present proprietor of Lamington, Hoprig, and Penston. Gladsmuir parish is five miles in length, extending from the Firth of Forth on the north to the river Tyne on the south; it is four miles in breadth, and comprises 6731 acres, of which 6386 are arable and in good cultivation, 302 woodland and plantations, thirty-four occupied with homesteads, and seven and a half with roads. The surface rises gradually from the northern and southern extremities, forming an elevated ridge nearly in the centre of the parish, on the highest point of which the church is situated, and along which passes the great London road. The shore of the Firth, which bounds the parish for about a mile, is rugged, and interspersed with large masses of detached rocks. The Tyne, which forms a boundary for something more than a mile and a half, is here but an inconsiderable stream, scarcely sufficient for turning some mills in its course. In the lower lands are several copious springs, affording an abundant supply of water. The scenery is generally pleasing, and in some parts embellished with rich and flourishing plantations: from the higher grounds are obtained extensive and interesting views.

In this parish the soil is various; in some parts a rich loam, in others loam intermixed with clay, in some light and sandy, and in others a deep moss: the crops are barley, oats, wheat, beans, peas, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is in a very advanced condition: the lands have been greatly improved by draining, and by the introduction of bone-dust, rape, and guano as manures; much waste has been reclaimed, and many tracts of sterile marsh brought into a highly-cultivated state. The farm-houses are substantial and well built, and on many of the farms are threshing-mills driven by steam; the lands are inclosed with hedges of thorn, and ditches, which are kept in good order. Great attention is paid to the rearing of live stock: the sheep, of which from 2000 to 3000 are pastured, are chiefly of the Cheviot breed, with a cross between that and the Leicestershire; and the cattle, of which 500 are annually fattened for the markets, and the milch-cows, are many of them of the Ayrshire breed. The woods consist of oak, beech, lime, birch, elm, chesnut, and hazel; and the plantations of Scotch fir, spruce, and larch. The lands are rich in mineral wealth, and the inhabitants, in addition to their agricultural pursuits, are extensively employed in mining. The substrata are principally coal, limestone, and ironstone. Coal is very abundant, particularly in the district of Penston, where it has been worked for some centuries; the old mines being almost exhausted, new ones have been opened in the same field, and every where coal is found in abundance. The seams vary in thickness from thirty-two inches to three feet; steam-engines have been erected in the new pits, to drain off the water, and the workings are successfully carried on. In 1835, a blacksmith at the village of Mc Merry, on the property of St. Germains, in sinking a well behind his house, discovered a vein of parrot-coal, which was profitably wrought for some time, but afterwards failed. Between Gladsmuir and the village of Samuelston, the magistrates of Haddington attempted to form a colliery on a portion of land that belonged to the burgh; but after an outlay of more than £2000, they abandoned the proceedings. Limestone is worked in several parts, and near Longniddry is a kiln for burning it into lime; there are also kilns in other places, but the works are not carried on to any great extent. Iron-ore is frequently found, and was wrought for some time on the lands belonging to the Earl of Wemyss. The annual value of real property in Gladsmuir is £11,103. Elvingston House, a seat in the parish, is a handsome mansion, completed in 1840, and pleasantly situated in a tastefully laid-out demesne, approached on the east by an avenue of trees about 300 yards in length. Southfield, the property of the Earl of Wemyss, is also a handsome house, surrounded with plantations, and now in the occupation of a tenant. At Greendykes are some farm-buildings of very superior character. The nearest market-town is Haddington, which is the principal mart for the agricultural produce, and with which, and the neighbouring towns, facilities of communication are afforded by excellent roads: the London road passes for nearly three miles through the parish, and the numerous cross roads are kept in good repair by statute labour. Great facility of intercourse is also afforded by the North-British railway, and its Haddington branch.

The parish consists of the lands of Samuelston, Penston, Elvingston, and others, which in the year 1650

were severed from the parishes of Haddington and Aberlady, and a church erected at Thrieplaw, which continued to be the parochial church till 1695, when another edifice was built, and the original one was suffered to fall into decay. Gladsmuir is in the presbytery of Haddington, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; alternate patrons, the Crown and the Earl of Hopetoun. The minister's stipend is £316. 17., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £8 per annum. Gladsmuir church, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, is a handsome structure, built within the last few years, and adapted for a congregation of about 750 persons. The eminence on which it is built commands a magnificent prospect embracing the Firth of Forth with the county of Fife, the North Berwick and the Traprain hills, the vale of Tyne and the Lammermoor hills, the distant heights of Dumbarton and the county of Perth, and a vast variety of other interesting objects. The parochial school affords education to nearly 100 children; the master has a salary of £34, with £32 fees, and a house and garden. There are also schools at Samuelston and Longniddry, the master of the former of which has a salary of £15, paid by the Earl of Haddington, and of the latter one of £9, paid by the Marquess of Lorne and the Earl of Wemyss; in addition to the fees, and a house and garden rent-free each.

In various parts are the foundations of old houses, leading to an opinion that the parish was once more populous. There are also remains of several ancient mansions, namely, the mansion of Longniddry, the seat of a branch of the Douglas family; the houses of East and West Adniston, of which scarcely any vestiges are remaining; and the old mansion-house of Penston, once of great strength, with arched roofs, but which has been long a ruin, and its remains converted into farm-buildings. Some stone coffins have been discovered at Seaton hill, containing human bones; they were generally of red flagstone, about five feet long and two feet wide, and near them was found an urn filled with burnt bones. On the lands of Southfield, some labourers, while making drains, dug up a considerable number of small British coins of silver; and several similar coins have been found at Greendykes. John Knox, when compelled to leave St. Andrew's, took refuge at Longniddry, where he acted as tutor to the sons of Mr. Douglas; and during his stay there, he preached the reformed doctrines in a chapel near the mansion-house, which still, though in ruins, retains the name of "Knox's Kirk". On the property of Lady Ruthven are slight vestiges of the church that was situated at Thrieplaw; upon the establishment of the coal-works at that place, the remaining walls were incorporated into the dwellings of the miners. In the same vicinity, near the village of Penston, are the ruins of an old windmill, which, in the earlier working of the collieries in the neighbourhood, was erected for the purpose of drawing off the water from the pits, which is now much more effectually done by steam-engines. Dr. Robertson, the historian, principal of the university of Edinburgh, was at one time incumbent of this parish, where he succeeded his uncle, Andrew Robertson, in 1744; and during his residence here, he composed the greater portion of his *History of Scotland.*

GLAIDNEY, or GLAIDNEY-COTTON, a village, in the parish and district of CUPAR, county of FIFE; containing 195 inhabitants. This village is situated near the southern extremity of the parish, and is connected with the northern portion by a handsome bridge over the river Eden. It is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the various manufactures of the town and parish.

GLAMMIS, a parish, in the county of FORFAR; containing, with the villages of Arnyfoul, Charleston, Drumglay, Grasshouses of Thornton, Milton, Newton, and Thornton, 2167 inhabitants, of whom 556 are in the village of Glammis, 52 miles (N.) from Edinburgh. This place, the name of which is of uncertain derivation, is identified with the murder of Malcolm II., which, according to some writers, is said to have occurred in the castle of Glammis, at that time a royal residence, and, according to others, to have happened in a skirmish with his assailants in the immediate vicinity, in which he was mortally wounded. The castle and the lands belonging to it were granted by Robert II. to Sir John Lyon, ancestor of the Strathmore family; upon whom, also, he conferred his second daughter in marriage, and the barony of Kinghorn. On the conviction of Lady Glammis, who was executed in 1537, for an alleged conspiracy against the life of James V., the castle was forfeited to the crown, and again became a royal residence; but on a subsequent discovery of her innocence, the honours and the estate were restored to her son, Lord Glammis, whose descendant, the Earl of Strathmore, is the present proprietor. The PARISH, which lies in the southern portion of the vale of Strathmore, is situated near the base of the Grampian hills, and is about ten miles in length, varying from one mile to five miles in breadth, and comprising an area of 15,000 acres, of which 8000 are arable, 4500 meadow and pasture, 1600 woodland and plantations, and the remainder roads and waste. Towards the north the surface is generally level, with an elevation of about 260 feet above the sea; towards the south it rises by gentle undulations to the Sidlaw hills, which are from 1000 to 1500 feet in height. The principal river is the Dean, which, issuing from Loch Forfar, at the north-eastern extremity of the parish, flows in a western direction, receiving in its course the Ballandarg burn, the Kerbet water, and the Glammis burn, and falling into the river Isla. Loch Forfar, the western extremity of which is within the parish, was formerly 200 acres in extent, but has been reduced to nearly one-half by draining. There are several springs in the parish, some of which are slightly chalybeate.

Though much diversified, the soil is generally fertile: on the north side of the river Dean it is a light loam, alternated with gravel and sand, and in the hollows are some tracts of moss; on the south side is a deep brown loam of great richness, with other kinds. The system of agriculture is advanced, and the lands have been improved by large quantities of marl, procured by the draining of the lake. The cattle, of which great numbers are reared in the pastures, were chiefly of the native Angus breed, but this has been giving way of late years to the short-horned: they are sent by the Dundee steamers to the London market, where they obtain a high price. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7801. The plantations, which are extensive, consist of larch, spruce, and Scotch firs, ash, elm, oak, and birch; they are under careful management, and in a thriving state. In this parish the chief substrata are of the old red sandstone formation, whinstone, and trap; and near the Sidlaw hills are some beds of slate, which

have been extensively worked: the sandstone is quarried for building, and the whinstone for the roads. A kind of grit is found, of which mill-stones are made for exportation; and there are veins of lead-ore, of which those near the village were formerly wrought. Glammis Castle, the seat of the Earl of Strathmore, is a venerable and very ancient structure, consisting of two quadrangular ranges of great strength, crowned with turrets and lofty towers, the principal of which, 100 feet in height, constitutes the central portion of the mansion. The buildings were repaired, and partly modernised, under the superintendence of Inigo Jones; and other restorations and additions have been subsequently made. In front of the mansion is a massive pedestal, on which are four lions rampant of gigantic size, each holding a dial, facing one of the cardinal points. The mansion contains a splendid collection of paintings, an extensive assortment of ancient armour, and a valuable museum of natural curiosities and antiques. The park in which it is situated abounds with ornamental timber, and with stately avenues of ancient growth leading to the castle, one of which is more than a mile in length.

The village of Glammis is nearly in the centre of the parish, on the great road from Aberdeen to Edinburgh. A public library, containing about 700 volumes, is supported by subscription; and a handsome building, containing two spacious halls, has been erected by the friendly societies of masons and gardeners. The manufacture of brown linen, chiefly Osnaburghs and sheetings, is carried on to a considerable extent, for which purpose a mill for spinning flax was erected on the Glammis burn in 1806; the machinery is driven by a water-wheel of twenty-four horse power. The yarn spun at this mill is woven, in several of the villages in the parish, into brown linen, of which about 4000 pieces are annually made for the Dundee market; and 7500 pieces are woven by private individuals in different parts of the parish, in addition to what is made from the yarn spun at the mill. A circulating library, containing 300 volumes, has been opened for the use of the persons employed by the mill-owner. The railway from Forfar to Perth intersects the parish; and facility of communication is also maintained by the roads from Aberdeen to Edinburgh and from Kirriemuir to Dundee, which intersect each other in the village, and by good roads in various other directions through the parish. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held five times a year; the older in May and November, and those of more recent date in April, July, and October.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Forfar, synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £255. 15., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £16. 10. per annum; patron, the Earl of Strathmore. Glammis church, erected in 1793, is a neat plain structure with a spire, and contains 950 sittings. The parochial school is attended by about seventy children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house, an allowance of £2. 2. in lieu of garden, and fees averaging £25 per annum. There were three ancient castles; one at Cossins, the property of the Strathmore family; one in the glen of Ogilvie, and one in the glen of Denoon; but they have all been totally destroyed. Within a short distance of the church is an obelisk of rude design, raised to commemorate the murder of Malcolm: on one side are sculptured the figures of two men, above which are a lion and a centaur; and on the other are several sorts of fishes, supposed to have allusion to the loch of Forfar, in which the assassins were drowned while making their retreat from the castle. In a wood not far from the village of Thornton is a large cairn, on which is also an obelisk, similar to the former, and named King Malcolm's Gravestone. Near Cossins is a third obelisk, called St. Orland's Stone, on one side of which is a cross *fleuri*, and on the other the figures of four men on horseback, in full speed, one of whom is trampling under his horse's feet a wild boar; and near the base of the obelisk is the figure of a dragon. This place gives the title of Baron Glammis to the Earl of Strathmore, that dignity having been conferred on Patrick Lyon in 1445.

GLASFORD, county of LANARK.—See GLASSFORD.

GLASGOW, a city, the seat of a university, and a sea-port, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the Lower ward of the county of LANARK, and situated in longitude 4° 15′ 51″ (W.), and latitude 55° 52′ 10″ (N.), 23 miles (E. by S.) from Greenock, 29 (S. W. by S.) from Stirling, 40 (N.E. by N.) from Ayr, 47 (W. by S.) from Edinburgh, 79 (N. N. W.) from Dumfries, 144 (S. W.) from Aberdeen, 196 (N. N. E.) from Dublin, 226 (N. W. by N.) from Manchester, and 407 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing, in the year 1841, 120,183, and, with the suburbs of Barony and Gorbals, 274,533 inhabitants. The following is a list of the subjects comprised in the article, with the page in which each head or division occurs:—

Seal and Arms.

Early History 496
Events of the 15th Century 496
Of the 16th..... 497
Of the 17th..... 498
And of the 18th and 19th Centuries 498
General Description of the City..... 501
Lighting, Supply of Water, &c. 502
Libraries 502
Literary and Scientific Institutions..... 502
Places of Amusement 503
Trade and Commerce: origin and progress of the various kinds of Manufacture..... 503
Business of the Port: Shipping, Customs, Harbour, &c. 505
Steam Navigation 506
Forth and Clyde, Monkland, and Johnstone Canals ... 506
Railways..... 506
Public Buildings connected with Trade: the Exchange 507
Corn Exchange and other Markets 507
Municipal Affairs 508
Public Buildings connected with Municipal Affairs.. 509
City and County Buildings, Merchants' House, Trades' House, Prisons 509
Origin and progress of the University 510
Its Government; Professors, Bursaries, &c. 510
Buildings of the University 511
The Andersonian Institution 511
Ecclesiastical Affairs, Parishes, Churches, &c..... 512
The Cathedral 512
Parishes in the City 512
Former Quoad Sacra Parishes 513
Barony Parish 513
Necropolis 514
Schools and Benevolent Institutions 514
The High School 514
The Royal Infirmary 514
Lunatic Asylum, Magdalen Asylum, Lock Hospital, St. Nicholas' Hospital, &c. 515
Hutcheson's Hospital..... 515
Charitable Societies and Bequests 515
The Town Hospital 516

GLASGOW is the largest and by far the most populous city in Scotland. Its history first claims notice:—

Historical Account.

This place, which appears to have been a Roman station within the wall of Antoninus, and to have formed part of the province of *Valentia*, is conjectured by some authorities to derive its name, originally *Glas-Achadh*, said by them to denote in the Gaelic language "a green field", from a verdant piece of ground on the bank of the Clyde, by which it is bounded on the south-east. According to others, the term signifies "a dark glen", and arose from a secluded retreat occupied by St. Kentigern, son of Thametes, daughter of Loth, King of the Picts, who was born at Culross about the year 516. St. Kentigern was educated under the care of St. Servanus, Bishop of Orkney, by whom he was generally addressed in the Norwegian term, *Mon Gha*, an epithet of affectionate endearment, from which appellation he has been also designated as St. Mungo. On the death of Servanus, Kentigern, who had become celebrated for his sanctity, retired into Wales, where he founded a monastery which he afterwards resigned to St. Asaph; and returning into Scotland, he fixed his abode in a narrow glen near the site of the present cathedral. Here, after living for some time in a solitary cell, he in 560 laid the foundation of a stately church, which was amply endowed by Ryderick, or Roderick, King of the Scots, who founded the see of Glasgow, of which he made Kentigern the first bishop. St. Kentigern died in 610, and was buried in the church he had founded, where his monument is still preserved. He was succeeded in the diocese by his disciple Baldred, who had instituted a religious house at Inchinnan; and after Baldred's decease, the see became successively a prey to the Picts, Scots, Saxons, Britons, and Danes, by whom it was eventually so reduced that little is known of its subsequent history for a period of nearly 500 years. In 1115, the establishment was refounded by David, Prince or Earl of Cumberland, who appointed his tutor and chaplain, John Achaius, bishop of the diocese; and on his accession to the throne of Scotland by the title of David I., he richly endowed the see, and made the bishop chancellor of the kingdom. This office, however, the bishop soon afterwards resigned, devoting his attention solely to the duties of his diocese; he rebuilt part of the cathedral in 1136, and the edifice was consecrated in the presence of the king, who, on the occasion, assigned to it the lands now called Partick. In 1180, Josceline, who had succeeded John Achaius, materially enlarged and beautified the cathedral, and obtained from William the Lion a charter, erecting the town which had risen up under the auspices of the prelates into a free burgh, and granting an annual fair for eight days. Consequently, the place appears to have been, in 1268, governed by a provost and bailie, appointed by the bishop, and who had the power to hold courts of justice, and enjoyed various other privileges.

In 1300, Edward I. of England, having possessed himself of all the fortresses in the country, appointed Anthony Beck to the see of Glasgow; and his general, Earl Percy, who had usurped the military government of the western district of Scotland, seized on the episcopal palace. Upon this, the town became the scene of a sanguinary conflict between the troops of Edward and the Scots under Sir William Wallace, who, assisted by his relative, Adam Wallace of Richardtown, the laird of Auchinleck, and a few of his trusty adherents, marched from Ayr during the night, and arriving the following morning at the bridge of Glasgow, crossed the river, and drew up his forces on the spot where Bridgegate now stands. Forming his men into two divisions, one, led by himself, marched directly up the High-street to meet Percy's troops, consisting of 1000 men, and the other division, led by the laird of Auchinleck, took a circuitous route by Drygate. The action commenced between Wallace's party and the earl, near the site of the present college, and was continued for a time with resolute valour on both sides; but while the victory was still doubtful, the division under Auchinleck, attacking the English in the rear, put them completely to the rout. Percy was killed by Wallace, who, not thinking his victory decisive, or deeming it unsafe to remain in his present situation, advanced to Bothwell, and, assailing a large body of Northumbrians, gained a second victory over superior numbers. In the years 1350, 1380, and 1381 the plague committed great ravages in the town; and in 1387, during the prelacy of Bishop Glendoning, the spire of the cathedral was destroyed by lightning. A mint was established in Drygate-street in the time of Stuart, Earl of Carrick, afterwards Robert III.; and coins were struck, having on the obverse the king's crest and crown, without the sceptre, with the legend "*Robertus, Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum*", and on the reverse, "*Dominus Protector*" around the outer circle, and in an inner circle "*Villa de Glasgow*". In 1431, Isabella, cousin to James I., devised the lands of Ballagan to the convent of the Grey Friars at Glasgow, for the salvation of her soul, and the souls of her husband, the Duke of Albany; her father; and three sons.

From 1450 to 1600.

In 1450, Bishop Turnbull obtained from James II. a charter erecting Glasgow into a regality, and from Pope Nicholas V. a bull for the foundation of a university, which he amply endowed. This establishment tended greatly to the increase and prosperity of the town, which, prior to that event, had scarcely a population of 1500 persons; but the privileges granted to the new institution deprived the citizens, to a considerable extent, of their political independence. The bishops, also, a long time exercised the right of appointing the provost and bailies of the regality; but it eventually became vested in the Lennox family, who ultimately resigned their power to the crown, and after 1621 the election was vested in the magistrates and council of the town. Before the middle of the fifteenth century, the inhabitants resided chiefly in the vicinity of the cathedral, and in that part of the High-street which was bounded by the episcopal palace. After the establishment of the university and the foundation of St. Nicholas' hospital, however, the city began gradually to extend to the present Cross, and eastward in the direction of the Gallowgate. In 1484, the citizens erected a collegiate church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, in a right line westward from the Gallowgate, and the buildings consequently stretched towards that edifice, now the Tron church: the inhabitants being then chiefly employed in the fishery of the Clyde, a street was also formed, leading to the river, and which was called Fishergate, and is now Bridgegate-street. By act of parlia-

ment, in 1488, the diocese of Glasgow was erected into a metropolitan see, of which Robert Blackadder the bishop became archbishop; and the temporalities and privileges of the archdiocese were confirmed by charter of James VI. After the martyrdom of Hamilton, abbot of Fearn, who had imbibed the doctrines of the reformed religion, and who was burnt at St. Andrew's in 1538, it was thought expedient, for the suppression of heresy, to make a public example in the city of Glasgow; and as the then archbishop, Dunbar, was a man of extreme benevolence and an enemy to persecution, some friars were sent from St. Andrew's for the purpose. On this occasion, Jeremiah Russell, of the Grey Friars, at Glasgow, and a young gentleman of Ayr, not more than eighteen years of age, were condemned to be burnt at the stake; and the sentence, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the bishop, was soon afterwards executed.

On the death of James V., his infant daughter, MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, was sent to France; and Cardinal Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, being appointed regent, subsequently resigned that post to the Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Chatelherault; but the earl became so unpopular that the queen dowager and the cardinal invited the Earl of Lennox, then in France, to come over, and take upon himself the important office. Arran, however, compromising his difference with the queen and Beaton, was allowed nominally to retain the regency, leaving the chief administration to the cardinal. Lennox, exasperated by this insult, raised an army of 10,000 men, and marching from Glasgow to Leith, offered the cardinal battle; but the latter, unprepared to encounter so formidable a force, negotiated for a truce, and the earl returned to Glasgow, and placing a garrison in the bishop's castle, proceeded to Dumbarton to hold a conference. The regent, having mustered an army in the mean time, stormed the castle, and after compelling the garrison to surrender upon terms, put every man to the sword. Upon this, Lennox, resolved on making a desperate effort to displace Arran, and obtain the regency, in which he was assisted by the Earl of Glencairn, attempted to march to Clydesdale to give his opponents battle; and the regent, to prevent this movement, endeavoured to take possession of Glasgow; but Glencairn, with about 800 of his vassals, aided by the citizens, attacked the troops of the regent at a place called the Butts, and achieved a partial success, becoming master of the artillery of his adversaries. Just on the eve of victory, however, a small party of horse under Robert Boyd coming to the succour of the regent, Glencairn, apprehending that a greater force was in reserve, fled with the utmost precipitation; and Arran, entering the city, abandoned it to the mercy of his soldiers, by whom it was plundered and nearly destroyed. In this engagement two gallant sons of the Earl of Glencairn were slain.

Henry, Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, after the celebration of the birth of a son, in 1566, arrived from Stirling on a visit to his father, who resided at Limmerfield, near the Barony church, Glasgow, where being taken ill, the queen came from Stirling, and remained with him till he was sufficiently recovered to be removed to Edinburgh. In 1568, the queen, who had been kept prisoner in the castle of Lochleven, effecting her escape, was joined by the Earls of Argyll, Eglinton, Cassillis, and Rothes, and others, who assembled an army to displace the Regent MURRAY, and raise her to the throne. The regent, at that time employed in holding a court in Glasgow, was taken by surprise; but hastily raising what forces he could, and being joined by the Earls of Montrose, Mar, and Monteith, the Lords Temple, Home, and Lindsay, and a number of the citizens, he advanced to intercept the queen's party on their march to Dumbarton Castle, and crossing the bridge, took up a position on a hill near the village of Langside, about two miles from Glasgow. A battle ensued, in which the regent's forces were completely victorious, leaving 300 of the queen's army dead on the field, and taking 400 prisoners. The queen, during the whole of the engagement, stood on a hill; and when she saw her troops defeated, mounted her horse, and fled to the abbey of Dundrennan, in Galloway, a distance of sixty miles, without taking any rest. Murray returned to Glasgow, where he offered a public thanksgiving for his victory, and was sumptuously entertained by the magistrates and council, through whom he expressed his obligation to the citizens for their bravery and fidelity; and on a representation being made to him by the dean of guild, that undue exactions were practised at the Mill of Partick, then the property of the crown, he granted it to the corporation, with the lands appertaining to it. In 1570, the castle of Glasgow was assaulted by the Hamiltons and their party; but, though the governor was at that time absent, and the garrison consisted of only twenty-four men, they defended themselves with such resolution that the assailants were repulsed with considerable loss; and two days after the siege, Sir William Drury, arriving with a party of English, advanced to Hamilton, took the castle there by storm, and in retaliation of the aggression of its proprietors, demolished it entirely.

When the doctrines of the REFORMATION had made considerable progress, Archbishop James Beaton, nephew of Cardinal Beaton, and the last of the Roman Catholic prelates of Glasgow, finding it hopeless to try to regain his influence, removed the relics, plate, and ancient records, with every thing of value, from the cathedral church into his castle; and subsequently retired, in 1560, to France, taking with him the treasures he had accumulated. After his departure, the Earl of Lennox appointed a nominal archbishop, while he himself wielded all the powers and appropriated all the revenues of the see; and the people, having cast off the yoke of papal tyranny, vented their fury on those sacred edifices which they had previously regarded with so much veneration. The cathedral was stripped of its leaden roof in 1573; and in 1579, under the sanction of the legislature, the magistrates, at the solicitation of Melville, principal of the college, issued a warrant for its final destruction. It was, however, preserved by the resolute conduct of the incorporated trades, who, when the workmen, to the number of several hundreds, were summoned by beat of drum to commence the task of demolition, formed themselves into a body, and threatened instant death to the first man that should attempt to displace a single stone. So highly, indeed, were the citizens incensed at this attempt to destroy the proudest ornament of the city, that, had not the magistrates restrained them, they would have wreaked their vengeance upon Melville and all his adherents. For this insurrection, the citizens were summoned by the ministers to appear before the

council at Edinburgh, where, however, the king, at that time not more than thirteen years of age, expressed his approbation of their conduct, and commanded the ministers to proceed no further in the affair, observing that too many churches had already been destroyed, and that he would not suffer any more abuses of the kind. Some doubt, however, has been thrown upon this legendary story of Melville's conduct with respect to the cathedral, and of the exertions made by the honest craftsmen of the city for its preservation. It is said that Melville may have urged that the large sums in which the citizens taxed themselves for repairing their High Church, might be better applied in building new churches on the Genevan model; but it is not believed that he carried the matter so far as has been pretended. In the year 1581, the First National Covenant, which was subscribed by James VI. and his household, and afterwards by all ranks in the kingdom, was subscribed by 2250 persons in Glasgow.

From 1600 to 1725.

In 1603, the pestilence made great ravages in the city. The prison of the Tolbooth was erected the same year; and in the year following, some regulations respecting precedency among the several trades were laid down, which were confirmed by the king and parliament in 1612, under the designation of the letter of guildry. In 1613, regular bills of mortality were first ordered to be kept. In 1622, the church of the Black Friars was erected on ground given by the college, who assigned their right of patronage to the magistrates and council; and in 1636, the town-hall (adjoining the Tolbooth) and the meal-market were built. A royal charter was obtained this year for the appointment of a water-bailie, with jurisdiction extending from Glasgow to the mouth of the Clyde, about twenty-six miles below the town. In 1638 assembled the famous synod which declared episcopacy null and void. In 1649, Glasgow was visited with pestilence and famine; and in 1652, a destructive fire broke out on the east side of the High-street, which, communicating with the Saltmarket, spread to the opposite side of the street, and extending to the Trongate, Gallowgate, and Bridgegate streets, destroyed nearly one-third of the city, the loss being estimated at £100,000.

In 1650, Oliver Cromwell, having gained possession of Edinburgh, advanced to Glasgow, and took up his abode at Silver-Craigs House, on the east side of the Saltmarket, where he held his levees. Understanding that Patrick Gillespie, minister of the Outer High church, had the chief influence in ecclesiastical affairs, he invited him to a conference; and on the following Sunday, he went in state to the cathedral, when Mr. James Durham, or, as some allege, the well-known Zachary Boyd, being appointed to preach, took occasion in his sermon to inveigh against the conduct of Cromwell as an enemy to the true faith. In the same year the presbytery of Glasgow issued an edict, requiring every minister to appropriate a certain portion of his stipend towards the raising and maintenance of a regiment of horse, for the protection of the Church, and the defence of the country from the invasion of the sectarians. The regiment was well appointed, but was so governed as to promote only the interests of Cromwell, who in 1658 addressed a letter to the provost, requesting that the election of the magistrates might be deferred. In 1660, the restoration of Charles II. was celebrated, agreeably to the order of the session, by a public thanksgiving; but on the attempt, soon afterwards, to introduce episcopacy into Scotland, the citizens strenuously opposed the king's mandate. On the refusal both of the clergy and laity to comply, the Earl of Middleton, with a committee of the privy council, came to Glasgow, and having assembled in the college, the earl informed the committee that the archbishop desired the royal order to be enforced, to which the whole meeting acquiesced, with the exception of Lord Lee, who declared that such a course would desolate the country. It was, nevertheless, carried into effect, and in one day 400 ministers were expelled from their churches: the citizens of Glasgow, who were chiefly Covenanters, suffered great persecution; and in 1666 several of them were hanged in the streets for refusing to embrace episcopacy. In 1677, a second conflagration broke out, and destroyed 130 houses, upon which occasion the citizens burst open the gaol, and, on the alleged plea of preserving life, liberated the prisoners, most of whom were confined on a charge of nonconformity. Notwithstanding these severe calamities, the city appears to have made a steady progress in importance, and in 1695, under an act of general assessment, was returned as the second place in Scotland in point of wealth and prosperity. The election of the magistrates, however, seems to have been completely under the control of the government: in 1681, it was deferred because the Duke of York had not decided with respect to the individuals to be selected; and after he had left the town, and an election had taken place which was not conformable to his wishes, the privy council ordered a new choice to be made, and many of the town councillors were removed from office. In 1689, the magistrates and council were appointed by the concurrent votes of all the burgesses; and in 1690, Glasgow was created a free burgh by charter of William and Mary, and invested with privileges equal to those of Edinburgh, or any royal burgh within the kingdom, and which they have ever since retained.

Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, the inhabitants began to display a spirit of active enterprise in trade and commerce; and having a very insufficient depth of water in their old port of Broomielaw, which was accessible only to small craft, they took measures for the construction of a new harbour, nearer the mouth of the Clyde. For this purpose they proposed to form a port at Dumbarton; but being opposed in their design by the magistrates of that place, they fixed upon a site on the opposite bank of the river, and in 1662 purchased thirteen acres of land from Sir Robert Maxwell, near the village of Newark, about nineteen miles below Glasgow. Here, having laid out the plan of a town, they constructed the first dry-dock in Scotland; and in 1714, having obtained from the presbytery a separation of the lands from the parish of Kilmalcolm, they erected them into the present parish of Port-Glasgow, of which the patronage was vested in the City. On the union of the two kingdoms in 1707, the people of Glasgow showed such hostility to the measure, and manifested such a disposition to break out into open violence, that the magistrates found it necessary to prohibit the meeting of more than three persons together in the streets, after sunset. The population at that time was about

14,000; trade and commerce were but in their infancy; and so little affluence prevailed, even among the higher classes of the citizens, that the members of parliament received payment for attending the sessions. In 1712, an inundation of the Clyde, during which the water rose eighteen feet six inches above its ordinary level, did much damage in the lower parts of the town. In 1715, when the rebellion under the Earl of Mar broke out, the citizens, at their own expense, raised a regiment of 600 men, which, led by the provost, marched to Stirling, and joined the king's forces; and in order to protect themselves from the depredations of the rebels, the inhabitants intrenched the town with a ditch, twelve feet broad and six feet deep. An imposition of two pence Scotch upon each pint of ale sold within the burgh was granted to the magistrates by act of parliament, in 1722, to enable them to improve and beautify the city; and in 1724, the town was so much enlarged that an additional place of worship was found necessary, and the Ramshorn church was consequently erected in the north-west.

From 1725 to 1775.

In 1725, on the extension of the malt-tax to Scotland, for which measure Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, member for the city, had given his vote, the inhabitants were highly exasperated; and on the 23rd June, the day on which the act was to come into operation, a tumultuous assembly collected in the streets, and violently obstructed the excisemen in the discharge of their duty. To quell this insurrection, two companies of Lord Deloraine's regiment of foot, commanded by Captain Bushell, were sent into the town, for whose accommodation the magistrates ordered the guard-house to be prepared; but the populace took forcible possession of it, and locking the doors, and carrying off the keys, proceeded to Mr. Campbell's house at Shawfield, and demolished it entirely. On their return, the rioters broke open the town magazine, and distributing the arms, formed themselves into a body, and attacked the military, who, by the advice of the provost, were leaving the city. After patiently sustaining the assault of the rioters for some time, Captain Bushell ordered his party to fire, when nine of the citizens were killed, and seventeen wounded; and the military, without further molestation, retired to Dumbarton Castle. When this affair was reported to the secretary of state, General Wade was despatched to Glasgow with the remaining companies of Lord Deloraine's regiment, six troops of dragoons, a troop of Lord Stair's cavalry, and a company of Highlanders under the command of Captain Campbell of Lochnell. These having taken possession of the town, the lord advocate investigated the matter, and committed nineteen of the rioters to prison, to be conveyed on the following day to Edinburgh by Captain Bushell, who had returned with his two companies of foot from Dumbarton. It appearing also, in the course of the inquiry, that the magistrates had countenanced the rioters in the destruction of Mr. Campbell's house, as well as in their attack on the military, the provost and others were committed to the Tolbooth; and the lord advocate refusing to accept of bail, they were placed under a guard of the Royal Scotch dragoons, and sent as prisoners to Edinburgh Castle. Application, however, being made to the lords justiciary to accept of bail, the provost and the other magistrates were liberated on the 29th of July, and, on their return to Glasgow, were met on the road by 200 of the inhabitants on horseback, and brought into the city in triumph. Captain Bushell was tried for the "murder" of the nine citizens upon whom he ordered his party to fire, and found guilty, but was afterwards pardoned.

In the rebellion of 1745, the citizens showed their attachment to the reigning family by raising two battalions, of 600 men each, for the service of government, one of which was engaged in the battle of Falkirk, and signalized itself for its intrepidity. The rebels, exasperated by this display of loyalty, resolved to retaliate upon the citizens, by plundering and setting fire to the town, from which they were diverted only by the influence of Cameron of Lochiel, who threatened, if they persisted in that determination, to withdraw his clan from their party. On the 14th of September, the magistrates received a letter from the Young Pretender, demanding from the corporation the payment of £15,000 sterling, with all arrears of taxes that might be then due to government, and a supply of arms and ammunition; but expecting to be relieved by the forces of Sir John Cope, then on their march to the north, the magistrates refused compliance. After the unfavourable result of Cope's expedition, however, they deemed it prudent to comply with a second demand made by a Mr. John Hay (attended by a company of horse and the chief of the M'Gregor clan), who, having authority to mitigate the sum if he judged it expedient, effected a compromise by receiving £5000 in money and £500 in goods. On the return of the rebel army from England, another claim was made for 12,000 linen shirts, 6000 cloth coats, 6000 pairs of shoes, 6000 pairs of hose, and 6000 bonnets, to which the magistrates were compelled to yield. These supplies, together with the previous payments, and the expense of maintaining the two battalions they had raised, cost the city £14,000, of which, on application to the government, they received £10,000 in 1749.

In the course of the year 1749 the first local bank was established in the city, under the title of the Ship Banking Company; and in 1752, the first theatre was built, in Castle-street. In 1755, the merchants of Glasgow, with a view of extending their commerce, and opening a more direct communication with the continent of Europe, projected the construction of a canal from the river Clyde to the river Forth, which was afterwards carried into effect upon an enlarged scale, under an act of parliament, by John Smeaton, the skilful engineer. A collateral branch from the same to the city of Glasgow, and also a cut from the port of Borrowstounness to join the canal near the Firth of Forth, were proposed about the same time; but the latter of these was never completed. An elegant bridge was erected over the Clyde, near the old bridge built by Bishop Raye, which, since the introduction of wheel-carriages, had been found inconveniently narrow; and in 1770 an act of parliament was obtained for deepening the river from Dumbuck ford to Glasgow, by which an additional depth of seven feet was gained at the quay of Broomielaw. A navigable canal, also, was cut from the high ground above the cathedral to the parish of Monkland, in order to reduce the price of coal.

From 1775 to the present time.

The trade of the port, from the time of the Union, had been making gradual but steady progress, and in 1775 employed more than 60,000 tons of shipping in the importation of merchandise, chiefly from America: in the single article of tobacco, the annual import averaged 57,143 hogsheads. Upon the breaking out of the American war, however, the trade of Glasgow received a very severe check. On this occasion, the city raised a corps of 1000 men, well appointed, for the service of government; and the merchants at the same time fitted out fourteen privateers, of twelve and twenty-two guns and 1000 men, which, in the course of the war, were of great service in driving off the privateers of the enemy, and protecting the trade of the coast. In 1779, on a motion being made for bringing into parliament a bill to repeal the penal statutes against Roman Catholics, about 12,000 of the inhabitants formed themselves into societies for opposing the contemplated measure. The minds of the populace were so inflamed, indeed, that on the 22nd of October, a mob assembled during divine service, and proceeding to a Roman Catholic chapel in High-street, scattered the congregation, destroyed the paintings and ornaments round the altar, and were only restrained from the entire demolition of the building by the arrival of the magistrates, with a competent force, to disperse them. Meeting a second time, they pulled down the warehouse of a Roman Catholic in King-street, and on being compelled by the magistrates and a party of the military to retire, they hastened to his dwelling-house, which they burnt, with all the furniture. The introduction of a bill into parliament, soon afterwards, for taking the duty off French cambric, also excited great discontent; and a large body of weavers in the town, and from the adjacent villages, paraded the streets on horseback, with an effigy of the minister who proposed the bill, which effigy they first hanged, and afterwards burnt in the market-place: the bill was subsequently withdrawn. From the commencement of the war with America, the attention of the citizens had been more particularly directed to the increase of manufactures; and the population having been consequently augmented, the first stone of a new church, St. Enoch's, was laid on the 12th of April, 1780. In the following year, the Tontine Buildings and Coffee-rooms were erected, to the great ornament of the city.

In 1782, another inundation of the Clyde took place on the 11th and 12th of March, after an almost uninterrupted fall of snow and rain for several days. The waters, on the 11th, spread over the Green, stopped all communication by the bridges, and flooded the Bridgegate-street to the depth of several feet: during the night, the flood increased, and after extinguishing the fires on the ground floors of the houses, ascended to the bedrooms of the inhabitants. On the following morning, however, the waters began to decrease; and intercourse with the houses was maintained by boats, which supplied the inmates with food and other necessaries. Upon the 13th, the river assumed the ordinary level. So extensive was the inundation in the town and neighbourhood, that the village of Gorbals appeared as an island in the midst of the sea; and the rapidity of the current was so great that apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the bridges. This calamity was followed, during the same year, by a general failure of the crops, and a consequent dearth of provisions, under which the sufferings of the inhabitants were alleviated by the exertions of the magistrates, who offered a bounty upon all provisions brought into the town; while various wealthy individuals combined together, and purchasing large quantities of supplies of every kind, sold them at a very considerable rate below the prime cost. In 1787, a spirit of discontent, which had for some time prevailed among the journeymen weavers, broke out into open violence; and a mob, assembling, and demanding an increase of wages, which was not granted, proceeded to cut down the webs from the looms of such as were willing to work at the previous prices; destroyed the property of the master weavers, cleared out the goods from their warehouses, and burnt them in the streets. To quell these outrages, the magistrates, with a party of peace-officers, advanced to Calton; but they were overpowered, and compelled to retire; and it was not till they had obtained a detachment of the 39th regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Kellet, that they were enabled to disperse the rioters. On approaching them for this purpose, the military were assailed with stones, brickbats, and other missiles; but after the magistrates had read the Riot act, and strenuously exhorted the people to desist, the soldiers were ordered to fire, three of the ringleaders were killed, and several of the rioters wounded, upon which the mob thought proper to return to their homes.

After the conclusion of the American war in 1783, the merchants made every exertion to revive their trade, and established a chamber of commerce and manufactures, which was afterwards incorporated by royal charter. Encouraged by the increasing prosperity, the magistrates let out the Ramshorn lands, to the north of the town, on building leases, binding the lessees to erect their buildings according to an improved plan, laying out the ground in regularly-formed streets and squares; and consequently, upon a site of considerable extent, formerly occupied as orchards and gardens, stately ranges of buildings have been raised, which, in beauty and magnificence of appearance, are almost unrivalled by those of any city in the kingdom. In the year 1790, the canal joining the Forth and Clyde, which had been commenced in 1768, was completed; and on the 29th of June, the communication was opened by Archibald Speirs, Esq., of Elderslie, chairman of the committee of management, who, with the assistance of the principal engineer, poured a hogshead of water, brought from the river Forth by the canal, into the Clyde, in commemoration of the union of the eastern and western seas. In 1793, the Laigh or Tron church was destroyed by an accidental fire, which broke out in the session-house adjoining; and the records of the general session were all burnt. In the following year, a scheme was projected for letting the lands appertaining to Hutcheson's hospital on building leases, and the plan of a village, to be called Hutchesonton, was prepared: the foundation stone of a new bridge was laid by the lord provost and magistrates; and the Glasgow infirmary, the foundation of which had been laid two years before, was opened for the reception of patients. In 1795, the citizens, to counteract the menaced attempts of the abettors of the French revolution, enrolled themselves into two corps of

volunteers for the protection of the city, and the defence of their coast, under the sanction of parliament. On the 18th of November, 1795, a third inundation of the Clyde did much damage to the lower parts of the town: about the middle of the day, the current was so impetuous that it shook the piers of the newly-erected bridge, causing two of the arches to fall into the river; and in the course of the afternoon, the three remaining arches also fell. In 1797, the Royal Glasgow volunteers increased their numbers to ten companies; and a second battalion of 500 men was formed, whose services were accepted by government, and who were placed under the command of officers appointed by the lord lieutenant of the county: two troops of volunteer cavalry were also raised, for additional security. In August 1822, when George IV. visited Scotland, the lord provost and magistrates, with the corporation and deputations from the merchants' and trades' houses, went in public procession to Edinburgh, and presented loyal addresses to His Majesty. In 1832, the cholera raged in the city, with great violence, from the 12th of February till the 11th of November, during which period there were 6208 patients, of whom 3005 died.

One of the most interesting events of recent date, in connexion with the city, was, the visit of Her present Majesty to Glasgow, in 1849. After the Queen's visit to her Irish dominions, the royal squadron crossed over to the Scottish coast on the 12th of August, and anchored for the night in Loch Ryan: the next day the squadron proceeded to the Clyde, and on Tuesday morning, August 14th, Her Majesty arrived at Glasgow a little before noon, having been greeted in her passage up the Clyde with the warmest demonstrations of hearty and delighted loyalty. On the Queen's arrival, the lord provost presented an address from the corporation, and received on board the honour of knighthood. Deputations from the county magistrates and other bodies were severally introduced, for the purpose of presenting addresses; and immediately afterwards Her Majesty, in company with Prince Albert and the royal children, proceeded to visit the cathedral and the college, receiving in her progress through the vast and orderly assemblage the most enthusiastic plaudits. Shortly after two o'clock, the royal party arrived at the terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, where refreshments had been provided for the distinguished visiters. A special train then conveyed Her Majesty, the prince, and suite, to Perth, where the royal party passed the night; and on Wednesday, the 15th of August, Her Majesty arrived at her Highland residence of Balmoral, in Aberdeenshire.

Description of the City.

Glasgow is built on the north bank of the river Clyde, which in this part of its course flows nearly from east to west, through a level tract of fertile land abounding with mineral wealth. At some distance from the shore, the ground has a gradual ascent for nearly half a mile, terminating in a ridge of considerable elevation, on the summit and declivities of which, towards the north-east, the more ancient part of the town is chiefly situated. Two extensive and spacious lines of street pass through the whole of the city, intersecting each other at the Cross. Of these, the principal line, consisting of the Gallowgate, Trongate, and Argyll streets, reaches more than a mile and a half in a direction from east to west, and is about eighty-three feet in average breadth; while the other, intersecting the city from north to south, and comprising the High-street and the Saltmarket-street, is above three-quarters of a mile in length and about fifty-four feet wide. Parallel with the former of the two great lines are Bell, Wilson, Ingram, Cochrane, George, Duke, and Clyde streets; and parallel with the latter of the two lines are King, Candleriggs, Brunswick, Hutcheson, Stockwell, Glassford, Dunlop, Miller, Queen, Buchanan, Maxwell, and Jamaica streets, the last of which is the great thoroughfare to the quays at the Broomielaw. Near the southern extremity of the Saltmarket-street is Bridgegate-street, diverging obliquely to the south-west, and once forming the principal avenue from the old bridge into the city. To the north-east of George and Duke streets, and almost in a line with each other, are Rotten-row and Drygate-street, the latter of which was the chief street of the ancient town. North of High-street, on a triangular plot of ground formerly the site of the episcopal palace, is the Royal Infirmary, nearly opposite to which, on the west, was the hospital of St. Nicholas; and on the banks of the Molendinar rivulet, to the east, stands the venerable cathedral. Eastward of the Saltmarket-street is St. Andrew's street, conducting into St. Andrew's square, a handsome range of buildings, in the centre of which is the church dedicated to that saint; and further to the north and east are London and Great Hamilton streets. South of Argyll-street is St. Enoch's square, on the south side of which is the church of St. Enoch, and on the east Surgeons' Hall; and to the north-west of the same street is St. George's, the most spacious square of the city, and in which the houses are large and of elegant appearance. In the last-named square are, a bronze statue of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, who was a native of Glasgow, erected at a cost of £4000; a statue, by Chantrey, of the great improver of the steam-engine, James Watt; and a Doric column to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. There are some remains of ancient mansions identified with events of importance in Scottish history, and of those which are still entire the principal is the house near the northern extremity of High-street, where Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, resided during his illness. Opposite the east end of Bridgegate-street, in Saltmarket, till lately stood Silver-Craigs House, where Oliver Cromwell took up his abode, and held his levees, after the battle of Dunbar.

As viewed from the Cross, the city has a striking character of magnificence and grandeur, combining views of the Trongate, Argyll, and Gallowgate streets; the Tontine-buildings, in front of which is an equestrian statue, in bronze, of King William III., presented by James Macrae, Esq., in 1735; and part of the High-street, on the east side of which are the stately edifice of the university, and the elegant structure of the Hunterian Museum. The houses are spacious and handsome, built of freestone, and roofed with slate; and those in the streets diverging from the Cross were once, for some length, embellished with piazzas of the Doric order. Many of the houses consist of tenements under the same roof, called flats, each of which is inhabited by a separate family; those built on the lands of Blythswood, to the west of the city, are mostly constructed

upon a plan adapted for one family only. The streets are all well paved, the carriage-ways with whinstone, and the foot-paths with flags. The city is lighted with GAS, partly from works erected by a company incorporated by act of parliament in 1817, and whose capital, originally £40,000, has been augmented to £150,000. The company's works, which are upon a very extensive scale, occupy an area 125 yards in length and nearly of equal breadth; and connected with them are several subsidiary establishments in different parts of the town. The gas is purified with lime, and afterwards with a solution of sulphate of iron. It is conducted to the houses of the inhabitants by cast-iron pipes, laid under the foot-paths on both sides of the street: the aggregate length of the pipes is 110 miles; and in the production of the gas requisite, not less than 9000 tons of coal are annually consumed. In 1843 a new company was established, called the City and Suburban Gas Company, for the purpose of affording an additional supply of gas, for the greatly extended and rapidly increasing population and manufactures of the city. The works are situated in the eastern district of the town; they occupy five acres of ground, and contain 250 retorts, twelve dry lime purifiers, and three large telescope gasholders, capable of storing 800,000 cubic feet of gas. Upwards of 110 miles of pipes, varying from one to twenty-four inches in diameter, were laid down within the city and suburbs, in the course of the two first years of the company's existence. The capital of the company is £150,000, divided into shares of £10 each. The inhabitants are furnished with WATER by the united Glasgow and Cranston-Hill Water Companies, of which the former was incorporated in 1806, and the latter in 1808: the works were originally constructed at an expense of £320,000, and have been since considerably enlarged. Previously to its distribution to the houses, the water is made to pass through a natural filter of sand; and it is thence conveyed by pipes, laid under the carriage-way of the streets. In 1846 an act was passed to enable the company to introduce an additional supply of water.

The public GREEN, a beautiful and important appendage to the city, to which it is conjectured to have imparted its name, is situated to the south-east, on the north bank of the Clyde, and comprises about 136 acres. It has been greatly improved, at a cost of more than £50,000, and laid out as a park, with pleasure-grounds, and serpentine gravel-walks amidst shrubberies and plantations embellished with stately timber. The whole forms a delightful promenade for the inhabitants; and there is a carriage drive, two miles and a half in extent, through a rich variety of beautiful scenery, commanding extensive and interesting views of the river, the city with its cathedral and lofty spires, the suburbs, the adjacent hills, and many other pleasing features. At the western end of the High-green is a handsome obelisk, erected by subscription of the citizens, at an expense of £2075, in honour of Lord Nelson; the first stone was laid on the 1st of August, 1806, the anniversary of the battle of the Nile. On the margin of the river, at the southern extremity of the Green, is a lodge belonging to the Royal Humane Society, replete with all the requisite apparatus for the restoration of suspended animation from drowning, and where officers are in constant attendance. The SUBURBS are extensive: the ancient Gorbals, now much enlarged, is situated upon the south of the Clyde, communicating with the city by the old bridge. On the same side of the river, to the west, are Hutchesonton and Tradeston; the former connected with the city by a stone bridge of five arches, erected in 1834, at an expense of £22,440; and the latter by the Glasgow bridge, a handsome structure of granite, of seven arches, 500 feet long and fifty feet wide within the parapets, forming the chief entrance to the city from the south: this bridge was completed by the late Mr. Telford, in 1836, at a cost of £34,427. In 1845 an act was passed for consolidating the management of the bridges over the Clyde at Glasgow; for rebuilding the old bridge; and for erecting an iron bridge for foot passengers, on the wooden bridge opposite to Portland-street of Laurieston being taken down. In 1848 an act was obtained by the Caledonian railway company, for the extension of their line across the river. North of the Clyde are Bridgeton, Calton, Grahamston, Andersston, and Finnieston, all of which are described under their respective heads, as are also Gorbals, Hutchesonton, Laurieston, &c. Near the east end of the Gallowgate-street are the *Infantry Barracks*, erected in 1795, and inclosing a quadrangular area of about four acres, of which three sides are occupied with buildings, and the fourth by an iron palisade. The central range comprises the officers' apartments and mess-room, and the wings seventy-two apartments, each adapted for fourteen men. The area affords an extensive ground for parade, and contains a guard house, magazine, infirmary, and other offices.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS, AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

The first circulating library was established by Mr. John Smith, in 1753, and at present contains about 20,000 volumes. Another, founded in 1807, and purchased in 1811 by Messrs. Potter and Company, has a collection of nearly 18,000 volumes. The Public Subscription Library was instituted in 1791, by Walter Stirling, Esq., who bequeathed his mansion in Miller-street, with the whole of his library, his share in the Tontine Buildings, and £1000 in money, in trust to the lord provost, and others chosen from the town council, the merchants' house, the presbytery of Glasgow, and the faculty of surgeons and physicians, for its establishment. Though originally intended for the gratuitous use of the citizens, it is supported, and has been greatly extended, by subscriptions gradually augmented from three to ten guineas, paid by each member on admission, and which entitles him to the benefit of it for life. It contains 10,000 volumes, which are kept in the hall of Hutcheson's hospital. The Glasgow Public Library was established in 1804, by a society of gentlemen, who placed it under the management of a committee, nine curators, a treasurer, secretary, and librarian; it has a collection of 4000 volumes, and is supported by an annual subscription of ten shillings, and a payment of twelve shillings on entrance.

Surgeons' Hall, on the east side of St. Enoch's square, is a good building of the Ionic order, erected in 1791, for the use of the faculty of surgeons and physicians: the front is decorated with a range of Ionic pilasters, supporting an entablature and cornice, surmounted with

an attic and open balustrade. The interior contains the hall for the faculty, which is a spacious room, adorned with a painting of Hygeia the goddess of health, and other allegorical devices; a library; committee-rooms; and various offices. In the lobby are several old portraits, among which are those of Galen, Hippocrates, and other fathers of medicine; and on the right hand is the entrance into the library. Two societies hold their meetings here, namely, the *Glasgow Medical Society* and the *Medico-Chirurgical Society*, the former of which meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month from October to May inclusive, when essays are read, confined to medicine or one of the sciences immediately connected with it. The object of the latter society is, to receive communications on medicine and surgery, and the collateral sciences, to converse on medical topics, and to promote professional improvement. *The Philosophical Society*, established in 1802, for the diffusion of knowledge by reading essays on philosophical subjects, and exhibiting models for the improvement of machinery, is under the control of a president, vice-president, and council of twelve, with a treasurer, secretary, and librarian; and is supported by subscriptions of fifteen shillings annually, and a payment of one guinea on admission. *The Mechanics' Institution* was founded in 1823, for the promotion of the arts and sciences, by the delivery of lectures in natural philosophy, chemistry, and other subjects; and in 1831 a commodious building was erected for that purpose in Hanover-street, on the pediment of which is a colossal statue of James Watt. The edifice contains apartments for the models and apparatus, a theatre for the lectures, and a library consisting of more than 3000 volumes. The funds arise from annual subscriptions of the students, the average number of whom is about 500. *The Atheneum* was recently established, on the plan of that of Manchester. *The Literary and Commercial Society* met in the college as early as 1795, and is believed to have been founded by Dr. Adam Smith: its meetings are now held in the Black Bull hotel. *The Maitland Club*, similar in its design to the Bannatyne Club of Edinburgh and the Roxburghe Club of London, has been established within the last few years, for reprinting scarce and valuable books, and printing curious and important manuscripts, illustrative of the history, literature, and antiquities of Scotland. There are also one or two statistical societies.

The Assembly Rooms, in Ingram-street, were erected in 1796, after a design by Messrs. Adam, by Tontine subscription, in shares of £20 each. The building is an elegant specimen of the Ionic order, rising from a rusticated basement. It is divided in front, into three compartments, by two boldly-projecting central portions, between which is the central window, and two less prominent projections at the extremities; and is embellished with pillars supporting an entablature and cornice, surmounted by an open balustrade. The interior contains the assembly room, eighty feet long, thirty-five feet wide, and twenty-seven feet high, elegantly fitted up, and brilliantly lighted; a card room; retiring and supper rooms of similar character; and various other apartments. *Theatrical performances*, previously to the erection of a theatre, took place, under the Edinburgh company, in a temporary booth near the bishop's palace: in 1764, a regular theatre was built, and opened by Mr. Bellamy, on the west side and near the south end of Alston-street; but on the first night, some disorderly persons set fire to the scenery and machinery. The stage was refitted; but the subsequent performances never received any adequate patronage, and in 1782 the structure ceased to be used as a theatre. In that year, a theatre which had been erected in Dunlop-street was opened by Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, and others; and the taste for the drama began to increase, which, in 1805, led to the erection of a splendid building in Queen-street, at an expense of £18,500 raised by subscription. This edifice, however, was burnt down in 1829; and the former building in Dunlop-street was consequently enlarged and embellished by Mr. Alexander, and continued to be used until 1839, when it was pulled down, and a larger and more elegant structure erected in its stead, which was burnt down in November 1845. The Adelphi theatre, on the Green, was built in 1844, and destroyed by fire in November 1848: it was the first erected in Scotland after the passing of the new licensing act, and accommodated nearly 2000 persons. *The (old) Botanic Gardens* originated in the want of such an appendage to the university, and were formed in 1830, by a proprietary of £10 shareholders, incorporated under the designation of the Botanic Garden Institution, who purchased for that purpose eight acres of ground near the reservoir of the Cranston-hill water-works. In consideration of the university having bought shares to the amount of £2000, their professor of botany was invested with the exclusive privilege of delivering lectures in the hall of the institution. This land near the reservoir, however, has been sold, and a *new garden* of twenty-one acres formed on the banks of the Kelvin, two miles off. It occupies a fine elevated situation, sloping down on the north to the waters of the Kelvin, whilst, on the south, the New Observatory stands out a conspicuous object, on a green swelling elevation of considerable height. The stock of the society exceeds £10,000; and the gardens, which contain a very extensive assortment of rare and valuable plants from almost every part of the world, are under the direction of a president, vice-president, and a committee of nine of the proprietors. *The Public Baths* were erected in 1800, by Mr. William Harley, in Bath-street, at the eastern extremity of Nile-street; they comprise hot and cold baths, with dressing-rooms and every requisite. *The Victoria Baths*, in West Nile-street, are of recent erection, and well conducted by a joint-stock company.

Trade and Commerce.

The first branch of trade pursued by the inhabitants was the curing of salmon taken in the Clyde, of which they exported great quantities to France and Holland, receiving thence in return brandy, wines, and salt; and towards the commencement of the seventeenth century, they embarked largely in the herring-fisheries, in which they carried on a very extensive trade, in vessels of their own, and for the protection of which, in the reign of Charles II., they fitted out a privateer of considerable force. About this time, likewise, they imported much iron from the Baltic; and after the union of the two kingdoms, which opened to them the markets of America and the West Indies, they appear to have imbibed such a spirit of commercial enterprize as laid the foundation of their future wealth. They exported, in English ves-

sels, various goods for the supply of those colonies, from which they obtained in return large quantities of tobacco. The increasing success with which this traffic was carried on, soon enabled them to build and maintain vessels of their own; and in 1718, the first of these ships left Glasgow for America. So very great, indeed, was the prosperity attending their colonial relations, that it at length excited the jealousy of the English merchants; and after numerous vexatious obstructions opposed by Bristol, London, Whitehaven, and other rival ports, the trade gradually diminished, and in 1735 almost declined. It, however, revived soon after, though not to its former extent, and continued by degrees, and slowly, to augment, till the breaking out of the American war, which involved many of the principal merchants in ruinous losses. But the spirit of enterprise which had been so powerfully excited, though damped by these disasters, was not extinguished; the people of Glasgow found other sources of trade in the West Indies, and on the continent of Europe; and in 1790, there were 476 ships, of the aggregate burthen of 46,581 tons, employed in the business of the port. Owing to the shallowness of water in the Clyde, however, these ships sailed from Port-Glasgow and Greenock, the goods being transmitted to and from Glasgow by small craft.

The introduction of MANUFACTURES has afforded to the inhabitants of Glasgow a permanent source of increasing prosperity. Of these, the earliest appear to have been those of plaiding, soap, ropes, and the refining of sugar, of which, however, the first only was carried on to any considerable extent: the tanning of leather has been pursued from an early date; and the Glasgow Tan-work Company, founded soon after the Union, had very extensive premises at the head of the Gallowgate. Breweries, too, on a large scale, were established by several companies at a distant period. The manufacture of linen, lawns, cambrics, and similar articles, was begun about 1725, and continued for some time to be the staple trade of the city and neighbourhood; and though almost superseded by the cotton manufacture, it is still pursued to a tolerable extent. The weaving of inkle was established in 1732, by Mr. Alexander Harvie, of Glasgow, who, at imminent risk, brought over the first loom for that purpose from Haerlem, together with some workmen, and opened a factory here: this branch of manufacture was subsequently introduced into Manchester and other towns in England, but it is yet carried on here upon a large scale. The manufacture of delft-ware in imitation of the Dutch, in which many improvements have been made, and of the various kinds of pottery and earthenware, is also considerable; and the snuff manufacture, which, while the tobacco trade with America lasted, was very extensive, is still successfully prosecuted. The founding of types, and the art of printing, have been brought to great perfection; and handsome editions of the Greek and Roman classics, and other standard works, have issued from the press of Glasgow. The manufacture of green and flint glass ware has made considerable progress; and large ale and porter breweries have been established.

The COTTON manufacture, which is the staple trade of the town and its vicinity, was introduced at no distant period, and has been extremely rapid in its advance. Several large factories, bleaching-grounds, and printfields, for which the situation of Glasgow, the purity of the water of the Clyde, and the abundant supply of coal in the immediate neighbourhood, rendered the place highly favourable, were soon established; and in 1791, not less than 15,000 looms, each employing nine persons, were in active operation. The introduction of this manufacture and the several trades connected with it, gave rise to the invention of machinery of all kinds; and the improvements in the construction of the steam-engine, which appear to have been carried to their height under the direction of the celebrated Mr. Watt, of this place, and subsequently of the Soho works, near Birmingham, have increased this important branch of trade to an extent almost incredible. There are at present in Glasgow and its suburbs as many as fifty cotton-mills, in which are more than 500,000 spindles; two of these mills are fire-proof, and the cost of their erection and machinery exceeded £32,000 each. The number of looms is 47,127, of which 15,127 are steam-looms, 18,537 hand-looms in the city and suburbs, and the rest hand-looms in other parts for the Glasgow manufacturers. If the whole cotton-factories in the immediate neighbourhood of Glasgow are included, the number of spindles now at work amounts to 784,756; the estimated value of the factories is £784,756, the number of workers employed 7847, and taking the wages at from eight to nine shillings a week, which is the average, the sum paid to these workers weekly amounts to from £3138 to £3531. Within the same limits, the number of steam-looms amounts to 17,620; the estimated value of the factories, to 264,300; and the number of persons employed, to 11,200: the average wages being from eight to nine shillings per week, the amount paid to these steam-loom workers weekly is from £4480 to £5040. The steam-engines employed for working the foregoing machinery are nominally equal to 3705-horse power, but their real working power is considerably greater. Besides the spinning and weaving of cotton, the staple manufactures of Glasgow, silk has also become an extensive article of commerce and manufacture: this material, and various rich foreign wools, are now woven into cotton fabrics with the most complete success.

The printing of calico, in which considerable improvement has been made by the use of the cylinder, is carried on very extensively; and the art of dyeing Turkey red, which was introduced about the beginning of the present century by M. Papillon, in conjunction with Mr. George Macintosh, who first erected works for that object, has been practised with increased advantage. The printing of Bandana handkerchiefs, begun by Messrs. Monteith and Company, has been also brought to great perfection. The weaving of Cashmere shawls has been much improved by Messrs. Houldsworth and Sons, of this place, who, having purchased from Captain Cochrane his patent for the spinning of Cashmere wool, the secret of which had been discovered in France, established a factory here for that purpose with the greatest success. This firm likewise directed its attention to the art of spinning Merino yarn, also discovered by Captain Cochrane, and for which the Board of Arts awarded him a premium of £300; and the merinos produced in the factory of Messrs. Houldsworth are equal in softness and quality to those of France. The woollen manufacture is almost confined to the coarser kinds of cloth, and carpets and blankets, made from native wool, which is not adapted for articles of finer

texture. The manufacture of steam-engines, and of the various kinds of machinery, is carried on to a very great extent: there are not less than fourteen establishments, in one of which, alone, about 1000 persons are constantly employed. Another great source of employment is the coal trade, which is carried on to an enormous extent in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, chiefly for home consumption, though a considerable exportation takes place: in 1831, about 560,000 tons passed into and through the city, whereof 124,000 were exported, principally coastwise; since which there has been a very large increase. The number of steam-engines in the different factories of the city and suburbs is estimated at more than 350, including those in the collieries and similar works.

From the peculiarly advantageous situation of Glasgow on the Clyde, and in a spacious district abounding with coal and ironstone of rich quality, the IRON manufacture has naturally become an important source of wealth. In the works for this purpose, material improvement has been affected, both in the quality of the iron and in the facility of obtaining it, by the use of the patent "hot blast", invented by Mr. Neilson in 1824, and which, by conveying a stream of hot air to the blast furnaces, has been found to increase the intensity of heat in the fires to an extraordinary degree. And not merely is a greater quantity of iron of better quality thus produced, in less time; but also, by allowing of the substitution of coal in the place of coke, previously used, the amount of fuel has been reduced to three-sevenths of what was necessary by the cold blast process. Nor is it only in the making of iron that this invention has proved profitable: in the foundry and in the forge, the advantage of its adoption is likewise strikingly apparent. There are now nine iron-foundries in the city and suburbs. In the Clyde works, which consist of four furnaces, about 20,000 tons of iron are produced annually, on an average. In the Govan works, to the south and in the immediate neighbourhood of Glasgow, are five furnaces in blast, producing rather more than 26,000 tons of pig-iron annually.

Extensive chemical-works were established in the district of St. Rollox, in 1800, by Messrs. Tennant, Knox, and Company, for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, chloride of lime, soda, and other articles. The buildings of this concern occupy an area of nearly 28,000 square yards, and contain more than 100 furnaces, retorts, and other apparatus; the vessels of platina alone are valued at £7000, and in the various processes 600 tons of coal are consumed weekly. Among the numerous chimneys of the establishment is one 500 feet in height from its base. The manufacture of acetate of lead, previously imported from Holland, and of which large quantities are used in calico-printing, was established at Glasgow in 1786, by Mr. Charles Macintosh, and carried on to such an extent that great quantities of it were exported to the very place from which the mode of preparing it had been originally obtained. Mr. Macintosh also effected improvements in the dyeing of fancy muslins, and the preparation of chloride of lime, in powder, for the purpose of bleaching. In 1808, he established extensive alum-works at Hurlet and Campsie; commenced the manufacture of Prussian blue, and the triple prussiate of potash as a substitute for indigo; and introduced the process of rendering silk and woollen stuffs waterproof by the insertion, between two surfaces, of a layer of caoutchouc, made liquid by solution in naphtha. The same gentleman invented a process for converting iron into steel, by inclosing it in air-tight vessels, and subjecting it to the action of carburetted hydrogen gas. For these inventions and discoveries he was, in 1823, elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London. The distilling of whisky is comparatively of recent introduction; the first establishment of any magnitude was in the year 1786, and since that period no very great increase seems to have taken place.

The trade of the PORT is principally with America, the West Indies, and the continent of Europe; also to the East Indies, and China, the Mediterranean, Australia, and, in short, to all places of any consequence in the known world. In the year 1814, the quantity of sugar imported into the ports of the Clyde from the West Indies, was 540,198 cwt., of rum 1,251,092 gallons, and of cotton wool 6,530,177 lb.; exclusively of large quantities of grain, hemp, tallow, and timber from the Baltic. The exports, chiefly manufactured goods, during the same year, amounted to £4,016,181. The number of ships that entered inwards was 448, of the aggregate burthen of 72,219 tons; and the number that cleared outwards, during that year, was 592, of 94,350 tons. Since this time, the Clyde trustees have been most successful in improving the navigation of the river; and instead of the coal gabberts of from 20 to 50 tons' burthen, the largest vessels that could visit Glasgow at the beginning of the present century, vessels of above 700 tons are now at the harbour, drawing seventeen feet water, besides many more of from 300 to 500 tons. Among the numerous steam-vessels which regularly visit the harbour, may be mentioned the *Admiral* steamship, built at Port-Glasgow in 1840, of 930 tons (total tonnage), drawing 11 feet water; and the *Achilles*, of 992 tons, the length of this latter vessel over all being 220 feet. There are 61 steam-vessels belonging to capitalists in Glasgow, registering 11,016 tons, exclusive of space occupied by the engines, and propelled by 8704-horse power. Several of these vessels register above 600 tons, use engines of above 400-horse power, and are capable of being armed with one long gun of the longest calibre, and fourteen 24-pound carronades. A very considerable trade is carried on at Glasgow in timber; the firm of Messrs. Pollock, Gilmour, and Company hold thirty-nine ships, registering 26,980 tons, navigated by 1300 seamen, and chiefly employed in importing wood. The first ship engaged in the China free trade was consigned to Mr. William Mathieson, of this city; and her cargo of teas was disposed of in the sale-room of the Royal Exchange, at a remunerating price, on the 14th of November, 1834.

In 1840 the number of vessels that entered the port of Glasgow was 16,486, of the aggregate burthen of 1,166,329 tons: the vessels employed in foreign trade, direct to Glasgow, amounted in the year 1844 to 316, registering 58,816 tons; while the vessels that cleared out for foreign ports amounted to 442, registering 83,621 tons. The number of registered vessels belonging to the port, in 1847, was 519, of 137,533 aggregate tonnage. In 1812, the customs yielded only £3124; in 1814, £7420; in 1817, £8290; in 1820, £11,000; in 1822, £16,148; in 1824, £29,926; in 1825, £41,154; in 1828, £74,255; in 1833, £97,042; in 1834, £166,913; in

1835, £270,667 ; in 1837, £389,702 ; in 1844, £551,851 ; in 1847, £659,835 ; and in 1850, £640,568. From this statement, some notion may be gained as to the great and progressive advances of the commerce of this city ; but it must be observed that the increase is not solely to be attributed to an augmented trade, but partly to the circumstance of numbers of ships now being able, from a greater depth of water, to proceed to the Broomielaw at Glasgow and pay duties there, instead of at Greenock on the Firth of Clyde. The tonnage and harbour dues have also progressively increased : in 1771, they amounted to £1071 ; in 1791, to £2145 ; in 1804, to £4760 ; in 1825, to £8480 ; in 1826, to £16,200 ; in 1835, to £31,900 ; in 1841, to about £48,000 ; and in 1850, to £64,243.

The HARBOUR, as already stated, has been greatly improved and extended, and, by the deepening of the river, been rendered accessible to vessels of more than 700 tons : the quay reaches for upwards of 3000 yards in length on the north, and upwards of 2000 yards on the south, side of the river ; while the width of the harbour, at Glasgow bridge, is 440 feet. There are spacious warehouses for the reception of merchandise, with every requisite for facilitating the trade of the port. Six dredging-machines, with powerful steam apparatus and two diving-bells, are kept for clearing the river from obstructions ; and six powerful cranes have been erected, one of which, constructed by Messrs. Claud Girwood and Company, is capable of raising a weight of thirty-two tons, while another, on the south side of the river, made by Mr. Caird of Greenock, can raise forty-five tons at a time. In 1846 an act was passed authorizing the construction of a wet-dock or tidal basin, with additional wharfs and other works. Since the deepening of the Clyde, ship-building has been introduced, and is now carried on with success ; yards for that purpose have been constructed, and vessels of 1000 tons' measurement are now built here, both for the royal navy and for the merchants' service.

The art of propelling VESSELS by STEAM appears to have been first brought into actual use at this place, by Mr. Henry Bell, who, having constructed a steam-engine of three-horse power, employed Messrs. Wood and Company, of Port-Glasgow, to built a boat for him, which was the first steamer that sailed on any navigable river in Europe. This vessel, which was called the *Comet*, began to ply on the 18th of January, 1812, between Glasgow and Greenock, performing the voyage at the rate of five miles per hour, which was subsequently increased, the vessel being altered and enlarged. Since that time, steam navigation has of course been much encouraged. The number of steamers employed at the port, in a late year, was sixty-seven, of which eighteen plied between this place and the ports of Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin, and Londonderry, and eleven between Stranraer and the Western Highlands, for goods and passengers ; twenty-six for passengers only, in the river and Firth of Clyde ; eight for luggage ; and four for towing vessels. At the present time the number of steamers is still larger. The boats of more recent construction are elegantly fitted up for passengers, and their speed is greatly increased. A fine iron-built screw steam-ship, called the *City of Glasgow*, and intended to ply between Glasgow and New York, was launched in the year 1850.

CANALS AND RAILWAYS.

The Forth and Clyde Canal, already referred to, and which, for want of funds, had been suspended in 1775, was resumed in 1784, when government granted £50,000 from the forfeited estates, towards its completion, which was effected in 1790. This important work is nearly thirty-five miles in length, of which sixteen miles are on the summit level, having an elevation of 156 feet above the sea : the ascent to this level, from the eastern sea, is obtained by twenty, and from the western sea by nineteen, locks. The average width of the canal is fifty-six feet on the surface, and twenty-eight at the bed ; and the average depth ten feet. By the opening of this line of navigation, the distance by water is diminished 800 or 1000 nautical miles, and the passage rendered vastly more safe. In its progress the canal crosses the rivers Luggie and Kelvin, and is conveyed over the latter, and the valley in which the river flows, by a bridge of four lofty arches, erected at an expense of £8509. It is supplied by eight capacious reservoirs, covering more than 720 acres of ground. Several iron steam tug boats, and swift passage boats drawn by horses, leave Port-Dundas at Glasgow, and return, daily ; the concern is in a very flourishing state, and in 1844 as many as 598,333 tons of goods were carried. During the suspension of this undertaking, the city completed a collateral cut to Hamilton hill, about a mile to the north of Glasgow, which was subsequently extended to Port-Dundas, and which, affording a more ready communication than was previously possessed, greatly increased the facilities of commerce. In 1845 an act was passed for forming a junction between the Forth and Clyde navigation and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Union Canal. *The Monkland Canal*, begun in 1770, and connecting the town with the collieries in the parishes of Old and New Monkland, is about twelve miles in length, thirty-five feet wide at the surface and twenty-four at its bed, and about five feet in average depth. It attains its summit level at Blackhill, and is thence continued to Sheepford, where are two locks, by means of which it communicates with the river Calder. An act was passed in 1846 authorizing the sale of this canal to the proprietors of the Forth and Clyde navigation. *The Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan Canal* was commenced in 1807, and the part between Glasgow and Johnstone was opened in 1811. The projected line, from Port-Eglinton to the harbour at Ardrossan, was thirty-five miles and three-quarters ; but nothing has been done since the completion of the Johnstone portion, and the distance does not, therefore, exceed eleven miles. The canal is thirty feet wide at the surface and eighteen feet at the bed, and the average depth four feet six inches ; near Johnstone it has eight locks, and there are numerous boats employed in carrying heavy goods, but now no passage boats.

Great facility of intercourse in every direction is afforded by the lines of the Caledonian, the Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Glasgow and Ayrshire railway companies, which are three of the six principal railway companies in Scotland. The acts of parliament, however, that have been obtained by these companies are so numerous, and the arrangements successively made are now of so little general interest, that it may suffice to

state in few words the means of communication which each company affords, in respect to Glasgow. *The Caledonian Railway* connects the city with the counties of Lanark and Dumfries, through which it passes to Carlisle in England; being a means of uniting the two countries, like the North-British railway from Edinburgh to Berwick-upon-Tweed, which runs along the east coast. With the Caledonian railway are amalgamated the Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock railway, and other lines. *The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway* connects the two cities from which it takes its name. It passes through the counties of Lanark, Dumbarton, Stirling, Linlithgow, and Edinburgh; and at Castlecary, fifteen miles and a half distant from Glasgow, forms a junction with the Scottish Central railway to Perth, from which city there is railway communication to Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, and Aberdeen. By the *Glasgow and Ayrshire Railway*, facility of intercourse is maintained with Paisley, Kilmarnock, Ayr, and other places; and at Kilmarnock commences the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle line of railway, now in progress in connexion with the Glasgow and Ayrshire railway company, and part of which is already opened. To each of these three great railways there belong various subordinate lines, either by purchase or lease. The railway stations in the city form one of the most remarkable features of recent date in Glasgow.

Public Buildings connected with Trade, &c.

The Town-hall and old Royal Exchange, in Trongate-street, erected in 1636, and greatly improved in 1740, for the accommodation of the merchants of the city, is an elegant structure, with a piazza of the Doric order facing Trongate, having the keystones of the arches ornamented with grotesque heads well sculptured. Above the piazza rises the chief story, embellished with pillars of the Ionic order, supporting a handsome entablature and cornice surmounted by an open balustrade enriched with pilasters crowned by vases. The principal, or Town, hall, which is used for public meetings of the inhabitants under the sanction of the magistrates, is fifty-four feet in length and twenty-seven feet wide, with a coved ceiling twenty-four feet high. Its walls are decorated with trophies, and full-length portraits of James VI., Charles I. and II., James II., William III. and his queen Mary, Queen Anne, George I., II., and III., and of Archibald, Duke of Argyll, in his robes as lord justice-general: over the mantel-piece is a bust, in bronze, of George III.; and at the east end of the hall, a statue, in marble, of William Pitt, by Flaxman. To the west of the old Exchange, in the same building, were the old assembly-rooms, a handsome suite, elegantly fitted up. The chief room is forty-seven feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and twenty-four feet high; and its walls are adorned with fluted Corinthian columns, sustaining an enriched ceiling, from which are suspended three brilliant chandeliers of cut glass. This room is now the principal hall of the Tontine hotel.

The New Exchange, a spacious edifice at the west end of the old part of the city, was erected about twenty years ago, and for the beauty of its design is not surpassed by any structure in the kingdom: on each side, also, lofty and handsome buildings have been raised to form a suitable square. This superb pile, which cost £60,000, is wholly in the Grecian style of architecture, and is entered by a noble portico, surmounted by a lantern tower. The great room measures 130 feet in length, sixty feet in breadth, and thirty feet in height in the centre, and is supported on each side by pillars of the Corinthian order. Close to the New Exchange, and in the eastern part of the square, is an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, the inauguration of which took place on October 8th, 1844; it was raised by the munificence of the inhabitants, and forms a noble monument of the skill of Marochetti the sculptor. On one side of the pedestal is represented, in bas-relief, the victory of Assaye; on the opposite side is depicted that of Waterloo; and the two remaining sides are occupied by representations of the Soldier's Return and the peaceful pursuits of Agriculture. *The Custom-House*, formerly in St. Enoch's square, is now at the west end of Great Clyde-street, in the immediate neighbourhood of the harbour: the building was erected by the crown in 1839, at an expense of about £13,000, and is in the Grecian-Doric style of architecture.

The Tontine Coffee-rooms and Hotel form a handsome edifice, erected in 1781. Of these buildings, the coffee-room is seventy-four feet long, and of proportionate width and height: at the north end, which is circular, is a spacious window, divided by Doric columns into compartments, within which are seats for the subscribers; and the room, which is amply supplied with Scotch, English, and Irish newspapers, and periodical publications of every kind, is lighted by richly-cut glass chandeliers. The principal entrance, which is from the piazza, leads into a vestibule whose lofty roof is sustained by pillars of the Doric order, with corresponding pilasters in the walls. The reading-room is supported by an annual subscription of £1. 12., but is open to strangers gratuitously for a limited time. In the hotel are numerous suites of apartments, elegantly furnished, and replete with every accommodation. There are various banking establishments, of which the principal are, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company, and the Commercial, National, and Royal Banks of Scotland; the City of Glasgow Bank; and the Clydesdale, Glasgow Joint-Stock, and Glasgow Union Companies. Some of the buildings for these banks are of very handsome design. *The Post-office* is in Glassford-street, where a building formerly occupied as warehouses is fitted up for the accommodation of the public.

The market, which is abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds, is on Wednesday. Fairs are held annually on the second Wednesday in January, the Thursday before Easter, the 26th of May or on the Monday following, the first Monday after Whitsunday, the second Monday in July, and on the Wednesday after Martinmas. The Corn Exchange, in Hope-street, was completed and opened for the use of the corn merchants in November 1842. It is a handsome quadrangular structure of stone, erected under the superintendence of Messrs. Brown and Carrick, by a proprietary of £50 shareholders. The exterior is relieved by a range of circular-headed windows: in the centre of the principal front, at the entrance from Hope-street, is a beautiful portico of Corinthian columns, twenty-five feet high, supporting an entablature and pediment; and the walls all round are crowned with an open balustrade. The interior contains a hall for the meeting of the merchants, eighty feet in length and fifty-

seven wide, lighted by cupolas formed in the compartments of the ceiling, which is twenty-two feet high, and by a magnificent lantern in the centre, fifty feet long and thirty feet wide, sustained on eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order. Around the hall are ranged thirty-six stalls, let to tenants at a rent of £10 per annum, and so contrived as to afford every facility of carrying on the business of the market: underneath the hall is a store, capable of containing 800 tons of grain.

There are markets for butchers' meat and fish in King-street, the former 112 feet long and fifty-seven feet wide, and the latter 173 feet by forty-six: the area, which is inclosed with walls, and has several handsome entrance-gateways, is subdivided into stalls, and paved with freestone; the benches for the fish are covered with lead, and each stall has a separate water-pipe. The market for beef, in Bell-street, is of plainer character. Although these markets are still continued, butchers' meat and fish are chiefly sold in shops in various parts of the town. The vegetable and green market formerly occupied the site of the ancient Wynd church; the butter, cheese, poultry, and egg market, once in Montrose-street, has been removed to the Bowling-green (now the Bazaar) in Candleriggs-street, covering 2411 square yards. To the south of Bridgegate-street is the slaughter-house, a large building, erected in 1810, and occupying 4736 square yards; it contains seventy-seven separate killing-rooms, two cattle-yards, and two alleys leading to the killing-rooms, along the whole of which are placed pipes for conveying water, with copious sewers to carry off the offensive matter. The cattle-market, erected in 1818, between the roads leading to Edinburgh by the Gallowgate and Duke streets, is a spacious area containing 29,560 square yards, paved with stone, and inclosed with walls. It has a good inn, with stabling, and affords accommodation for the display of 120 oxen and nearly 10,000 sheep; the market is well attended by dealers from distant places, and occasionally cattle and pigs are sent from Ireland for sale. At the east end of Ingram-street is the Tron or weigh house, a large building which is also used as a storehouse. An act of parliament entitled "Glasgow markets and slaughter-houses" was passed in the session of 1850.

Municipal Affairs.

The city of Glasgow, though declared to be a free burgh by charter of William the Lion, still exercised the privileges conferred upon it solely under the influence and control of the bishops and archbishops of the see, in favour of whom, indeed, the charter was especially granted. Even after it was erected into a burgh of regality by James II., the citizens continued to be governed by bailies appointed by the bishops, who generally selected the most powerful among the nobility of the kingdom to fill that office, which eventually became hereditary in the family of the Dukes of Lennox. After the resignation of this power by one of the dukes, the choice of the magistrates was regularly made by the crown till the year 1611, when, by an ample charter bestowed by James VI., confirming all former gifts, the burgesses were vested with the liberty of electing their own magistrates. This charter was ratified and extended by Charles I., and afterwards confirmed by charter of Charles II.; and in 1690, by charter of William III., the citizens received all the privileges of a ROYAL BURGH, with rights and immunities as full and free as those of Edinburgh. Under this charter, as subsequently explained by usage since the Union, and as lately modified by the Municipal Reform act, the government of the city is vested in a lord provost, five bailies, a bailie of the river Clyde, a treasurer, a dean of guild elected by the Merchants' House, a deacon-convener elected by the Trades' House, and twenty-two other councillors; assisted by assessors and town-clerks, a chamberlain and superintendent of works, and other officers. The council consists altogether of thirty-two members. It was formerly chosen by the corporation, but, since the passing of the Municipal act, has been chosen by the £10 householders within the burgh. Both the provost and treasurer continue in office for three years, and the third of the council who have been longest in office retire annually, in November: the chamberlain is appointed by the magistrates and council during pleasure, but is generally continued for life; the town-clerks, also, hold their office *ad vitam aut culpam*. The corporation are patrons of all the parish churches within the royalty, except the Inner High church; they have also the patronage of the Grammar or High School, and the right of presentation to several bursaries, or scholarships, in the university. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the ancient royalty, the lands of Ramshorn, with other parts of the Barony parish, and the lands of Blythswood; they are also superiors of Gorbals.

The city is divided into five wards, each of which chooses six of the town-councillors; and the inhabitants have the power, on certain payments, of joining either of two classes, the merchants and the tradesmen. Each of these has a separate House, and their interests are respectively under the superintendence of a dean of guild and a deacon-convener, who, as has been already stated, are both members of the town council. There are fourteen minor incorporations of trades, which, as settled by the letter of guildry, take precedence as follows: the hammermen, tailors, cordiners, maltmen, weavers, baxters, skinners, wrights, coopers, fleshers, masons, gardeners, barbers, and bonnet-makers. These minor incorporations constitute the Trades' House. The origin of the Merchants' House is involved in some obscurity: it appears, prior to 1747, to have consisted wholly of the burgesses who followed the occupation of merchants; but by an act of the House in that year, the corporation was thrown open to all traders within the city, whether natives or foreigners, wholesale or retail dealers, of fair character, who should pay a subscription of four shillings annually, and a fine of five shillings on admission, which latter sum has been subsequently raised to ten guineas. This House is under the superintendence of the dean of guild, who has power to compel such of the inhabitants as are not freemen, and exercise the privileges of the city, to enter themselves as burgesses, and to pay the fine or entrance money. Most of the minor incorporations are possessed of property to a considerable amount, and contribute largely to the support of charitable institutions. The town-corporation revenue, in 1848-9, was £20,247.

The magistrates exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction within the burgh, the former to an unlimited amount in personal actions, and the latter extending to all offences not capital, or punishable by transportation.

A court is held every other Thursday before the dean of guild and his council, consisting of eight members, four from the Merchants' and four from the Trades' House. It grants warrants for the erection or repair of buildings in the public thoroughfares, which cannot be commenced without its order; also for the removal of obstructions and nuisances; and in this court, prosecutions are instituted against such as trade in the city without having obtained their freedom. The business is conducted by the town-clerks, who act as assessors. The Water-Bailie's court is held on stated days, for civil and criminal business; and in all cases above the amount of ten shillings, the proceedings are in writing: the causes are decided by the town-clerks, as assessors; and the jurisdiction of the court extends from the port to the Cloch lighthouse, about twenty-five miles below Glasgow, for all offences committed on the river or in the harbour. The Police establishment is managed, in a very effective manner, by a board elected from the wards into which the city is divided, the magistrates being members of the board *ex officio*.

Among the edifices connected with municipal affairs, one of the most prominent is that designated the *City and County Buildings*, a structure in the Ionic style, erected in 1843, in Wilson-street, extending a considerable way up Brunswick-street on the east, and Hutcheson-street on the west. An elegant hall is fitted up in that portion of the building fronting Wilson-street, for the meetings of the town-council; and fronting Hutcheson-street is the burgh court hall, in which the dean-of-guild court and the small-debt court are held: the offices of the city chamberlain and town-clerks are also on this side of the building, and that portion of it fronting Brunswick-street is occupied by the sheriff's chambers, and various offices connected with the county.

The old *Merchants' House*, on the south side of Bridgegate-street, was erected in 1659. Its lofty tower, of three stages rising from each other in diminished proportions, terminates in a pyramidal spire, surmounted by a vane representing a ship in full sail, and having an elevation of 164 feet from the base. The interior of the building contained a spacious hall, eighty feet in length and thirty wide, the walls of which were hung with well-painted portraits of the most munificent benefactors to the poor members of the company: there were also various other apartments. This Hall, from its situation and want of proper accommodation, having become unfit for the business of the institution, was sold, and a commodious building erected in Hutcheson-street, to the north of and in connexion with the City and County Buildings. Six columns and four pilasters in the Grecian style of architecture adorn the front, extending two stories above the first or basement story, and surmounted by a sculptured frieze and a parapet with vases. The edifice was completed in 1843, and contains an elegant hall seventy-five feet by thirty-five feet, with a coved ceiling twenty-seven feet in height, embellished with Grecian ornamental work: there is also a room for the directors, and other apartments are occupied by persons engaged in the general business of the Merchants' House. *The Trades' House*, on the west side of Glassford-street, was erected on the site of a former building, after a design by Messrs. Robert and James Adam. It is a handsome structure of stone, consisting of a central range and two slightly-projecting wings, rising from a rusticated basement. Over the entrance, in the centre of the edifice, is a boldly-projecting portico of two duplicated columns of the Ionic order, supporting an enriched entablature and cornice, surmounted by a triangular pediment, above which is an attic, with an open balustrade, having in the centre a shield bearing the city arms, supported by two female figures in a reclining attitude, well sculptured. The whole is crowned by a spacious dome, rising from the roof, and terminating in a cupola and lantern. The hall, which is seventy feet in length, thirty-five feet wide, and twenty-four feet high, is lighted in front by three large Venetian windows, between which are other windows of smaller dimensions, and by the lantern of the dome, the interior of which is richly embellished. Its walls are ornamented with pilasters of the Doric order, supporting an entablature and cornice, and are hung with portraits of the principal benefactors, and the armorial bearings of the fourteen companies.

The old *Tolbooth*, to the east of the town-hall, an ancient building containing the courts of justice for the city and county, and also the prison for debtors and malefactors, was five stories in height. It had square turrets at the angles, and on the south side a boldly-projecting and embattled porch, forming the principal entrance, with a square tower surmounted by a spire, rising from the battlements, and strengthened by flying buttresses resembling an imperial crown, together 126 feet in height. In the tower, which is still preserved, is an excellent clock, whereby the other clocks in the town are regulated; also a remarkably fine set of musical chimes. This prison, situated in the centre of the city, without court-yards, chapel, or infirmary, not containing sufficient accommodation for holding the courts, and having only thirty-two apartments for prisoners of every description, was abandoned by the corporation, and, with the exception of the tower, sold to Mr. Cleland for £8000, in 1807.

The Jail and Court-Houses, erected instead of the Tolbooth, in 1811, at the west end of the public green, form a spacious building in the Grecian-Doric style of architecture, with a magnificent portico. At the time the edifice was raised, the hall and other apartments in its western division were considered amply sufficient for the civil and criminal establishments. From the rapid increase of population, however, it was found that the business of the justiciary circuit courts was much obstructed for want of proper space, and the whole of this portion of the building is now fitted up in a superior manner for their better accommodation. There are 122 apartments for prisoners; the prison admits of efficient classification, and is furnished with water and every requisite for cleanliness and health. Two cells, parted from the rest of the jail, and so constructed as to dispense with the use of irons, are reserved for prisoners under sentence of death. The governor's house commands a view of the several airing-yards; the chapel is seated for 200 persons, and there is an infirmary, well ventilated, for the reception of the sick. The old *Bridewell*, in Duke-street, opened in 1798, though ill adapted for classification, answered the purpose for which it was erected till, from the great increase of population, it became too small, when the authorities resolved to erect a bridewell capacious enough to receive the prisoners both of the city and the county, for which purpose, having procured an act of parliament, they erected the present

structure, which was opened in 1824. This building, adjoining the former, is not only sufficiently ample and spacious, but combines all the advantages of complete classification, seclusion, and security. *The Police Buildings*, erected at an expense of £14,000, and finished in January 1826, are of a superior kind, and embrace every requisite accommodation, including a court-room, numerous cells, &c. *The House of Refuge*, for the reclamation of juvenile offenders, was erected by subscriptions exceeding £10,000, on a site comprising four acres of ground on the lands of White Hill; the institution is also opened to the reception of orphan boys and others whose parents abandon them to vagrancy, and is conducted on a plan combining every thing requisite for the restoration of the depraved to habits of order and virtuous industry. A similar institution, for the reception of destitute young females, has also been recently erected.

Previously to the Reform act, Glasgow was united with the burghs of Rutherglen, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, in returning one member to the imperial parliament, who was elected by the burgesses; but, since the passing of that act, the city of itself has returned two members, and the right of election has been in the £10 householders.

The University.

Seal.

The University was originally founded in 1451, by Bishop Turnbull, who, under the sanction of James II., procured for that purpose a bull from Pope Nicholas V., and was appointed the first regent or chancellor. With the assistance of his chapter, the bishop prepared a body of statutes for the government of the institution, which was placed under the superintendence of a chancellor, rector, doctors, and masters of the four faculties of theology, canon law, civil law, and the arts, as enumerated in the papal bull, and the several professors of which had taken their degrees in other universities. To encourage the professors, in 1453, the bishop obtained for every beneficed clergyman belonging to the college, exemption from all taxes and public burdens, and from residence in their respective cures, provided they took care to have the religious duties regularly performed. The rector was sole judge in all civil and criminal causes in which any member of the university was a party; and the whole of the privileges and exemptions were confirmed by an act of James II., and renewed by succeeding sovereigns. The institution, however, had no endowment; it was supported solely by the small perquisites and fees paid into the common fund on the conferring of degrees, and the patronage of two or three small chapelries. Moreover, there was at first no building appropriated for its use, and the officers held their meetings either in the chapter-house of the Black Friars', or in the cathedral, till the year 1459, when James, first Lord Hamilton, gave to the principal and the regent of the college of arts a spacious mansion in the High-street, and four acres of land on Dow Hill.

On the Reformation, Archbishop James Beaton, who was then chancellor, withdrew to France, taking with him the plate of the cathedral, and the bulls, charters and other records, both of the see and of the university which he deposited partly in the convent of the Carthusian monks, and partly in the Scotch college, at Paris, to be preserved till the restoration of papacy. At this period, with the exception of the college of arts, which was still maintained by the contributions of the students, the university appears to have fallen to decay. In this depressed state of its finances, Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1560 granted to the college of arts the kirk and manse of the Friars "Prædicatores", with thirteen acres of land, and the rents and annuities belonging to that fraternity, for the foundation of five bursaries for poor students; and in 1572, the corporation of Glasgow gave for the support of the university all the lands, tenements, and other profits and emoluments of the several chapels, altarages, and prebends in the churches of the city. In 1577, James VI., a minor, with consent of the Earl of Morton, then regent, granted the rectory and vicarage of the kirk of Govan; and conferred also upon the university a new charter of foundation, which in its most essential points is still in force. From that time the institution has continued to flourish. Charles I. bestowed upon it all the temporalities of the bishopric of Galloway; and William III. granted £300 from the exchequer, payable annually, for its support. In 1702 the number of students amounted to 402. Queen Anne, in 1708, assigned £210 per annum towards the maintenance of a professor of anatomy and botany; and succeeding sovereigns have been liberal benefactors. Alexander Macfarlane, of Jamaica, who had built an observatory there, at his death bequeathed the whole of his astronomical apparatus to the college, on condition that they should erect an observatory; and in 1760, a royal grant of £50 per annum was made in aid of the support of a professor of astronomy. The university has been also patronised by many distinguished individuals, among whom was the late Dr. William Hunter of London, who bequeathed to it the whole of his valuable collection of specimens illustrative of natural history, medals, anatomical preparations, books, and manuscripts, with £8000 to erect a museum for their reception.

The affairs of the university, as at present constituted, are conducted by three distinct bodies, the senate, the comitia, and the faculty. The members of the senate are the rector, the dean of faculties, and the professors, of whom the rector is president, or, in affairs for which he is competent, the dean. They hold their meetings for the election and admission of the chancellor, and dean of faculty, the vice-chancellor, and vice-rector; for the election of a representative in the General Assembly; for the conferring of degrees, the management of the library, and other matters belonging to the university. The comitia consists of the rector, the dean, the principal, the professors, and the matriculated students, of whom the rector, or the vice-rector, is president. They meet for the election and admission of the rector; for hearing public disputations in the several faculties, previously to the conferring of degrees; for hearing the inaugural discourses of the principal and professors, before admission to their respective offices; and for the promulgation of the laws of the university, and other acts of the university and college courts. The faculty consists of the principal, and the thirteen professors of divinity, church history, the oriental languages, natural philosophy, moral

philosophy, the mathematics, logic, Greek, humanity, civil law, medicine, anatomy, and practical astronomy, being those of the old foundation: the principal is president, and has a casting, but not a deliberative, vote. The members of faculty have the administration of the college revenues, with the exception of a few particular bequests in which the rector or other officers are expressly named; also the patronage of eight professorships, of several bursaries, and of the parish church of Govan.

Of the officers of the university the principal are the chancellor, vice-chancellor, rector, dean of faculties, principal, the keeper of the museum, librarian, and sub-librarian. The chancellor, who holds office for life, has the sole privilege of conferring degrees on persons found qualified by the senatus academicus. The rector is elected annually, and exercises academical jurisdiction among the students, and also magisterial jurisdiction in matters between the students and the citizens. The dean of faculty, who holds office for two years, regulates the course of studies in the several faculties, and, together with the rector, principal, and professors, decides upon the qualification of the candidates for degrees. The principal is appointed by the crown; he is primarius professor of divinity, and superintends the deportment of the members of the college. There are twenty-two professors in the four faculties of arts, theology, law, and medicine. In the first of these are the professorships of humanity, Greek, logic, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, mathematics, practical astronomy, civil-engineering, and natural history: in theology are the professorships of divinity, church history, and the oriental languages; in law, the single professorship of civil law; and in the faculty of medicine, the professorships of anatomy, the theory and practice of medicine, surgery, midwifery, chemistry, botany, materia medica, the institutes of medicine, and forensic medicine. The chairs of divinity, natural philosophy, moral philosophy, logic, Greek, humanity, mathematics, and oriental languages are in the gift of the faculty, rector, and dean; the rest are presented to by the crown. There is also the Waltonian lectureship of the structure, functions, and diseases of the eye. Attached to the college are sixty-nine bursaries, varying from £5 to £40 per annum, tenable for from four to six years; and some valuable exhibitions. Of the latter the chief were founded in 1688, by Mr. John Snell, for the support of episcopacy in Scotland, for which purpose he devised an estate near Leamington in the county of Warwick, now producing a rental of £1300 per annum, which is appropriated to the education of ten students from Glasgow at Baliol College, Oxford. The other exhibitions were founded by John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, who assigned £20 per annum to be paid to each of four Scotch students at the same college; and this endowment is received by four of the above exhibitioners, who have an income of £150 each, instead of £130, tenable, like the other six exhibitions, which remain at £130, for ten years.

The library of the university was founded in the fifteenth century, and forms a very extensive collection, in which are many beautiful editions of the classics. Altogether it numbers about 58,000 volumes. The collection is increased by donations, and by the purchase of works with a sum granted in lieu of the privilege of receiving a copy of every book published in the kingdom, and with fees from the students, who are entitled to admission to the library. The botanic garden, adjoining the college, was prepared for the use of the botanical professor, in 1753; but being from various causes inadequate, the botanic gardens opened of late, as previously noticed, were rendered available to the purposes of the university. The Hunterian Museum, consisting of books, coins, paintings, anatomical preparations, &c., was founded by the celebrated William Hunter, in the year 1781. It is placed in an elegant structure of stone, erected from a design by Mr. William Stark, after the model of a Roman temple of the Doric order, and so contrived that from every point of view the edifice presents an appearance of simple magnificence. The whole collection is valued at above £100,000; the number of volumes in the library is about 12,000. In the building is a fine statue of the distinguished James Watt, in marble, by Chantrey.

The BUILDINGS of the university are situated on the east side of High-street, towards which is the principal front, 305 feet in length; and they extend 282 feet in depth, inclosing an area of 9556 square yards, divided into four courts, of which three are quadrangular ranges three stories in height, and relieved with turrets and other ornaments: on the east side of the western quadrangle is a lofty tower. The erections in the eastern division, which had stood for more than two centuries, and had become dilapidated, were partially taken down and rebuilt in 1811. In the principal front are three entrances, the central of which is adorned with rusticated masonry; and the gateway, over which are the royal arms in basso-relievo, gilt, is surmounted by a balcony supported on corbels. The east front is divided into three compartments, of which the central projects, and is embellished with a lofty portico of four massive columns of the Doric order, sustaining an entablature and cornice, with a triangular pediment; the receding compartments have corresponding pilasters, with entablature and cornice, crowned with an open balustrade. This range contains the common hall, the anatomical theatre, and the halls of the professors of humanity, Greek, logic, chemistry, mathematics, and medicine. At the southern extremity is the college library, a handsome building, the front of which is enriched with Corinthian pilasters, supporting an angular pediment, with niches on each side: the new library, to the south of the anatomical theatre, is a building of plainer character. The great hall, and the halls for the several faculties, fronting the High-street, are spacious; the walls are decorated with pilasters, sustaining an enriched entablature and cornice, and are hung with portraits of eminent professors and other literary characters. There is a chapel, in which the professors and students attend divine service, fitted up with great taste, and containing 990 sittings. The college gardens, inclosed with a high stone wall, are laid out in gravel-walks, parterres, and shrubberies; and at the extremity is Macfarlane's observatory. An act was passed in 1846, enabling the college to effect an exchange of the lands and buildings occupied by it, for other lands and buildings more advantageously situated.

The Andersonian University.

This institution was founded in 1795, by Mr. John Anderson, professor of natural philosophy in the univer-

sity of Glasgow, who endowed it with a valuable library, museum, and philosophical apparatus. It is placed under the direction of eighty-one trustees, elected by ballot from the several classes of tradesmen, agriculturists, manufacturers, artists, physicians and surgeons, lawyers, and divines; and nine managers are annually chosen, with a president, treasurer, and secretary. The trustees appointed Dr. Garnet, professor of natural philosophy and chemistry in the Royal Institution of London, as principal lecturer; and he was succeeded in 1799, by the late Dr. Birkbeck, who introduced a familiar course of instruction, demonstrated by experiments. In 1828, the trustees purchased the buildings of the old city grammar school, fronting George-street, for the permanent use of the institution, and these were enlarged and adapted to the purpose. They contain various class-rooms, a library, museum, and a hall for the delivery of lectures on the different branches of popular science, natural philosophy, logic, ethics, rhetoric, mathematics, modern and oriental languages, painting, drawing, medicine, chemistry, anatomy, surgery, and midwifery, which are well attended by the respective classes.

Ecclesiastical Arrangements, Churches, &c.

The ancient see of Glasgow, after the abdication of Archbishop Beaton in 1560, was governed by prelates appointed, at first by the Earl of Lennox, in whose family the temporalities were vested, and subsequently by the crown; and from the time of the Reformation to the Revolution, it was under the superintendence of fourteen Protestant archbishops, of whom the last, John Paterson, was consecrated in 1687. There were anciently thirty-nine prebendaries belonging to the cathedral, all of whom had residences in its immediate vicinity; but their houses were given to various noblemen and gentlemen who had influence at court, and the venerable cathedral itself is said to have been preserved from destruction only by the spirited resistance of the citizens, already referred to. The CATHEDRAL, thus preserved at the Reformation as one of the proudest ornaments of the city, is a stately cruciform structure in the early English style of architecture, 319 feet in length, and sixty-three feet in width, with a square tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts, surmounted by a lofty spire, and with a tower also at the west end of the north aisle. The nave, part of which was till lately appropriated as the Outer High church, is ninety feet in height, and is divided from the aisles by noble ranges of clustered columns that support the roof: the choir, which has been appropriated as the Inner High church, is eighty-five feet in height, and of richer detail than the nave, the columns that sustain the roof being embellished with flowered capitals. The entrance into the choir is through a fine screen of the later English style; and the west doorway into the nave, which until recently was stopped up, is adorned with canopied niches. Indeed, all the details of this interesting structure are in the best character of the pointed style. In the south aisle of the nave is a sepulchral brass, the only example of that kind of memorial hitherto noticed in Scotland: on the stone to which the plate is attached, is inscribed the date 1605. The crypt, which was for more than two centuries used as the church of the Barony parish, is unrivalled in elegance of design by that of any other cathedral in the kingdom; it is well lighted, from the abrupt slope of the ground, and is perhaps one of the richest specimens of the early English style in existence. The piers are of beautiful character, and the groinings, which are elaborately intricate, are enriched with bosses and other ornaments; the capitals of the piers are embellished with flowers, and the doors with foliage. This portion of the ancient structure has been carefully cleared from the rubbish that had been suffered to accumulate; and since the completion of a new church in High John-street, by the corporation, in lieu of the Outer High church in the cathedral, which had been pronounced to be deeply infected with the dry rot, and consequently unsafe, the whole of the nave, containing many interesting monuments and other valuable details in a ruinous state from neglect, and other parts of the edifice, have, under the superintendence of an architect appointed by government, been renovated and restored to their pristine beauty.

The city is the seat of a presbytery, including the ten parishes in Glasgow, and the twelve surrounding parishes of Barony, Gorbals, Rutherglen, Cumbernauld, Carmunnock, Cadder, Campsie, Govan, Kirkintilloch, Kilsyth, Cathcart, and Eaglesham. The parish of the *Inner High church*, originally the parish of Glasgow, but now only about 1000 acres in extent, is principally occupied by buildings, the rural districts not containing more than 100 persons out of a population of 15,444. The minister's stipend is about £350, with a glebe which is let for building, and produces a net rental of £138. 5. per annum; patron, the Crown. The church, as already stated, is the choir of the cathedral; it was repaired in 1805, and contains 1143 sittings. A room was fitted up in the Caledonian pottery for divine service, which was regularly performed by a minister of the Establishment from 1835 until 1838; and a missionary also officiated at two preaching stations within the parish. The parish of the *Outer High church*, or the parish of *St. Paul*, containing a population of 9583, was erected in 1648, out of the original parish of Glasgow. Its minister is appointed by the corporation, who are the patrons also of the parishes of Blackfriars, Tron, St. David, St. George, St. Andrew, St. Enoch, St. John, and St. James, to the minister of each of which, as well as to the minister of St. Paul's, they pay a stipend of £425. The present church was erected by the corporation, and dedicated to St. Paul, in 1836; it is a handsome structure, and contains 1198 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, Glassites, Old Scotch Independents, Baptists, Scottish Baptists, the Society of Friends, and most other denominations. The parish of the *College*, or *Blackfriars*, is a town parish, within which the buildings of the university are situated; and is densely populous, numbering 10,574 persons. The church, nearly in the centre of the parish, was built in 1699, by private subscription, and has been occasionally repaired, and lately reseated; it is a plain edifice containing 1307 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church and others. The parish of the *Tron* church was formed out of the old parish of Glasgow in 1602, and includes a portion of the city, containing 9990 persons. Its church, situated near the north-eastern extremity of the parish, was erected in 1794, and within the last twenty or thirty years has undergone some internal alterations and repairs; it con-

tains 1366 sittings. Dr. Chalmers, the late distinguished preacher, was minister of this parish before his presentation to St. John's. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. *St. David's* parish, which contains a population of 9764, was divided from the older city parishes in 1720, by the presbytery and the court of Teinds: the church, erected in 1825, from designs by Mr. Rickman, is a handsome structure containing 1148 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, Independents, Swedenborgians, Hebrews, Bereans, Wesleyans, and a congregation simply calling themselves Christians. *St. George's* parish, the population of which is 20,370, was disjoined from the Old Wynd parish by the court of Teinds, in 1687, and consists of three separate districts which are intersected by parts of the Barony parish. The church was built in 1807, from the city funds, and has not been altered since its erection; it is a handsome edifice containing 1317 sittings. A church, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected by the Church-Building Society, at an expense of about £3200, including the site; and a portion of the parish, comprising 4366 persons, was for a time annexed to it as an ecclesiastical district. There are also places of worship for members of the Free Church, Baptists, Independents, and Original Seceders. *St. Andrew's* parish, which is entirely a town parish, and has a population of 7317, was founded in 1765, and is about half a mile in length, and of nearly equal breadth. The church was finished in 1756, out of the funds of the city, and was reseated in 1833: it has a lofty tower surmounted by a spire, and a noble portico of six Corinthian columns, supporting an entablature and cornice, with a triangular pediment; it is situated in the centre of St. Andrew's square, and contains 1210 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, Church Presbyterians, and an episcopal chapel. *St. Enoch's* parish was formed by the court of Teinds, in 1782, and is about half a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in breadth, containing 8877 persons. The church, originally erected from the city funds in 1782, and rebuilt, with the exception of the steeple, in 1828, is a stately structure with a lofty tower of several stages, terminating in a pyramidal spire surmounted by a vane; it is finely situated on the south side of St. Enoch's square, and contains 1224 sittings. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church; and the Roman Catholics have two chapels, one a spacious edifice in the later English style, erected in 1816, at an expense, including the residence for the priest, of £17,000, and the other a smaller building, purchased in 1824, at a cost of £500. *St. John's* parish, formed out of three contiguous parishes by the court of Teinds in 1819, is about three-quarters of a mile in length, and one-quarter of a mile in breadth, and contains a population of 16,228: the church, which is situated near the western extremity of the parish, was built in 1819, from the city funds, and has undergone no alteration; it has a prominent tower, and contains 1636 sittings. The late distinguished Dr. Chalmers was for several years incumbent of this parish. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, and United Original Seceders, with an episcopal chapel. *St. James's* parish was erected by the court of Teinds in 1819, and is about one mile in length and half a mile in breadth: it comprehends nearly the whole of the Green, and comprises about 115 acres, and 11,216 persons. The church was built in 1812 as a meeting-house by the Wesleyans, from whom it was purchased by the corporation in 1819, and erected into a parish church; it is a neat structure, and contains 1371 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, and the Reformed Presbyterians. The parish of *Gorbals* is described under its own head.

Among the quoad sacra parishes which were created out of the ten parishes just noticed, and for a time existed in the city, was that of *Albion*, formed in 1834 out of the parishes of the Outer High church and St. David, and having a population of 4792: the church had been built in 1768, and enlarged in 1823, and is a handsome structure, containing 1800 sittings. *St. George's in the Fields* quoad sacra parish was separated from the parish of St. George, and was about half a mile in length and less than a quarter of a mile in breadth, containing 4745 persons. The church was built in 1824, as a chapel of ease, partly by donations, and partly by funds borrowed for the purpose, at an expense of £2350; it is a neat edifice, and has 1226 sittings. *St. Thomas's* parish was formed from St. John's; it was wholly a town parish, about half a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in breadth, with a population of 3762. The church was erected in 1823, as a chapel of ease, chiefly under the auspices of the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers, at a cost of £3320, raised by donations, and by subscription of twenty-one shareholders of £100 each; it contains 1398 sittings. *St. Ann's* was formed from the parishes of St. Andrew and St. James, and was of moderate extent: the church, originally built by the Wesleyans in 1819, was bought for the use of the Establishment in 1831, at a cost, including repairs, of £1500; it has accommodation for 776 persons. *Bridgegate*, having a population of 5396, was formed from the parish of St. James: this church, also, was recently purchased from the Wesleyans, at a cost, including repairs, of £2300; it is a neat building, and contains 890 sittings. All these quoad sacra parishes, formed in, or subsequently to, the year 1834, were afterwards abolished.

The BARONY civil and ecclesiastical parish was separated in 1595 from the burgh of Glasgow, which previously formed the only parish, including both the royalty and the barony. It contains a great portion of the suburbs and parliamentary borough, with a wide rural district, and is eight miles and a half in length and four and a half in breadth, comprising nearly 14,000 acres, and having a population of 106,075. The minister of the parish receives a stipend of about £310, with an allowance for a manse, and a glebe of considerable value. Previously to 1800, the crypt of the cathedral was appropriated as the place of worship of this parish, but in that year the present church was erected, and in 1830 it was repaired and enlarged; it is situated about a mile from the nearest, and five miles from the farthest, boundary of the parish, and contains 1403 sittings. There are numerous places of worship for dissenters, comprising members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, Episcopalians, Baptists, Burghers, Independents, Reformed Presbyterians, and Unitarians. The quoad sacra parish of *St. Mark*, separated from the parish in 1835, was wholly a town parish, about 400 yards in length, and 200 yards in breadth, having a population of

3315 : the church was originally built by dissenters, from whom it was purchased in 1835, by the Church-Building Society, at a cost, including repairs, of £1260 ; it contains 1032 sittings. The quoad sacra parish of *St. Stephen,* containing 3975 persons, was formed in 1836 : the church had been built in 1835, at an expense of nearly £3000, and is a handsome edifice with 1156 sittings. From the Barony parish were also separated, for ecclesiastical purposes, the parishes of Anderston, Middle Calton, Camlachie, Maryhill, Shettleston, Bridgeton, St. Luke, St. Matthew, Renfield, &c., most of which are fully described under their own heads. But all these quoad sacra divisions, like those referred to in the preceding paragraph, were afterwards abrogated.

Within the royalty and barony are likewise the churches or chapels of Duke-street, St. Columba, and Hope-street, established for the accommodation of the Gaelic population of the city and suburbs. Of these, the *Duke-street* place of worship, then a chapel of ease, was erected into a parish church under act of the General Assembly in 1834, and so continued for a short time, though, from the scattered dwellings of the congregation, it was impossible to assign to it any particular district. The church was built in 1798, at an expense of £2400, raised by subscription, and was repaired in 1814 and 1820, at a cost of £600 ; it is a neat structure, and contains 1277 sittings. The church of *St. Columba,* formerly in Ingram-street, but at present situated in Hope-street, was also for a time a parochial church ; it is in connexion with the Established Church, and the minister is appointed by the Gaelic Society. The *West Gaelic* chapel of Hope-street was likewise made a parish church, in 1835, under act of the General Assembly, and continued such for some years : it was built in 1824, at an expense of £4826, of which £300 were raised by subscriptions and donations, and the remainder by loan ; the church is a handsome structure, and contains 1435 sittings.

The various burying-grounds in the city and suburbs have, from the great increase of building, been almost surrounded with houses ; and several that were originally in retired situations are now inclosed in the very heart of the city. To remedy this inconvenience, a spacious public cemetery has been formed by the Merchants' House, who in 1830 appropriated a portion of their park, adjoining the cathedral, to the purpose. This ground, which is called the *Necropolis,* is laid out with much taste, and the requisite buildings are of a character harmonizing with the solemnity of the use to which they are applied. The situation of the cemetery is highly picturesque, overlooking the venerable cathedral and the old surrounding burying-ground ; the several walks and drives are beautiful and varied ; and the plants and shrubberies, with the various ornaments in a diversity of styles, render the whole exceedingly interesting and attractive. In the cemetery are, a lofty pillar surmounted with a statue, by Forrest, of John Knox, and a handsome monument with a statue, by the same artist, of William Mc Gavin ; besides many other memorials : the monument of the Reformer is seen for many miles eastward of the city.

Schools and Benevolent Institutions.

The Grammar or High School is of great antiquity, and appears to have been originally founded as an appendage to the cathedral, and under the immediate superintendence of the chancellor of the diocese, by whom the masters were appointed. After the foundation of the university it continued as a distinct establishment, though the masters were frequently among the number of those who elected the regents of the university, and examined the candidates for degrees. In 1595, John Blackburn, who was master of the grammar school, was also lord rector of the university : at that period, the scholars commenced their studies at five o'clock in the morning ; and this practice appears to have lasted during the government of Blackburn, who, on his appointment to the ministry of the Barony church, in 1615, resigned the mastership. From 1700, the school was occasionally under the control of a rector. This office was abolished in 1830 ; and from that time there were four masters, each of whom had the entire charge of his own class for the whole period of its continuance in the school, which was generally for the term of four years. In 1834, a material change was made in the condition of the seminary. Two of the four masterships for Greek and Latin were suppressed, and in their place were substituted teachers of English grammar, the French, Italian, and German languages, writing, geography, and the mathematics. Its designation was altered to that of the High School, and its affairs placed under the superintendence of a committee of the town-council, assisted by the clergy of the city, and the professors of the university. The classical masters, who are appointed by the town-council, have each a salary of £50, paid from the funds of the corporation ; and they receive, in addition, a fee of 13*s.* 6*d.* quarterly from each of the scholars, who number about 300 on the average. The buildings of the school, situated in Grey Friars' Wynd, becoming insufficient for the purpose, were abandoned in the year 1788, and a handsome structure erected for its use on the north side of George-street ; but this edifice was disposed of in 1828 to the Andersonian Institution, and new schoolrooms were raised in John-street.

A school is supported by the Fleshers' Company, who pay the master a salary of £80 per annum, for the gratuitous education of the children attending it. There are also schools for the clothing and instruction of children, in connexion with some of the charitable foundations of the city ; and in the several parishes are parochial and other schools, affording education, either gratuitously or on very moderate terms, to nearly 9000 children of both sexes ; more than 100 Sabbath schools, in which 5000 children receive religious instruction ; and ten or twelve infant schools, one of them a model school, all of which are well attended. The salaries of the parochial schoolmasters vary from £25 to £35, and the amount of fees from £30 to £80 per annum, the quarterly payments of the scholars being from two to fifteen shillings each. A Normal seminary was erected in 1837, by the Glasgow Education Society, for preparing teachers to practise the system of moral, intellectual, and physical training pursued by the society.

The Royal Infirmary was established in 1792, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and the fees of students attending it as a school of medicine and surgery. It has a permanent fund of about £16,000 from accumulated donations and bequests, and is under the superintendence of twenty-five directors, consisting of the lord provost, the members of parliament for the

city, the dean of guild and the convener, the professors of medicine and anatomy in the university, and members of the town-council, the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, and the faculty of physicians and surgeons, with ten others chosen by ballot at the general meeting. The internal arrangements are under the management of two physicians, four surgeons, an apothecary, chaplain, matron, and other officers. Its general disbursements are about £3600 per annum. The buildings, erected in 1792, partly on the site of the archbishop's palace, form a handsome structure designed by Messrs. Robert and James Adam, of quadrangular form, consisting of a centre and two boldly-projecting wings. In the centre is a stately portico of Corinthian columns, supporting an enriched entablature and cornice, surmounted by a triangular pediment, in the tympanum of which are the royal arms in alto-relievo. The building is four stories high, and is crowned in the middle with a spacious dome, and a lantern which gives light to the hall of operations. It originally contained only eight wards, affording accommodation to 136 in-patients; but being found inadequate to the wants of the increased population, it was enlarged by the addition of four wards, erected in the rear of the building, at an expense of £4000; and it is now adapted for the reception of 220 patients.

The Lunatic Asylum was established in 1810, and is under a committee of management, of which the lord provost is president. It is supported partly by subscription and donations, but chiefly by the payments for the several patients, which vary from eight shillings to half a guinea per week for paupers, according to the contribution towards its erection made by the parishes from which they are sent; and from that amount to three guineas, weekly, for other patients, according to their rank. The internal arrangements are superintended by a physician and other medical officers, a housekeeper, and requisite attendants. The original buildings, lately sold to the directors of the Town's hospital, were erected in 1810, at an expense, including the site, of £18,359, after a design by Mr. William Stark; they were not sufficiently private, and new buildings were therefore erected a few years ago, about three miles west of Glasgow. The dining-rooms, parlours, and bed-rooms for patients of a higher class are spacious and well furnished; and the institution is conducted with minute regard to the health, comfort, and recreation of all the inmates.

The Magdalene Asylum was originally projected by a society of gentlemen who purchased a site for its erection behind the cathedral; but some difficulties arising, the design was not carried into effect till 1812, when a more commodious site was obtained, and the asylum erected. This benevolent institution is supported by subscription, and the annual disbursements average £600; the inmates are employed in tambouring, knitting, sewing, making clothes for the establishment, and in other useful works suited to their capacity. The building, situated eastward of the old lunatic asylum, is of neat appearance, consisting of a centre with projecting wings; it is three stories in height, and comprises a handsome committee-room, apartments for the matron and for thirty-four inmates, and a chapel containing 150 sittings. The whole is surrounded with a high wall, inclosing an area of about an acre, laid down in grass for the purpose of bleaching linen, in which some of the inmates are employed. *The Lock Hospital* was founded in 1805, and is maintained by subscription: the buildings, on the south side of Rotten-row, comprise a committee-room, with rooms for the housekeeper and surgeon, and apartments for the patients. *The Deaf and Dumb Institution*, and the *Asylum for the Blind*, may also be mentioned. *St. Nicholas' Hospital* was founded in the reign of James III., by Bishop Muirhead, who amply endowed it for a priest and twelve aged laymen. From causes not known, the endowment has been greatly diminished, and at present produces only about £30 per annum, which sum is distributed, in pensions of £3 each, to ten aged men by the magistrates and town-council. The buildings, which had become a ruin, were removed to make room for a street.

Hutcheson's Hospital was founded in the year 1641, by George and Thomas Hutcheson, brothers, who bequeathed certain lands and money for its endowment. The money was invested by the corporation, in conjunction with the other trustees, in the purchase of land in the barony of Gorbals, on which the suburb of Hutchesonton was built; and the original endowment has been augmented by benefactions, the principal of which have been 10,000 merks by Mr. James Blair, £2700 by Mr. Daniel Baxter, and the half of his heritable and personal property by Mr. John Snow. The income now amounts to about £3000 per annum. Part of it is distributed in life pensions to decayed burgesses of three years' standing, and fifty years of age; and the widows and daughters of burgesses are also admitted as pensioners. The Hospital is under the control of the magistrates and council, and the ministers of the city churches. Connected with the institution, and supported from its funds, is a school of eighty boys, sons of burgesses, who have been previously for six months in an English school, and are above seven years of age; they are clothed, instructed, and placed out as apprentices with premiums. The buildings of the Hospital are situated in Ingram-street, and consist of a handsome range, rising from a rusticated basement, and ornamented with Corinthian columns, supporting an entablature and cornice, and surmounted by an enriched attic. On the sides of the central entrance are niches containing statues of the founders; and from the rear of the edifice rises a tower, 156 feet in height, crowned by a pyramidal spire. The great hall and committee-rooms are elegantly fitted up, for the accommodation of the patrons and managers. In 1778, *Mr. George Wilson*, merchant of London, a native of this city, bequeathed to the magistrates and council, in trust, £3000 for the clothing and education of poor boys, to which have been added subsequent donations; and from these funds, forty-eight boys are clothed and instructed in the school established for that purpose. A bequest of lands by *Sir John Scott*, for the apprenticing of boys, has, since the improved state of trade rendered the payment of premiums unnecessary, been appropriated by the magistrates and council to the placing of twelve additional scholars in the school founded by Mr. Wilson, and also in the school of Hutcheson's Hospital.

The Highland Society was established by a few gentlemen of the Highlands, for clothing, educating, and apprenticing indigent sons of Highlanders; and is sup-

ported by the payment of £2. 2. by each member on admission, and by annual subscriptions and donations. There are about sixty boys on the funds, who are clothed, instructed, and apprenticed, and to each of whom, on the expiration of his indentures with credit, is given a silver medal. *The Marine Society*, for the encouragement of mariners, and the support of the widows and children of seamen, was founded in 1758, and maintained by a payment of fourpence on each ton of merchandise shipped from the Clyde, a contribution of fourpence per month from the wages of each seaman, and occasional donations and bequests. It distributed about £150 annually, in pensions of £3 to the widow of a master, £2 to the widow of a mate, and £1. 10. to the widow of a common seaman. This society is now discontinued, and the funds are transferred to the Merchants' Seamen's fund for the united ports of Glasgow, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow. *The Society of the Sons of the Clergy* was instituted in 1790, by several ministers of the Established Church, for the relief of the widows and children of clergymen in indigent circumstances; and is supported by payment of £5. 5. by each of the members on admission, by annual collections in the churches, and by donations and bequests: the society distributes annually about £200. *Buchanan's Society* was established in 1725, for the relief of indigent persons of that name, or of others descended from or connected with the clan. It is supported by payments of £5 by members on admission, the produce of some land and houses, and by donations and bequests. The society in 1815 founded a bursary of £25 per annum, tenable for four years, in the university of Glasgow, and which was first held by a youth of the name, a descendant of the founder. *Mr. William Mitchel* in 1729 bequeathed £3000, the interest to be divided among decayed burgesses and their families; and in 1741 *Mr. Robert Tennent* bequeathed 21,000 merks, of which he appropriated 5000 to the support of two schools, 6000 to the maintenance of three widows, and 10,000 to be lent in small sums to poor tradesmen, for five years, without interest. In 1788, *Mr. James Coulter* bequeathed £1200 to the lord provost and magistrates in trust, to be distributed among deserving persons in indigent circumstances, in life pensions of not less than £4 and not more than £10 per annum. There are numerous other charitable bequests, friendly societies, institutions for the relief of sick strangers, and for various pious purposes.

The Town Hospital was originally established in 1733, in a building which, though sufficiently capacious and in an airy situation at that time, became, from the increase of the population, quite inadequate for the purpose, and was soon, from the extent of building subsequently erected, closely surrounded. The directors consequently purchased a spot of land in a more eligible situation, comprising 12,000 square yards, for which they paid £3000, and then erected a new hospital and workhouse at a cost of £10,000. This building, however, proving inadequate like the former, the directors in 1840 purchased the buildings and part of the grounds of the old lunatic asylum, as already mentioned in the account of that institution. A majestic dome crowns the central range of the structure. The hospital is supported by donations from the public bodies and individuals of the city and suburbs, and by an assessment; and is under the management of a preceptor, vice-preceptor, and forty-eight directors, of whom twelve are chosen from each of the four bodies of the town-council, the Merchants' House, Trades' House, and the General Session, and who hold quarterly meetings, at which they elect the various officers. The internal superintendence is conducted by a committee of eight members, two each from the four bodies. There are generally about 500 poor in the house, and 600 out-pensioners; and the annual assessment averages £10,000. In 1817, which was a year of peculiar distress, in addition to the usual funds for the relief of the poor, a subscription was raised, which amounted to £12,871; and there were in that year 5140 families upon the books of the establishment. Glasgow confers the title of Earl on the family of Boyle.

GLASS, a parish, partly in the county of Banff, but chiefly in the district of Strathbogie, county of Aberdeen, 5 miles (W.) from Huntly; containing 886 inhabitants, of whom 321 are in the county of Banff. The name of this place, in the Gaelic language signifying "grey", is descriptive of the uncultivated portion of the surface. The parish is about eight miles in extreme length, and five miles in extreme breadth, comprising an area of nearly 19,000 acres, of which 4500 are arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. Its surface is diversified with hills, which towards the west increase in elevation, forming the boundary in that direction: on the south the parish is bounded by a range of hills which separate it from Gartly and Rhynie. There are several fertile straths between the hills, of which the vale of the Doveron is the most important: it is inclosed by hills on each side, varying from 1200 to 2000 feet in height above the level of the sea. The river Doveron, which has its source in the hills of Cabrach, flows in a serpentine course through the vale, and leaving the parish, runs for twenty-five miles in an eastern direction, and falls into the Moray Firth at Banff. From the hills issue numerous springs, of which those near the summit are frequently dry during the summer, while those at the base flow without interruption through the lower grounds. In general the soil is a light loam, yielding chiefly oats and bear, with potatoes and turnips: wheat has been sown, but remunerating crops of it have not been produced. The system of husbandry is improved: the farms are of moderate extent, few of them exceeding 150 acres; and the farm-buildings, usually of stone, with thatched roofs, are substantial and commodious. Considerable numbers of sheep were formerly reared in the pastures; but great losses having been frequently sustained during severe seasons, a few hundreds only, of the Highland black-faced breed, are now kept; and the pastures are more profitably stocked with cattle. There are a few acres of natural wood, and some lands have recently been planted with pine, larch, and forest trees. The annual value of real property in the parish is £1877. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Strathbogie, synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is about £198, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, the Duke of Richmond. Glass church, situated in a green, near the river, is a neat plain structure containing 550 sittings; it was built in 1782, and is in good repair. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with a house, an allowance

in money in lieu of garden, and fees averaging about £28 annually.

GLASSARY, in the county of ARGYLL.—See KILMICHAEL-GLASSARY.

GLASSERTON, a parish, in the county of WIGTOWN, 1¾ mile (S. W.) from Whithorn; containing, with the village of Monrieth, 1253 inhabitants. The name of this place is thought to signify, in the Saxon language, "a bare hill"; and it is supposed that the term was adopted from the number of bare hills in the vicinity. Very little is known of the early history of the parish. It is said, however, that St. Ninian, here usually called St. Ringan, the founder of Whithorn Priory, and first bishop of Galloway, resided for a time in a cave on the shore, at Physgill, for the purpose of mortification or penance; and the cave, which is arched with stones, is still vulgarly called St. Ringan's cave. The present parish was formed by the union of the lands of Glasserton and Kirkmaiden. The walls of Kirkmaiden church are yet in existence, on the shore, near Monrieth; and it is clear that it was formerly a distinct parish; though when it was united with Glasserton cannot now be ascertained. The PARISH is about eight miles in length, varying in breadth from one to three miles, and containing 13,477 acres. It has the parish of Mochrum on the west, the parishes of Sorbie and Kirkinner on the north, Whithorn on the east, and the bay of Luce on the south. Its coast, which is bold and rugged, and broken by numerous headlands and green peaks, lies parallel with the north coast of the Isle of Man, the island being between sixteen and eighteen miles south of Glasserton. The general appearance of the country is unequal, the surface presenting a succession of heights and hollows. There is a small lake near Castle-Stewart House, in the north, in which eels, trout, pike, and perch are found: the loch of Dowalton forms a small part of the boundary of the parish.

The SOIL varies very considerably in different parts. On the lands in the north it is damp and poor, having a tenacious subsoil of till, which holds the moisture too near the surface; in the more southern parts it is a gravelly loam, frequently mixed with clay and moss. Between 7000 and 8000 acres are under cultivation; the waste extends over about 3000 acres, and from 200 to 300 are planted. The farmers have adopted a rotation of oats; potatoes or turnips; rye-grass and clover, with wheat and barley; and a crop of hay; after which the ground returns to pasture. Agriculture has been much improved within the last thirty or forty years. The practice of raising green crops has become quite general. Much moss and heath have been brought into cultivation; and the natural obstacles to good farming arising from the nature of the soil have been successfully treated by skill and perseverance. The proper application of manure, and the attention paid to divisions and inclosures, have also contributed to produce a highly-advanced state of husbandry, and have amply rewarded the labour of the cultivator. Dairy-farming is pursued in many parts in preference to breeding, on account of its greater profit; the cows are chiefly the Ayrshire. The sheep in most repute are the Leicesters and the Highland breed; a few, purchased at Falkirk, are fattened on turnips during the winter. The cattle are the black Galloways, for which the parish has always been famous. The annual value of real property in Glasserton is £8519. The subsoil of the lands is for the most part strong till and rock, clay, and gravel, presenting many impediments to agricultural improvement, which can only be successfully met by a highly-efficient system of husbandry: the strata are the greywacke rock, among which a piece of granite is occasionally found. In the parish are the mansions of Glasserton and Physgill, both of them handsome modern erections.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Wigtown, synod of Galloway, and the patronage is in the Crown: the stipend of the minister is £202, with a good manse, built in 1818, and a glebe of fifteen acres, valued at £20 per annum. Glasserton church is remarkable for the beauty of its situation, in Glasserton park, a tract of 150 acres thickly spread with ornamental plantations, among which, in different directions, a variety of single trees rise majestically, giving a bold relief to the picturesque scenery. The edifice was built in the early part of the eighteenth century, and was repaired, and enlarged by the erection of an aisle and a handsome tower, in 1836; now containing 400 sittings. There is a parochial school, the master of which has a salary of £34, and about £20 fees, with a good house, built in 1825. Another school is supported, the master of which has a salary of £15, and fees; the salary arises from the gratuities of two ladies, and the school and master's house stand on land granted by the Earl of Stair rent-free. The poor have the interest of two sums, one of £100, and the other of £60.

GLASSFORD, a parish, in the Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Strathaven; containing, with the villages of Westquarter and Chapelton, 1736 inhabitants. This parish, which is not distinguished by any events of historical importance, is bounded on the south by the river Avon. It is about eight miles in length, and of very irregular form, varying in breadth from nearly four miles to two miles at its extremities, and to half a mile at the centre. Glassford comprises about 7000 acres, and, with the exception of about 550 acres, is generally arable and in a state of profitable cultivation. The surface is uniformly level, but having a gradual ascent to a considerable elevation; and consists partly of dale extending along the lower parts of the parish, towards the south, and partly of moor. The soil is various, being in different parts moss, clay, and light loam: some small portion of the moss has been improved, and of the remainder it is probable that, from the rapid advance of agriculture, the greater part will be brought into cultivation. The principal crops are oats, potatoes, and turnips; attempts have been made of late to raise wheat, and with tolerable success, but hitherto a small tract only has been sown for that purpose. A considerable portion of land is in pasture, and great attention is paid to the rearing of sheep and cattle, the latter mostly of the Ayrshire breed. There is but little wood, and what there is has been planted; it consists chiefly of beech, ash, and fir. In general the lands are well inclosed, except in the moorland districts; and the fences, which are usually of thorn and beech, have of late been much attended to, and are well kept up: the farm-houses, also, many of which are of recent erection, are for the most part substantial. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6700.

Freestone is found in different parts; near the village of Westquarter are three quarries of excellent quality, and there is also one at a place called Flatt, all of which are in operation, affording employment to several men, and supplying abundant material for building. Limestone is also prevalent, and lime-kilns on an extensive scale have been established in the moors, providing plenty of lime for agricultural use. Coal is found in some parts, and at Crutherland works have been opened on a limited scale, for the supply of that estate. Ironstone has also been lately discovered in different parts of the parish. A considerable number of females are employed in weaving, and on the bank of the river Avon are a flour-mill and a mill for oats, &c. Communication is maintained with Strathaven and other market-towns by means of good turnpike-roads, one of which, from that town to Glasgow, by East Kilbride, and also one to Hamilton, pass through the parish.

Glassford is in the presbytery of Hamilton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of Lady Mary Montgomerie: the minister's stipend is £256. 17. 11., with a manse, and a glebe of about nine acres of rich land. The parish church, situated in the village of Westquarter, nearly at one extremity of the parish, was erected in 1820, and is adapted for a congregation of 560 persons. A handsome church with a spire was erected on the church-extension principle in 1839, in the village of Chapelton, about three miles from the parish church. There is a place of worship in connexion with the Free Church. A female society for the promotion of religious objects was formed in 1835, and a parochial library has been established. The parochial school, situated at Westquarter, affords education to a considerable number; the salary of the master, a portion of which has been assigned to the masters of two branch schools, is £25. 13., with £35 fees, and a house and garden. The branch schools are at Chapelton and Millwell: the former is endowed with £5. 11.; and the latter with £2. 15. 6., a house and garden given by Lady Montgomerie, and the sum of £3 from the parish. About 300 children attend three Sabbath schools, held at Westquarter, Chapelton, and Millwell; and there is also a class of adults. On the lands of Avonholm are the remains of a cromlech, consisting of three upright stones. Near Hallhill House were some ruins of an ancient castle, which were removed by the late proprietor; it appears to have been a very strong fortress, capable of containing more than 100 men, and was probably a safe retreat in times of danger. There are still some remains of the original church and belfry, built in 1633: they stand in the grave-yard, where is a tombstone inscribed to William Gordon, of Earlston in Galloway, who was shot by a party of dragoons on his way to Bothwell Bridge, in the year 1679.

GLEMSHOLM, an isle, in the parish of South Ronaldshay, county of Orkney. This is a small islet lying northward of the island of Burray, from which it is distant about half a mile: it is nearly a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, and is appropriated to the pasturage of cattle and sheep. Glemsholm is an uninhabited island.

GLEN, a hamlet, in the parish of Falkirk, county of Stirling; containing 98 inhabitants.

GLENARY, in the county of Argyll.—See Inverary.

GLENBERVIE, a parish, in the county of Kincardine, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Stonehaven; containing 1296 inhabitants, of whom 397 are in the village of Drumlithie. This parish, which obviously derives its name from the situation of its church in a small glen on the north-eastern bank of the river Bervie, is totally unconnected with any event of historical importance. It is bounded on the north by the hills of Strachan and Durris, forming part of the lower range of the Grampians; and is about six miles and a half in length and five in breadth, comprising an area of 13,000 acres, of which 5000 are arable, 185 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, high moorland, and waste. The surface is varied, and naturally divided into three districts, of which that on the banks of the river is level, and separated from the middle district by a deep ravine; the northern district includes a low and narrow ridge of the Grampians. The rivers are, the Bervie, which has its source in the hills to the north-west, and, taking an eastern course, flows along the southern boundary of the parish into that of Arbuthnott; the Carron, which rises in the hills near the west of the glen of Bervie, and runs eastward towards Fetteresso; and the Cowie, which has its source in the hills to the north of the parish, then runs through the northern part of the parish, and flows through Fetteresso.

The soil is various; in the district along the Bervie, early, and fertile; in the middle district, light and cold towards the west, but more productive towards the east; and in the northern district are some tracts of good arable land, with a large extent of heath and moor. The crops are oats, barley, and bear, with potatoes and turnips; the system of husbandry is in a very advanced state, and all the improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5147. There is but little wood. Glenbervie House is a plain ancient building. The only village in the parish is Drumlithie, which is chiefly inhabited by weavers, and persons employed in the usual handicraft trades requisite for the supply of the neighbourhood: the linens woven here are principally of the coarser kinds, mostly Osnaburghs and sheeting, and about eighty persons are engaged. A fair is held in the village, for the sale of cattle, generally about the second week in October. Facility of communication is maintained by good roads, of which the high road from Perth, through Strathmore, to Aberdeen passes near the village; and the Aberdeen railway has a station at the village. Agricultural produce from the parish is shipped at Stonehaven for the London market. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Fordoun, synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £231, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £7. 5. per annum; patron, Mrs. Nicholson. Glenbervie church, a neat plain structure erected in the year 1826, contains 700 sittings. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £30, with a house, and £2. 2. in lieu of garden, and the fees average £15 per annum. This place gave the title of Baron, in the peerage of Ireland, to the Right Hon. Silvester Douglas, created Lord Glenbervie in 1800; but the dignity became extinct at his lordship's death.—See Drumlithie.

GLENBUCK, a village, in the parish of Muirkirk, district of Kyle, county of Ayr, 3½ miles (N. E. by E.)

from Muirkirk; containing 237 inhabitants. This place, which is situated in the extreme east of the parish, and north of the high road from Muirkirk, was an appendage to considerable iron-works, erected in 1794 by an English company; but these works having been discontinued in 1813, the village has since fallen greatly into decay. The Ayr river flows at a short distance on the south; and connected with it are two artificial lakes or reservoirs, which were formed about 1802, by the Messrs. Finlay, of Glasgow, to supply their cotton-factories at Catrine in the parish of Sorn.

GLENBUCKET, a parish, in the district of Alford, county of Aberdeen, 2 miles (N. E.) from Strathdon, on the road to Aberdeen; containing 542 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the stream of Bucket, which, rising among lofty mountains, intersects the parish, and falls into the Don near the castle of Glenbucket, the seat of the Gordons of Glenbucket. The last laird of this ancient family espoused the cause of the Stuarts, and held a distinguished command in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745: he was consequently compelled to make his escape (to France), when a very aged man, after the fatal battle of Culloden. The length of the parish is about ten miles, and its breadth about two and a half; it contains upwards of 12,000 acres, of which 1000 are arable, 200 planted, and there is some good pasture and meadow land. Glenbucket is bounded on the north-east by the parish of Cabrach, on the north-west by Banffshire, on the east by the parish of Towie, and on the south by the parish of Strathdon. It is altogether a mountainous district, and is entered from the east by a narrow and romantic pass, commencing at the confluence of the rivers Don and Bucket below the castle, which stands on the acclivity of the hill of Benneaw, an eminence rising 1800 feet above the level of the sea. The greatest elevation is the hill of Craigenscore, on the north, the height of which is about 2000 feet. The climate is subject to the extremes of heat and cold, the summers being sometimes intensely hot, and the winters bringing keen north winds, deep snows, and sharp and long-continued frosts. In Glennoughty there are red deer, roe deer, grouse, ptarmigan, blackcock, dotterel, plover, and hares both common and alpine; in the low grounds, snipe, ducks, and curlew. Fine trout-fishing is to be had in the Bucket and the Don.

In general the soil is good, and the improved system of husbandry is adopted; but the deficiencies in draining, inclosing, and planting, and the want of roads, form great obstacles to rapid advances in prosperity. The produce of the farms is usually sent to the markets of Aberdeen. The rocks consist of granite, gneiss, &c., with several others of the primitive formation: there is a good supply of superior limestone, which is wrought to advantage by the tenants, both for their own use and for sale. The inhabitants are all employed in agriculture: the parish is the property of the Earl of Fife, and its annual value as returned for the property-tax amounts to £989. There is a very handsome and commodious shooting-lodge, lately built by the Earl of Fife, at Badenyon, near the celebrated Lodge anciently inhabited by John of Badenyon, a relation of the Earls of Mar, who were lords superior of the whole country: the superiority is now held by Lord Fife. At Badenyon, Mowat of Abergeldie, and George Forbes, second son of Lord Forbes, settled a feud, as stated by President Forbes in what are called the Culloden Papers. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Alford, synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Crown. The stipend is £158, of which £125 are drawn from the exchequer; there is an excellent manse, with a glebe of about £10 annual value. Glenbucket church, built about sixty years since, is a plain commodious edifice. There is a parochial school, the master of which has the medium legal salary, school fees, a house and garden, with three acres of land. A parochial library is also kept up. Burnett's mortification, shared in by all the parishes in the synod, and of which no parish can receive more than £50 nor less than £20, comes to Glenbucket about once in eight years. The old castle, now nearly in ruins, is a highly picturesque object.

GLENCAIRN, a parish, in the county of Dumfries, 13½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Dumfries; containing, with the villages of Dunreggan, Kirkland, and Minnyhive, 2094 inhabitants. This village is about fifteen miles long, and three and a half broad, and contains about 35,000 acres; it is bounded on the north by Tynron parish, on the south by Dunscore, on the east by Keir, and on the west by the parishes of Balmaclellan and Dalry. The surface is diversified by numerous hills and valleys, by wood and water. The hills extend in ranges from east to west, rising from 1000 to 1500 feet above the level of the sea; the higher parts are covered with heath, but the rest generally affords good green pasture. The valleys are highly cultivated, and produce crops of grain. From its proximity to the high hills on the west, the parish has a moist atmosphere; and it suffers frequently from violent inundations caused by copious rains, which bring great mischief to the low grounds. There is a lake about three miles in circumference and four or five fathoms deep, abounding with pike and a large kind of trout; the water has a black hue, on account of the mossy ground in the neighbourhood. Three streams, namely, the Castlefairn, the Craigdarroch, and the Dalwhat, rise in the western hills, and meeting a little below the village of Minnyhive, form one stream, which takes the appellation of Cairn. This river has a course of sixteen miles, and then joins the Nith, about a mile above Dumfries, and seven miles distant from the Solway Firth.

The soil in general is light and gravelly, and adapted in a superior degree for turnip husbandry. About 7000 acres are cultivated, or occasionally in tillage; 26,600 have never been cultivated; and 800 are occupied by wood. The crops of grain raised in the valleys are very fine, and the grounds are under the most improved system of agriculture. Great benefits have resulted from efficient draining, and the construction of embankments; and by the spirited and liberal support of some of the proprietors, much moss has been reclaimed, and excellent farm-houses and offices have been erected. The quantity of arable land has, indeed, been quadrupled within the last fifty years; and the annual value of real property in the parish now amounts to £11,138. The rocks are chiefly of the transition class: a slate-quarry was formerly wrought to some extent, but it has since been neglected. The mansions are Maxwellton House and Craigdarroch House. Fairs are held at Minnyhive, in March, July, and October, for the hiring of servants; and a market for lambs has recently been established. There is a daily post; and about eighteen miles of turn-

pike-road run through the parish, upon which the Glasgow and Dumfries coach used to travel three times a week; there are four bridges on this road, and six upon the parish roads, and all of them are kept in good order.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Penpont, synod of Dumfries; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The stipend is £280; and there is a manse, with a glebe of twelve acres, valued at £18 per annum. A new parish church has been lately erected to seat upwards of 1000 persons. There are a place of worship for members of the Free Church, and one belonging to the United Presbyterian Church. Three parochial schools are supported, in which the classics, with the usual branches of education, are taught; the respective salaries are £25. 13., £17. 2., and £8. 11., and the joint fees amount to about £54. There are likewise two subscription libraries at Minnyhive, and a congregational library belonging to the United Presbyterian body. The chief relic of antiquity is a tumulus generally called the Moat, but sometimes the Bow Butts, situated about a mile and a half from the church, and supposed to have been formerly employed as a place for the exercise of archery. In the village of Minnyhive is a cross, erected about the year 1638, when a charter was granted, constituting the village a burgh of barony, with power to hold a weekly market.

GLENCAPLE-QUAY, a village, in the parish of CAERLAVEROCK, county of DUMFRIES, 4½ miles (S. S. E.) from Dumfries; containing 268 inhabitants. The village is situated on the eastern bank of the Nith, and has a small harbour, the water of which is twelve feet deep at spring tides. Vessels bound for Dumfries, to which town this port is subsidiary, unload here when unable from their burthen to reach the place of their destination; and much employment is afforded to the male population, as carriers, in consequence. A road from the village runs in a northern direction, and partly along the shore, to Dumfries. A short distance hence, close by the river, was a cell or chapel dedicated to St. Columba; and near it is a well, where persons who drank of its water usually deposited alms.

GLENCOE, a district, in the parish of LISMORE and APPIN, district of LORN, county of ARGYLL, 17 miles (N. E. by E.) from Appin. This singularly wild and celebrated Highland vale is situated nearly at the head of an arm of the sea called Loch Etive, and extends in a north-western direction to Ballichulish, on Loch Leven, a distance of about ten miles. From the latter point, the western line of the Highland military road passes through the extensive and valuable slate-quarries in that quarter, and then turns up the dark vale of Glencoe. The scenery of this vale is in many respects different from that of other Highland glens. It forms a narrow strip of rugged territory, along which flows the wild and rapid stream of the Coe; and on each side of the banks of this stream, stupendous hills shoot almost perpendicularly upwards to the height of perhaps 2000 feet, terminating either in cragged summits or in spires and cones; while numerous torrents descend from the heights at intervals, increasing the awful grandeur of the scene. The mountainous elevations seem as if composed of huge disjointed rocks heaped one upon another, and appear to be in danger of falling every moment, and of filling the dismal chasm below with their crumbling materials. In some places, the opposite ranges approach so near as almost to exclude the sun from the vale, even when at its greatest height in June. Where accessible, the hills afford tolerable pasture for sheep; but in various parts, particularly on the south side of the glen, no foot has ever trod, and the eagle and his feathered subjects are the only visitants. At its south-eastern extremity, the vale is bounded by the mountain called Buchael-Etive.

Glencoe is famous in the legends of romance as the birthplace of Ossian, and in the poems that bear his name many of the mountains, and the wild scenery of the district, are accurately described. It were to be wished that the celebrity of the vale were confined to the martial deeds of Fingal and his heroes. But the place is also memorable for one of the most barbarous and bloody crimes that have been committed in a modern age, or have ever been sanctioned by any regular and civilized government; that known as the "massacre of Glencoe". It appears that William III. had published a proclamation inviting the Highlanders who had been in arms for James II., to accept of a general amnesty before the 1st of January, 1691, on pain of military execution after that time. Mac Ian Macdonald, laird of Glencoe, in accordance with this invitation, repaired to Fort-William on the very last day of December, and offered to surrender to the governor of that fortress, by whom, however, he was informed that he should apply to the civil magistrates. Upon this intimation, he set out with all possible haste to Inverary, the county town, and there surrendered himself to the sheriff, the time prescribed for submission having been exceeded by only a single day. The sheriff, in consequence of the previous offer to the governor of Fort-William, and moved by Macdonald's entreaties and suppliant manner, agreed to accept his oath of allegiance, and to certify to the unavoidable cause of the delay from the snows and other interruptions on the road; and the confiding laird returned to Glencoe, assured of security and protection. But an extensive combination, it would appear, was formed for his destruction: the fact of his having sworn allegiance was altogether suppressed, at the instance chiefly of the President Stair and the Earl of Breadalbane; and the certificate of the magistrate was erased from the minutes presented to the privy council. Early in the month of February, therefore, a party of military under the command of Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, entered the vale on pretence of levying taxes and hearth-money; the clan became alarmed at their appearance, but on Macdonald inquiring of this officer if his intentions were friendly, he assured him upon his honour that they were. All apprehension was allayed in consequence; and for nearly two weeks, the unsuspecting inhabitants treated their visiters with every mark of attention and hospitality. The soldiers were comfortably quartered among them; civilities were interchanged on both sides, and even on the night of the dreadful massacre, the 13th of February, Macdonald and Campbell had played at cards, the latter renewing, when retiring, his frequently-expressed protestations of the warmest friendship for his host.

The fatal order from the executive in England arrived in the night. It directed an immediate and sudden attack upon the defenceless villagers while asleep, commanded the passes to be securely guarded to prevent escape, and exhorted the military not to suffer a man under the age of seventy to be spared by their swords.

From some suspicious circumstances, the sons of Macdonald were impressed with a presentiment of danger; but this was not the case before they discovered the approach of the soldiery; and ere they could alarm their father, the massacre was spreading through the vale. A party entering the house as friends, shot the laird as he rose from his bed. His wife was stripped naked by the assassins, who tore the rings with their teeth from her fingers; and she expired in the morning from the effects of grief and horror. A guest of the family, Macdonald of Achtrichatain, who had submitted three months before, and who had the royal protection in his pocket, was among the victims. Nine men were bound, and deliberately shot, at Campbell's quarters; his landlord was shot by his orders; and a youth, who had clung to his knees for protection, was stabbed to death. At another part of the vale, the inhabitants were shot while sitting round their fires; several women perished with their children in their arms; a man eighty years of age was put to the sword; and another, who had escaped to a house for concealment, was burnt alive. Thirty-eight persons were thus inhumanly butchered by their own inmates and guests. The rest, alarmed by the report of musketry, mostly escaped to the hills, and were preserved from destruction by a tempest that added to the horrors of the night, and which was so terrific as to prevent a detachment from Fort-William, of 400 men, under Colonel Hamilton, from advancing in sufficient time to complete the massacre. The women and children were spared from the stroke of death; but it seemed as if only to render their fate more cruel. Such of them as had not died from fright, or escaped, were turned out naked at the dead of night, in a keen frost, into a waste covered with snow, six miles distant from any inhabited place; and many of them were found dead or dying under rocks and hedges. The carnage was succeeded by rapine and desolation; the houses in the vale were demolished, and the cattle became a prey to the murderers.

According to Smollett, the Earl of Breadalbane had borne a personal enmity to Macdonald, and had, from this motive, concealed from the ministry the fact of his submission: the order for the extermination of the whole clan, countersigned, it is said, by the king himself, was thus transmitted to the secretary of state in Scotland, and but too fatally executed. The outcry against the massacre was not confined to these kingdoms; but resounded, with every aggravation, throughout Europe. Yet the secret circumstances relating to it were never sufficiently examined; no inquiry was instituted at the time, nor was any punishment inflicted subsequently upon its authors. On the contrary, it is asserted that the officers who were most active in the sanguinary deed were promoted. The place where the massacre was chiefly committed is at the north-west end of the vale; and the old house of Glencoe, still an object of horror, is now a ruin. During Her Majesty's trip to Scotland in 1847, the vale of Glencoe was visited by his royal highness Prince Albert, attended by several gentlemen of the suite. There are a mission church, a place of worship for members of the Free Church, an episcopal chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

GLENCROSS, or GLENCORSE, a parish, in the county of EDINBURGH, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Penicuick; containing 708 inhabitants. This parish, which consists of portions severed from the parishes of Lasswade and Penicuick in 1616, derives its name from an ancient cross in the cemetery of the old church of St. Catherine, now covered by the water of the Compensation reservoir. The battle of the Pentland hills, between the Covenanters under Colonel Wallace and the king's troops commanded by General Dalziel, took place on Rullion Green, in this parish, on the 28th of November, 1666, and terminated in the defeat of the former, with considerable slaughter. Glencross is bounded on the north by the parish of Colinton, on the east and on the south by that of Lasswade, and on the west by Penicuick. It is three miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth, comprising an area of about 1920 acres, of which 1680 are arable, and the remainder hilly moorland. The surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and abounds in scenery of strikingly picturesque character; in the northern district is a considerable portion of the Pentland hills, and throughout the parish the land is irregularly undulated. The Glencross or Logan water has its source in the Pentlands, and winding in an eastern direction through the parish, flows into the river Esk near Auchinderry, in the parish of Glencross. In its course along a valley between the Pentland hills, it has been formed, by the Edinburgh Water Company, at an immense expense, into a reservoir for the supply of the numerous mills upon the Esk, in consideration of their having diverted from that river, for the supply of Edinburgh, the powerful spring of Crawley, which rises near the manse, and discharges sixty cubic feet of water per minute.

The SOIL varies from a fine rich loam to a gravelly and stiff clay, and is adapted for crops of every kind; the principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, with the various grasses. The system of agriculture is in a very forward state; the lands have been well drained, and inclosed in the lower parts with hedges of thorn, and in the higher with stone dykes. The farm houses and offices are greatly improved in appearance; they are substantial and commodiously arranged, and on most of the farms are threshing-mills. Much waste land has been reclaimed and brought into cultivation, yielding fine crops of grain by the judicious use of lime formed into a compost for manure. The hills afford good pasturage for sheep, which are chiefly the black-faced, with some of the Cheviot breed, and a few of a cross between the black-faced and the Leicestershire. Plantations have been formed on an extensive scale, which are well managed, and in a thriving condition; they consist of almost every sort of trees, both of hard and soft wood. There are some remarkable specimens of Portugal laurel in the gardens of Logan Bank, and of variegated holly at Woodhouselee, some of the latter being more than thirty-five feet in height; also a silver-fir at Woodhouselee, measuring thirteen feet and a half in girth at three feet from the ground. In this parish the substrata are very various: coal was formerly wrought in Glencross muir; and a beautiful rock of porphyry in the parish was worked for some time, in the hope of finding copper or silver, but not to any great extent. The annual value of real property in Glencross is £5391. Woodhouselee, the seat of James Tytler, Esq., is an elegant mansion beautifully situated in an ample demesne tastefully laid out, and embellished with plantations: Bush, Glencross House, Logan Bank, Castlelaw, and Bellwood are also good mansions. The old house of Greenlaw was con-

verted by government into a depôt for French prisoners of war in 1803, and in 1813 a new prison was commenced, to accommodate 7000 men, but which was never used, as the war terminated before the completion of the buildings: the prisons are wholly unoccupied, but the barracks are occupied by a small detachment of troops from the castle of Edinburgh. There is no village, except a few clusters of houses at Milton-Mill; the population of the parish is entirely agricultural. A distillery was formerly carried on; but a paper-mill, lately erected, and a meal-mill, are the only works at present: a market for sheep is held on the first and second Mondays in April, at House of Muir. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads, kept in excellent repair, and by bridges over the Glencross water and the river Esk: the turnpike-road from Edinburgh to Dumfries intersects the parish.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes Glencross is within the bounds of the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale and the presbytery of Dalkeith. The minister's stipend is £156. 17., of which £88 are paid by government; patron, Mr. Tytler. The manse, about a mile from the church, was built in 1816; the glebe comprises nine acres, including garden, and is valued at £19. 15. per annum. Glencross church, situated on the summit of an isolated hill, in the centre of the parish, was erected in 1665, and partly rebuilt after sustaining damage from fire, and enlarged by the erection of transepts, in 1699; it was repaired in 1811, and contains 180 sittings, a number very inadequate to the population of the parish. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34, with a good house and garden, and the fees average about £20 annually. There are vestiges of an ancient camp at Castlelaw, from which that estate most probably took its name; and on the high grounds of House of Muir are vestiges of another camp. Upon an eminence near Marchwell, till within the last few years, were some very perfect remains of a Druidical circle; but they have been removed for the sake of the materials, which have been used in the erection of a wall. William Tytler, Esq., author of an inquiry into the evidence against Mary Queen of Scots; his son, Lord Woodhouselee, author of the *Life of Lord Kames;* and Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq., youngest son of Lord Woodhouselee, and author of the *History of Scotland*, all resided on the estate of Woodhouselee. The Rev. Dr. Inglis, author of a vindication of ecclesiastical establishments, likewise lived for many years in the parish.

GLENDOVAN, or GLENDEVON, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Auchterarder; containing 157 inhabitants. This parish, which is about six miles in length and four in breadth, derives its name from the river Devon, which runs through it in a direction from west to east, flowing along a narrow and verdant glen, and being inclosed by banks of considerable elevation. Glendovan lies in the midst of the Ochil hills, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Blackford and Auchterarder, on the east by Fossoway, on the south-east by Muckart, and on the west and south by Clackmannanshire. It comprises about 6000 acres, of which not more than 100 are arable, and the whole of the remainder rich meadow and pasture land. The surface is varied by the hills, clothed to their summits with luxuriant verdure; and except about thirty persons employed in the woollen manufacture, for which a mill has been established at Burnfoot, the population is wholly pastoral. The dairy-farms are well managed; and the produce is sent to the markets of Alloa and Stirling, where it finds a ready sale. The annual value of real property in Glendovan is £1500. A good turnpike-road passing for about three miles and a half through the parish, and which was constructed about thirty-five years ago, has been of great benefit in facilitating a supply of coal, which is plentiful in the immediate vicinity: peat-moss is also abundant, and is used to a considerable extent for fuel. The Devon, a fine copious stream, abounds with excellent trout, and flows through a tract enriched with pleasingly picturesque scenery: on the south bank is Glendovan House, a handsome mansion commanding a good view of the glen. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £158, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34, with £15 fees, &c., and a house and garden.

GLENDUCKIE, a hamlet, in the parish of FLISK, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 3 miles (E.) from Newburgh; containing 53 inhabitants. It is seated in the extreme south of the parish, a short distance north of the high road from Newburgh to Cupar. The hamlet is appendant to the farm of Glenduckie, and consists of the farm-house and twelve or fourteen cottages.

GLENELG, a parish, in the county of INVERNESS, 188½ miles (N. W.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the island of Rassay, 2729 inhabitants. The name of this place, according to some, signifies "the valley of hunting", and according to others, "the valley of the roe", each of which descriptions is appropriate to the character of the district. The parish is about twenty miles in length, and of nearly the same breadth. It is bounded on the north-east and east by the parish of Glenshiel, in the county of Ross; on the south-east and south by Glengarry and Lochaber; on the south-west by the lake of Morir, dividing it from Ardnamurchan; and on the west and north-west by the Sound of Sleat, separating it from the Isle of Skye. The coast is abrupt and rocky, except in the bay of Glenelg and in the lochs, where good anchorage may be obtained. The interior consists of three districts, namely, Glenelg proper, Knodyart, and North Morir, which are formed by the intersection of two arms of the sea, called Loch Hourn and Loch Nevis. Its surface is diversified with hill and glen. In the district of Glenelg are two valleys, through each of which a river pursues its course; and the inhabitants reside in villages on each side of the streams, and along the shores, the arable land extending along the river-banks, and on the acclivities of the hills. In Knodyart the people live near the sea: North Morir is but little inhabited, being rocky and mountainous, and chiefly adapted for pasture. Loch Hourn and Loch Nevis are about four miles wide at the entrance, and are navigable for twenty miles; the former is celebrated for the beauty of its scenery and the well-wooded mountains rising from its margin. There are also several freshwater lakes, which, as well as the rivers, contain a tolerable supply of fish.

The SOIL in Glenelg proper is loamy and fertile; that in the district of Knodyart is much lighter, but when well cultivated produces good crops. The parish, how-

ever, is chiefly pastoral, being unfit for extensive agricultural operations from the rockiness of the surface, and from the great quantity of rain to which the lands are subject at all seasons, exposing the farmer to much loss of crop. Sheep are the staple live stock, the arable land not being able to supply a sufficiency of winter provender for any other; the few cattle kept are of the pure Highland breed, and the sheep the black-faced and Cheviots. About 2000 acres are occupied by wood; and the annual value of real property in the whole parish amounts to £6442. The rocks are chiefly gneiss, with mica-slate, quartz, hornblende, granite, syenite, and serpentine. There are also several beds of limestone; but it is not wrought, as the scarcity of proper fuel renders the operation too expensive, and as the shells which abound on the coast are found to be a good substitute. Impure plumbago is to be met with in considerable quantities. The only mansion-house in the parish is that of Inverie, on the property of Glengarry, in the district of Knodyart; it is beautifully situated on the banks of Loch Nevis. The chief village is Kirkton, which, with its circumjacent scenery, has excited the admiration of most visiters to this part of the country, and is conveniently seated upon a bay affording good anchorage with the wind south-east, north-east, or east. Its principal street consists of slate-roofed houses, having some good shops, with numerous dirty and squalid cottages in the vicinity. The roads leading from the village are beautified with rows of trees; and these, together with the extensive bay and the interesting back-ground, form a very agreeable and striking picture. The village of Arnisdale, situated at the southern extremity of the district of Glenelg proper, on the banks of Loch Hourn, is also rendered attractive by its imposing Alpine scenery. There is a herring-fishery connected with the parish, which produces about £250 a year; and three annual fairs are held in the months of May, July, and September, respectively. The inhabitants enjoy good means of communication. The parliamentary road towards the Isle of Skye passes through the principal glen to the ferry of Kyle Rhea; it is kept in proper order, and has excellent bridges over the mountain streams. A steamboat, also, visits the parish weekly, except in the most stormy weather; and post-offices have been established under Lochalsh and Fort-Augustus.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lochcarron, synod of Glenelg; patrons, the family of Baillie of Kingussie. The stipend is £237. The manse, which was built recently, is a large and handsome edifice, beautifully situated, more than a mile from the church. The glebe is of great extent, comprehending 360 acres, nearly thirty of which are arable, the rest being pasture: this tract, subject to a rent of £19. 10. per annum, was received in lieu of the old glebe, which was comprehended in a portion of land sold to government for building a fort and barracks, subsequently to the rebellion of 1715. Glenelg church contains about 400 sittings, and is in good condition, having been repaired and re-seated about 1827. In the districts of Knodyart and Morir, the population of which is almost entirely Roman Catholic, a missionary labours under the patronage of the General Assembly, also preaching every third Sunday at Arnisdale, on account of its distance from the parish church. Two Roman Catholic priests officiate in Knodyart and Morir. The parochial school affords instruction in English and Gaelic reading, with the common branches of education, and sometimes in Latin; the master has £30 a year, with £9 in lieu of a house and garden, and about £5 fees. Other schools are supported by the General Assembly's Education Committee and the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. The chief relics of antiquity are two duns or Pictish towers, situated in the valley of Glenbeg; they are the finest specimens of their class in this part of the Highlands, and are supposed by many, not to be the workmanship of any purely Celtic tribe, but to have been raised by the Danes or Norwegians. Glenelg gives the title of Baron to the family of Grant, a dignity created in 1835, in the person of the Hon. Charles Grant, who had been representative in parliament of the county of Inverness for some years previously, and was at that time secretary of state for the colonies: this nobleman is proprietor of Glenelg proper.

GLENGAIRN, county of ABERDEEN.—See GLENMUICK, TULLICH, and GLENGAIRN.

GLENHEAD, a village, in the parish of LOCHWINNOCH, county of RENFREW, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from the town of Beith; containing 53 inhabitants. This small village is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in agriculture. It is pleasantly situated on the south side of Castle-Semple loch, and contains a school, the master of which has a salary of £5 per annum, paid by the master of the parochial school, and also a house and garden rent-free.

GLENHOLM, county PEEBLES.—See BROUGHTON.

GLENISLA, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, 10 miles (N. by W.) from Alyth; containing 1134 inhabitants. This very extensive parish, which comprehends the north-western portion of the county, derives its name from its spacious and picturesque valley watered by the river Isla. It is about eighteen miles in length and nearly six in extreme breadth, comprising an area of 39,776 acres, of which 3960 are arable, 4500 undivided common, about 500 woodland and plantations, and the remainder mountain pasture and waste. The surface is strikingly diversified: on the north the parish is separated from the county of Aberdeen by a barrier of mountainous elevation, from which there extend towards the south two ranges of nearly equal height, that bound the parish on the east and west. Between these ranges, for a short distance from the northern boundary, the surface is divided into three small vales by intervening ridges; and farther towards the south is the height of Kilry, which intersects the parish from west to east, leaving only a narrow interval, through which the Isla pursues its course. The range of mountains forming the eastern boundary divides, for some few miles, into three nearly parallel ranges, inclosing two small vales watered by the rivulets of Pitlochrie and Glenmarkie. The lowest of the mountainous ranges of Glenisla has an elevation of 1400 feet above the level of the sea: towards the north they greatly increase in height, terminating in the mountain of Glassmile, 3000 feet high, on the western verge of which is raised a heap of stones, whose base lies in the three parishes of Glenisla in the county of Forfar, Kirkmichael in that of Perth, and Crathie in the county of Aberdeen. Mount Blair, on the western boundary, has an elevation of 2260 feet; and from its summit is obtained a commanding view over the adjacent district,

with the Lammermoor, Pentland, and other hills of almost infinite variety. The river Isla, which has its source in the heights of Caanlochan, flows in a south-eastern direction, through an extensive tract abounding with truly romantic scenery, and forms some picturesque cascades. Near the bridge of Milna Craig, being arrested in its course by immense masses of projecting rock, it rushes with impetuous violence along its contracted channel, and falls from a height of eighty feet into a wide gulph beneath. About two miles from this, again confined within a narrow channel, scarcely three yards in width, by towering cliffs of precipitous rock, it forces its way through a frightful chasm, and descends in a torrent into a deep and spacious ravine lined on both sides with walls of perpendicular rocks, crowned with trees of every variety of foliage. This pass, which is called the Slug of Auchrannie, is much admired for the grandeur of its scenery.

The SOIL is partly clay alternated with gravel, and, though tenacious of moisture, is, when properly drained, productive of grain of every kind; the upper lands are chiefly moss, with some portions of gravel. The crops are mostly oats and barley, with the various green crops; and the hills afford good pasturage for sheep and cattle, especially towards the head of the parish: the system of agriculture is improved, and the rotation plan of husbandry generally prevalent. The lands are well drained, and partly inclosed; and the farm-buildings, many of which are of modern erection, are substantial and convenient. In this parish, the cattle, of which the number kept is about 1800, are of the Angus and Highland breeds; and the sheep, nearly 10,000 of which are pastured on the hills, are chiefly of the black-faced kind. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4009. The plantations, which are of modern growth, are larch and Scotch fir, and thrive well. The substratum in the southern part is of the old red sandstone formation, with some portions of trap rock and porphyry; the sandstone is excellent for building, and there are quarries of blue limestone, which is burnt for agricultural use. Communication is afforded by roads kept in repair by statute labour, of which one leads to Alyth, where is a branch post-office, and another forms part of the Kirriemuir and Castletown road: there are several bridges over the river, two of which are of stone, one of iron, and another of wood, the two last for foot passengers only. Fairs for cattle, sheep, and horses are held on the first Wednesday in March and the first Wednesday in August, O. S. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Meigle, synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £159. 12., of which about one-third is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum: patron, the Crown. Glenisla church, erected in 1821, and situated nearly in the centre of the parish, is a neat structure containing 700 sittings. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £29. 18. 10., with a house and garden, and the fees average about £10 per annum. Another school is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, who allow the master a salary of £16 per annum. There are some small remains of the castles of Fortar and Newton, ancient baronial seats of the Earls of Airlie; the former was destroyed in 1640, by the Marquess of Argyll. In 1841 a silver coin or medal, with a half-length figure of Anselm Casimer, Archbishop of Mentz, and silver coins of Elizabeth and James VI., were found in a field on the farm of Bellaty.

GLENLUCE, county WIGTOWN.—See LUCE, OLD.

GLENLYON, a quoad sacra parish, chiefly in the parish of FORTINGAL, and partly in that of WEEM, county of PERTH, 12 miles (W.) from the Kirktown of Fortingal; containing 570 inhabitants. This district extends in a western direction, from the head of Fortingal, nearly to the stage-house of Tyndrum, upon the western military road, a distance of about thirty-two miles. It consists of a very narrow glen, the sides of which are formed of some of the loftiest mountains in the county. What is termed its general level ground, by the river Lyon, is seldom more than a furlong broad; and the mountains on the north approach so closely in some places to the opposite range, on the south, as to confine the struggling river to a bed not much more than eight yards wide. Numerous streams, some of them four miles in length, descend from the mountains and swell the waters of the Lyon; and this river, the source of which is a lake of the same name, after flowing in nearly an eastern direction for upwards of forty miles, its tributaries rendering it more rapid at each confluence, falls into the Tay below Taymouth Castle. In the head of the district the soil is good; but the seasons are inclement, and the crops seldom attain to perfection. The hills, however, afford excellent pasturage for sheep; and in this respect Glenlyon is exceeded by few, if any, of the glens in the Perthshire Highlands. In different parts along the vale are small hamlets, so secluded amidst Alpine scenery as to be deprived of the rays of the sun for a third part of the year. The means of communication are but indifferent: a carrier or runner passes and repasses between Aberfeldy and the extremity of the glen three times a week. Ecclesiastically Glenlyon is within the bounds of the Presbytery of Weem, synod of Perth and Stirling, and the patronage is vested in the Crown: the stipend of the minister is £120, with a manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £2. 10., a privilege of cutting peat, and the summer grazing of two cows. The church, situated in the hamlet of Innerwick, was built by the heritors, in 1828, at a cost of £673, and contains between 500 and 600 sittings. This place gave the title of Baron, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, to James, second son of John, fourth Duke of Atholl, who died in 1837, and was succeeded by his son George, as second lord, now sixth Duke of Atholl.—See FORTINGAL.

GLENMORRISTON, in the county of INVERNESS.—See URQUHART.

GLENMUICK, TULLICH, and GLENGAIRN, a parish, in the district of KINCARDINE O'NEIL, county of ABERDEEN, 16 miles (W.) from Kincardine O'Neil; containing, with the village of Ballater, 2118 inhabitants. The compound Gaelic term *Glean-muic*, expressive of "a valley frequented by swine", is supposed to have been applied to this place from some part of it having been formerly celebrated for its breed of swine. The word Tullich is corrupted from *tulach*, signifying "rising grounds, or hillocks", and is descriptive of the vicinity of the village of Tullich. Glengairn is derived from the three words *glean-garbh-amhain*, meaning "the hollow or glen of the rough water", a term properly applied to the water of Gairn, on account of the rocky

channel through which it pursues its course. The outline of the parish is very irregular, the length in several places being eighteen miles and the breadth fifteen miles, and the average length about fourteen and a half and the breadth twelve and a half. Glenmuich measures in average length fifteen miles, from east to west, and five and a half in breadth; Tullich, fourteen miles in length, from east to west, and seven miles in breadth; and Glengairn, eight miles in length and four in breadth. They comprise together about 115,200 acres, of which 3643 are under cultivation, 3185 in woods and plantations, and the remainder hills, moss, and moor, affording pasture, fuel, and game. In most parts the surface is mountainous and hilly; the small portion under tillage is chiefly in fertile straths, and on the banks of the rivers. The lands are watered by the Dee, the Muick, and the Gairn; the first divides the parish throughout its whole length, the district of Glenmuick being nearly all on its southern side, and Tullich and Glengairn on the northern. There are also several rivulets or burns.

The chief mountains, which are partly in contiguous parishes, are Lochnager, Cairntaggart, Mountkeen, and Morven, rising respectively to the height of 3814 feet, 3000 feet, 3126 feet, and 2934 feet. The most considerable hills are in ranges, varying from 1000 to 2500 feet: that of Culblean, at the east of Tullich, extends from Morven in a southern direction, for six miles, as far as the river Dee. From the centre of this, another range runs westward, along the north bank of the Dee, to the valley of Gairn; and though interrupted here, it rises again on the west side of the valley, and stretches parallel with the Dee to the church of Crathie. A third chain, on the south side of the Dee, extends in a line with the former, for about six miles, towards the west; and after often changing its direction, and bounding several lochs, it reaches the parish of Crathie and Braemar at the mountain of Cairntaggart. There are also some isolated hills, of which that called Craigandarroch, 400 yards north of the church, rises to the height of 1400 feet, and another, named the Cnoc, a mile west of the church, attains an elevation of 1150 feet. The ground rising from the streams, where the ascent is not too abrupt or rocky, is cultivated to the height of between 100 and 200 feet above the streams.

The wild and romantic mountain scenery of the district is blended with many beautifully picturesque features, for which it is much indebted to its rivers and lakes. The *Dee*, rising in the mountains of Braemar, flows into this parish, and on its northern side, about one mile and a half north-west of the church, receives the river *Gairn*, which has passed through the district of Glengairn; while, half a mile west of the church, on its southern side, it is joined by the *Muick*, a stream remarkable for the beautiful cascade called the Linn of Muick. It proceeds in an eastern course to Aberdeen, where it falls into the sea. Among the lochs, that of *Dhuloch*, at the south-western extremity of Glenmuick, is celebrated for its impressive scenery; and its water, which is deep and cold, derives a sable hue from the stupendous overhanging cliffs of Craigdhuloch, which rise on its southern shore above 1000 feet in height. A mountain rivulet falls into it from a considerable elevation, over a rock, on the north; and a small stream called by its own name runs out of it in an eastern course, forming several cascades, and at the distance of a mile and a half losing itself in *Loch Muick*. This lake is situated in the midst of romantic scenery, and is closely girt by the mountain of Lochnagar on the north, and a lofty range of the Grampians on the south and west. The loch of *Cannor*, about three miles round, and lying at the base of Culblean, in the district of Tullich, is also a beautiful sheet of water, richly ornamented with birch-wood, and interspersed with small islands. On one of these islands once stood a fortress, supposed to have been built as a hunting-seat by Malcolm Canmore; and not far from the loch is a curious excavation, called "the Vat" on account of its shape, it being nearly circular, measuring at the bottom about twelve feet in diameter, and gradually increasing in size to the top. A stream falls into "the Vat" from the height of thirty feet; and the hollow is supposed to have been gradually wrought by the pebbles driven round it, for ages, by the rapid and incessant action of the water. Salmon are found in the rivers; and the lochs are well stocked with eels, pike, par, and trout.

The SOIL is in general shallow and dry, in some parts sandy, in others gravelly: the grain chiefly cultivated is oats and bear, and most kinds of green crops are raised. The sheep are the black-faced, occasionally crossed with other sorts; the cattle are the small native breed, mixed with the Galloway and others. The larger agriculturists are gradually introducing the rotation of crops, and other approved usages; the farm-buildings are tolerably good, and some tracts of waste land have been trenched, drained, and brought under tillage, within the last few years. Embanking has also been carried on to some extent; but the inclosures are still deficient, and much is yet required to raise the parish to a level with many of the neighbouring districts. The annual value of real property in Glenmuich, Tullich, and Glengairn is £5745. The prevailing rocks are, primitive limestone, gneiss, and trap, of the first of which three quarries are in operation; and these rocks are frequently intersected with veins of quartz and porphyry. Granite occurs in numerous boulders; and ironstone and bog-iron are abundant. The natural wood consists chiefly of Scotch fir: and the plantations are of the same wood, mixed with larch, pine, mountain-ash, and others: plane, elm, and ash are not found to thrive, except in a few places. The mansion of Birkhall, built in 1715, and thoroughly repaired and enlarged in 1839, is a beautiful residence, romantically situated. Monaltrie House is a modern structure, in the vicinity of the village, and has very superior flower and fruit gardens attached to it.

The inhabitants are engaged chiefly in agriculture; but many females are employed in flax-spinning and the knitting of stockings. A post-office in Ballater communicates daily with Aberdeen; and there is a good commutation road, on the north side of the Dee, to Charlestown of Aboyne, where it meets the Aberdeen turnpike-road. A substantial wooden bridge of four arches was erected over the Dee in 1834, two excellent stone bridges having been previously carried away by the floods, the first in 1799, and the other in 1829: the present structure was raised at a cost of more than £2000, defrayed partly by subscription, and partly by a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners for Highland roads and bridges. The farmers usually send

their corn and dairy produce to Aberdeen, and the live stock to the Scotch or English cattle-markets. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in May, O. S., the last Tuesday in June, the second Monday and Tuesday in September, O. S., and the Saturday before the 22nd of November: those in May and September are for the sale of cattle, horses, sheep, and general wares; that in June for the sale of wool, and that in November for hiring servants. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Huntly. The minister's stipend is £237, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £7. 10. per annum. The church, built in 1798, is a neat substantial edifice, with a spire and an excellent clock; it is situated in the middle of a square in the village of Ballater, and has accommodation for about 800 persons. A missionary in connexion with the Established Church officiates in a chapel at Rinloan in Glengairn, seven miles from Ballater, and, besides the usual accommodations, receives £60 per annum from the Royal Bounty Committee. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel on Gairnside, five miles distant from the church, and a second, a very small one, in another part. The parochial school, situated in Ballater, affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has the maximum salary, with a house, and £15 fees, and participates in the Dick bequest. There is also a school near the chapel in Glengairn, the master of which, in addition to accommodations, has £15 per annum from a bequest by Miss Farquharson. A subscription library and a savings' bank are kept up in the parish. On the moor near Culblean are several cairns, said to cover the graves of those who fell in flight after the battle of Culblean, fought between the followers of King David Bruce, and those of Cummin, Earl of Atholl, in 1335.—See BALLATER.

GLENORCHY and INISHAIL, a parish, in the districts of LORN and ARGYLL, county of ARGYLL, 14 miles (N. by E.) from Inverary; containing 1644 inhabitants, of whom 247 are in that portion of the parish which was for a time annexed, quoad sacra, to Strathfillan church. These two ancient parishes, which were united in the year 1618, derive their names from the situation of their respective churches, the former in a picturesque glen watered by the river Orchy, and the latter on the beautiful island of Inishail in Loch Awe. The lordship of Glenorchy was granted in the fifteenth century, by James II., to an ancestor of the Breadalbane family, whose descendant, the marquess, is the present proprietor; the lands of Inishail are divided among several owners, of whom Mr. Campbell of Monzie is the principal. The PARISH, which is partly bounded on the west by Loch Etive, is twenty-four miles in length, varying from five to twenty miles in breadth, and comprising an area of nearly 300 square miles. With the exception of the vale of Glenorchy and the district of Inishail, the surface is hilly and mountainous, abounding in boldly romantic scenery. Of the mountainous ranges, the most conspicuous is that of Cruachan, on the north and north-eastern boundary, separating the parish from the parishes of Ardchattan and Appin, and in which are the heights of Beinabhuiridh, Stob-an-Daimh, Beinmacmonaidh, and Beindourain. The range extending from the western to the eastern extremity of Loch Awe, along the south side of the vale of the Orchy, terminates at the bases of the mountains Tighearnan and Beinachleidh, near Beinlaoidh, the highest mountain in the parish. These ranges are in several places broken by intervening glens, through which run the rivers Orchy and Awe, which in their course form some pleasing cataracts, flowing between banks densely wooded and marked with features of strikingly romantic character. Both the rivers abound with salmon and trout, and are much frequented by anglers. The chief lakes are Loch Awe and Lochtolla, which contain salmon, trout of large size, eels, char, perch, and pike, the last of recent introduction. Of the former extensive lake, only the eastern extremity is in this parish; but from the beauty of the scenery on its shores, it forms a very interesting feature. Lochtolla, which is situated among the hills of Glenorchy, is about four miles in length and a mile in average breadth: on the north bank is a picturesque shooting-lodge belonging to the Marquess of Breadalbane, surrounded with thriving plantations. There are several smaller lakes in the parish.

On the banks of the rivers the SOIL is a mixture of light earth and sand, and on the sides of Loch Awe a deep and rich loam resting on a gravelly subsoil; the crops are oats, barley, bear, potatoes, and turnips. The system of husbandry has made considerable progress, and the farm-houses are generally substantial and well built; but the offices are of rather inferior order, and the lands only partially inclosed. Embankments have been raised on the Orchy, and the channel of the river Awe deepened. The upland portion of the parish is purely pastoral, and great numbers of sheep and black-cattle are reared on the hills. The sheep, with the exception of a few of the Cheviot and Leicestershire, are all of the black-faced breed; and the cattle of the pure Argyllshire breed, except some Ayrshire cows on the dairy-farms. The sheep and cattle are sent principally to the markets of Falkirk and Dumbarton, and the wool to Liverpool. There are about 4000 red-deer in the Marquess of Breadalbane's deer-forest. Though comparatively little remains of the ancient woods with which the parish formerly abounded, the lands are still far from being destitute of timber, and various modern plantations have been formed, which are in a thriving state, and add much to the beauty of the scenery. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8886. Among the seats is Inishdrynich House, a handsome mansion beautifully situated on the north side of Loch Awe, in a demesne richly wooded, and laid out with great taste. Inverawe, about a mile from Inishdrynich, and also on the banks of the loch, is an elegant modern mansion, surrounded with plantations; and Rockhill is likewise a pleasant residence, on Loch Awe, of which it commands an extensive and interesting view. There is no village of any importance. At Dalmally is a posting inn, affording every accommodation; and facility of communication is maintained by good roads which have been formed in various parts of the parish, and are kept in excellent order. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday in March, and the fourth Tuesday in November.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lorn, synod of Argyll; patrons, the Duke of Argyll and the Marquess of Breadalbane. The minister's stipend is £206, with a manse, a glebe valued at £22 per annum, and the privilege of

pasturing eight cows on four farms in the neighbourhood, which is equivalent to about £10 more. Glenorchy church, erected in 1811, is a handsome structure in the later English style of architecture; it is beautifully situated on an islet formed by the windings of the river Orchy, and contains 500 sittings. Inishail church, formerly on an island of that name in Loch Awe, but rebuilt on the shore of the lake, is a plain structure containing sittings for 250 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. There is a parochial school in Glenorchy, of which the master has a salary of £34. 4., with fees amounting to about £8, and a house and garden. Two parochial schools are supported in Inishail, the masters of which have each a salary of £25. 13., and each fees averaging £5 per annum, without accommodations. The parochial library contains about 300 volumes.

There are some remains of ancient castles, among which are those of Fraocheilein Castle, situated on a rock in Loch Awe, and erected in the reign of Alexander III. by the chief of the clan Mac Naughton. The castle of Caolchurn, at the eastern extremity of the lake, was for many centuries the stronghold of the Breadalbane family; the great tower or keep was built by the lady of Sir Colin Campbell, ancestor of the family, during his absence in the Holy Land, in 1440. This castle, after the removal of the owners to their seat at Taymouth, fell into decay, which was greatly accelerated by the appropriation of the materials to the building of farm-houses in the parish. There are slight remains, also, of the castles of Achallader, Duchoille, and others. On the island of Inishail are the ruins of a convent for nuns of the Cistercian order, the chapel of which was used after the Reformation as the parish church of Inishail, till the erection of the present structure in 1736. Upon a small islet in the lake, called the Priest's Isle, are the remains of the house of the priest of Inishail, surrounded with a wall of dry stones; and from the south shore of the lake, may be traced some huge blocks of stone intended for the foundation of a bridge, and still called the Druid's Bridge. On opening a cairn on the farm of Stronmilchan, a few years since, was found a stone coffin containing an urn. The Rev. Dr. John Smith, translator of the Bible into the Gaelic language, and Duncan Mc Intyre, an eminent Highland bard, were natives of the parish. Glenorchy gives the title of Viscount to the Marquess of Breadalbane.

GLENSHIEL, a parish, in the county of Ross and Cromarty, 16 miles (S. E.) from Balmacara in Lochalsh; containing 745 inhabitants. The derivation of the name of Glenshiel is involved in obscurity, the original word being equally applicable to a "glen of cattle", "of hunting", or "of rain". The history of the parish is also uncertain, till about the middle of the thirteenth century. At this time the Mc Kenzies, whose founder had been rewarded by Alexander III. for his bravery at the battle of Largs, expelled from Glenshiel several tribes known by the names of Macbheolan, Macaulay, and others, and made themselves possessors of the land. In the beginning of the next century, however, the Mc Raes, a clan supposed to be of Irish origin, settled in the parish, and shortly became almost the sole proprietors. In a later age, in 1719, the descendants of this ancient tribe, with some adherents of the Mackenzie family, and 400 Spaniards headed by William, Earl of Seaforth, engaged the royal troops in the narrow pass of Glenshiel, in the cause of the dethroned family of Stuart; but after several severe engagements, the Highlanders were repulsed, and retired, carrying with them the Earl of Seaforth, who had been dangerously wounded. The celebrated Rob Roy was concerned in this affair, against the king's troops. The Mc Raes had fought on the same side also at Sheriffmuir in 1715, but did not interfere in the rebellion of 1745. Glenshiel was formed into a separate parish, out of that of Kintail, about a century ago.

The parish is about twenty-six miles in length, varying in breadth from two to six miles, and containing 72,000 acres. It is bounded on the north by Loch Duich, which divides it from the parishes of Lochalsh and Kintail; on the south by the parish of Glenelg; on the east by the parishes of Kiltarlity, Urquhart, and Kilmonivaig; and on the west by the strait of Kylerea, which separates it from the Isle of Skye. The surface is formed of two divisions, the eastern and western. The eastern consists of three ranges of lofty mountains, divided by narrow valleys, and rising in a bold and precipitous manner at the western end, to an elevation of nearly 4000 feet above the level of the sea: among the many peaks by which the ranges are distinguished, Scùr-ùran is the most conspicuous. The celebrated valley of Glenshiel lies between two of these ridges. It is about fifteen miles in length, of various breadth, and narrows so much at the middle, by the approach of the mountains, as to leave only sufficient space for the stream of Shiel to pass along. In a more expanding portion it forms a bed for the waters of the lake of Cluonie; and the scenery is altogether of a bold and romantic cast. The western division of the parish, called Letterfearn, implying "the alder side", is of a different character from the other division, consisting of a verdant tract gradually rising from Loch Duich, and marked by rocky projections and headlands, diversified with well-cultivated fields and interesting copses. Good springs are numerous in the parish; and in the eastern division are two considerable rivers, of very clear water, stocked with salmon and trout, and which flow for about twelve miles, and then empty themselves into Loch Duich at the south and east extremities. One of these is the Shiel, running through the valley of Glenshiel. The principal inland lakes are Loch Cluonie, Loch Luin, and Loch Shiel, all of which abound in excellent trout.

The soil near the shore is gravelly, and, if well manured, produces good crops of potatoes; in several of the valleys a rich vegetable mould is found, partially mixed with sand or gravel, and admitting of superior cultivation. About 280 acres are employed in tillage, and 71,600 are under pasture: about seventy acres are wood, considerable portions of which consist of ash and alder. There are a few good farms, but the tillage is principally confined to yearly tenants who hold from one to two acres of land, which is turned with the spade, and sown with barley or oats, or planted with potatoes: the manure used is sea-weed. The houses on the superior farms are convenient and substantial buildings: those inhabited by the small tenants, however, are of a mean description, built of common stones, without cement, and containing only one apartment, with partitions. Black-cattle, which used to form the whole live stock, have been gradually yielding since the be-

ginning of the present century to sheep. The breed of these, which has been much promoted, is the black-faced, or the Cheviot, with a cross of the two: the cattle are chiefly the native Highland, celebrated for their beauty and their hardiness, and a few Ayrshire cows are kept on some of the farms for their milk. In this parish the subsoil is a stiff and tenacious till, rendering draining difficult and expensive, and impeding the efforts of cultivation. The prevailing rock is gneiss, sometimes receiving a tinge of red from iron-ore; granite, also, is found in several parts, and there is abundance of limestone on the properties of Letterfearn and Glenshiel. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3014.

There is no village in the parish: fairs for the sale of black-cattle are held at Shielhouse at Whitsuntide, in July, and September. Communication between Glenshiel and Inverness is maintained by means of a parliamentary road that runs for eighteen miles through the parish. There is a good harbour, named Ob-inag, at the point where Loch Duich joins Loch Alsh; it is capable of sheltering the largest vessels. The bays, also, of Ardintoul and Craigan-roy, at the southern extremity of Loch Duich, afford secure anchorage. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lochcarron, synod of Glenelg, and the patronage is in the Crown: the minister's stipend is £158, with a manse, built in 1834, and a glebe of about twenty-four acres, valued at £16 per annum. The church was built in 1758, and is situated in the eastern part of Letterfearn; it was repaired, enlarged, and new-roofed in 1840, and accommodates 300 persons with sittings. There is a parochial school, in which Latin, Gaelic, and English are taught; the master has a salary of £28, and about £2 fees. The only relic of antiquity is a strong circular fort on the estate of Letterfearn, called a Picts' house. In the parish are some chalybeate springs; but they have not been used for medicinal purposes.

GLENTANNER, in the county of ABERDEEN.—See ABOYNE.

GOGAR, a hamlet, in the parish of CORSTORPHINE, county of EDINBURGH, 2 miles (W.) from Corstorphine; containing 32 inhabitants. The lands of Gogar anciently formed a parish, which merged after the Reformation into the adjoining parishes of Corstorphine, Kirkliston, and Ratho. This estate was given by King Robert Bruce to Alexander Seton, one of his companions in arms; and for a long series of years subsequently, it was a possession of successive influential families. The hamlet is in that division of the ancient parish incorporated with Corstorphine, and, though now very small and unimportant, is said to have been a considerable village, at one time numbering 300 inhabitants: the road from Corstorphine to Brocksburn passes through it, and the Gogar burn flows in its vicinity, on the south and west. A small portion of the church still exists; and there is a school, supported by subscription.

GOLSPIE, a parish, in the county of SUTHERLAND, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from the town of Dornoch; containing, with the village of Bachies, 1214 inhabitants, of whom 491 are in the village of Golspie. This place, anciently called Culmallie, and the present name of which is of doubtful etymology, formed part of the ample territories of the Thanes of Sutherland, of whom William was created Earl of Sutherland by Malcolm Canmore in 1067. Robert or Robin, the second earl, in 1100 erected here the castle of Dunrobin, which has since that time been the residence of many of his successors, and is now a seat of his descendant, the Duke of Sutherland, who is proprietor of nearly the whole county. In 1746, a battle took place on the north side of the Little Ferry, between the militia of the county and a party of the adherents of the Pretender, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter, and the Earl of Cromarty and several other men of rank were made prisoners. The PARISH, which is bounded on the south-east by the Moray Firth, and on the south-west by the Little Ferry inlet and the Fleet stream, which separate it from the parish of Dornoch, is about eight miles in length, and six miles in extreme breadth. Its surface, though generally level, is diversified with hills, of which those in the direction of the coast are Bein-a-Bhragidh, having an elevation of 1300 feet above the level of the sea, and Silver Rock and Morvich, which are of inferior height: in the interior are Bein-Horn, 1712, and Beinlundie, 1464 feet high. In the centre of the parish is the valley of Dunrobin, which is richly wooded, and abounds in picturesque scenery; and towards the coast, and between the bases of the hills, are some level tracts of fertile land. On the summit of Bein-a-Bhragidh, a monument was erected by his tenantry in 1836 to the memory of the late Duke of Sutherland, who died in 1833. The rivers in the parish are, the Fleet, forming part of its western boundary; and the Golspie burn, which intersects the eastern portion of it, flowing through the picturesque glen to which it gives name, into the Firth, at the village. There are several inland lakes, the principal of which are Horn, Lundie, Farralarie, and Salachie; but none of them are more than half a mile in length and about one-third of a mile in breadth. The coast is indented by some small bays, and by the Little Ferry (an inlet from the Firth), at the head of which, and across the Fleet, is a strong mound of earth, connecting the parish with that of Dornoch on the opposite shore. This mound, which was erected in 1815 at an expense of £9600, towards which the Duke contributed £1600, is nearly 1000 yards in length, sixty yards broad at the base, and twenty on the summit; and terminates at the north end in a bridge of four arches. It forms an excellent road, over which the mail passes.

Of the lands in the parish about 2040 acres are arable, 800 in woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill moorland and waste. The crops are, grain of all kinds, with potatoes, turnips, and vegetables; the soil is in general light, but of good quality and fertile, and in some parts a deep loam mixed with clay. The system of husbandry has been brought to great perfection: the cultivated lands have been drained, and inclosed chiefly with stone dykes; and the farm-houses are substantial and commodious. The cattle principally reared are of the Dunrobin breed, originally introduced from Argyllshire: on some farms, however, the Highland black breed is preferred; upon one farm, Kirkton, is a stock of the black-polled Galloway, and on the dairy-farms the cows are chiefly the Ayrshire. The sheep, to the improvement of which great attention is paid, are of the Cheviot breed, and obtain a decided preference in the markets. A few horses, chiefly for agriculture, are also reared. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8959. The plantations have been greatly extended; and among

the trees most prevalent in the Highlands, large numbers of forest-trees of every kind have been recently introduced with success. There are two quarries of red sandstone and one of white sandstone: the stone varies much in texture, some veins being much more durable than others, and better adapted for building, for which the stone is extensively quarried. Indications of coal have also been observed in the parish. Dunrobin Castle, occasionally the residence of the Duke of Sutherland, is a spacious massive structure, situated on the summit of a rock rising from the sea: it occupies a quadrangular area, inclosed by walls of great thickness, and flanked at the angles by circular towers with conical roofs; and is surrounded with strikingly romantic scenery. The village of Golspie, which is pleasantly seated on the coast, is neatly built, and contains an excellent inn, a post-office which has a daily delivery, a branch bank, and various shops. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the usual handicraft trades, and there are some fishermen, with many agricultural labourers. A fair for cattle and for pedlery is held near the village in October. At Dunrobin is a pier for the use of small vessels. Great facilities are afforded by the Little Ferry, which in one part forms a secure harbour, and is frequented by vessels importing coal, lime, bone-dust, and various kinds of merchandise for the supply of the district, and returning with cargoes of grain, wool, and whisky. A smack plies regularly once a month between the Little Ferry and Leith, touching at Helmsdale and Aberdeen; and there is also a steamer from the Moray Firth to the south, which calls here. An act of parliament was passed in 1848 for constructing a harbour at Leck Robie, and for maintaining the harbour of Little Ferry, both in the county of Sutherland.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dornoch, synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The minister's stipend is £204, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £6 per annum; patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Golspie church, erected in 1738 and enlarged in 1751, is a neat structure, situated in the village, close to the sea-shore, and containing 565 sittings. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £26 per annum. There are some remains of two Pictish castles, one at a short distance to the east, and the other to the west, of Dunrobin Castle: in the western ruin, the central circle and the gallery between it and the outer walls are still distinctly apparent. Near Morvich are some Druidical remains. A portion of the ancient church is yet standing, as well as part of the wall that inclosed the cemetery in which many of the Earls of Sutherland were interred: near these ruins have been found several brass rings and other relics, which are preserved in Dunrobin Castle.

GOMETRAY ISLE, in the parish of KILNINIAN, county of ARGYLL. It is a small basaltic island of the Hebrides, lying between the isles of Mull and Staffa, and separated from Ulva by so narrow a sound that, from most points of view, they appear as if one island. There is a harbour on the north, and another on the south side, both of which are safe and tolerably commodious. The inhabitants rear cattle and horses, and manufacture kelp.

GONOCHAN, a hamlet, in the parish of FINTRY, county of STIRLING, ½ a mile (E. by S.) from Fintry; containing 44 inhabitants. It is situated on a burn of the same name, and on the high road from Fintry to Campsie: the burn is a tributary to the river Endrick, and both have their source in the parish. In the hamlet is the parochial school, with the dwelling of the master, the latter a neat building erected by himself.

GORBALS, a parish, in the suburbs of the city of GLASGOW, chiefly in the county of LANARK, but partly in the Upper ward of the county of RENFREW; containing 48,275 inhabitants, of whom 10,200 form the population of the civil parish of Gorbals, or Gorbals proper, and the remainder are included in that of the civil parish of Govan; the whole number of 48,275 being regarded as ecclesiastically in the parish of Gorbals. This place, originally called Bridgend, from its situation at the extremity of a bridge over the Clyde connecting it with Glasgow, was anciently part of the parish of Govan, from which it was separated in 1771. At that time it comprised only about fourteen acres, but there were subsequently added the lands of Rea, Little Govan, and the Prebend of Polmadie, containing about 600 acres, and also that part of Govan called the Barony, a tract of 400 acres, belonging to the corporation of Glasgow, the patrons of Hutcheson's Hospital, and the Trades' House. The whole of the rural district is arable land, with a small proportion of meadow and pasture; the soil is rich, and the moors have been brought into profitable cultivation. The crops are wheat, oats, potatoes, and turnips; abundance of manure is obtained from the city and suburbs, and every recent improvement in agriculture has been adopted. The population is partly agricultural, but chiefly employed in the various manufactures of Glasgow. Gorbals, with the adjacent lands, was formed into a burgh of barony and regality at a very early period, and in 1607 was bestowed by the Archbishop of Glasgow upon Sir George Elphinstone, who in 1611 obtained from James VI. a charter confirming the grant. In 1647 his successor conveyed it to the magistrates and town council of Glasgow, who are still superiors of the burgh and barony, the former of which includes the old parish of Gorbals and part of the parish of Govan, and the latter comprises the districts of Hutchesontown, Laurieston, Tradeston, and Kingston, which are described under their respective heads. An act was passed in 1846 for better supplying with water the barony or regality of Gorbals, and places adjacent.

The burgh is governed by four bailies, annually appointed by the inhabitants, and two of whom may be continued in office for a second year. Their jurisdiction is exercised chiefly in matters of police, in which they are assisted by commissioners under the police statute; they have no corporate rights or exclusive privileges. The police buildings comprise a spacious hall and court-house. A court for the trial of civil causes not exceeding thirty shillings, in which the process is either ordinary or summary, and a court for the recovery of debts not above forty shillings, are held before the bailies occasionally, the town-clerks of Glasgow acting as assessors. Both the burgh and barony are within the parliamentary boundary of the city; the number of £10 householders is 1635. The annual value of real property in the parish is £150,202. Gorbals is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Glasgow, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the heritors and the kirk session: the stipend is £250; there is neither manse nor glebe, in lieu of which the minister has an allowance of £25 per

annum. The church erected in 1771 was subsequently purchased for the district of Kirkfield, and a larger and more commodious edifice built for this parish in 1813, at an expense of £7350; it is a handsome structure, and contains 1460 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, and Wesleyans. A school, in which are about 140 children, is supported by the kirk session, who pay the master a salary of £50, for the gratuitous instruction of the children of the parish. There is also a school for girls, established in 1833, under a bequest of £2000 by Mrs. Waddell of Stonefield: the patronage is vested in the magistrates, and the minister and elders of the kirk session of Gorbals, with preference to children of the name of Macfarlane; the mistress has a salary of £20, with a house, coal, and candles.

GORDON, a parish, in the county of BERWICK, 8½ miles (N. W.) from Kelso; containing 903 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from the Gaelic word *Goirtean*, signifying "a little farm or field", probably in reference to a particular tract appropriated to the growth of corn, or under some kind of superior cultivation. The territory of Gordon, which was of great extent, is said to have been granted in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, or in that of David I., to an Anglo-Norman settler who assumed from it the surname of Gordon. One of his descendants, Sir Adam Gordon, who was killed at the battle of Halidon-hill in 1333, changed his residence to the shire of Aberdeen, in consequence of obtaining considerable possessions in the north; but the family derived the title of duke from this district until the year 1836, when the dignity became extinct. A small distance to the north of the village of West Gordon, an eminence still called the Castle is pointed out, as the spot on which the ancestors of the dukes had their seat: it is now entirely covered with plantations, and nothing remains but the vestiges of a moat or ditch. The Marquess of Huntly derives his title from a small hamlet named Huntly, near Huntly-wood, the site of which is now indicated only by a single tree. On the death of the last Duke of Gordon in 1836, his inferior title of Marquess of Huntly passed to his kinsman, the fifth Earl of Aboyne.

In ancient times the parish was of much greater extent than at present. Part of it, called Durrington-Laws, has been annexed to Longformacus, twelve miles distant; and another portion, called Spottiswoode, was united, with the parish of Bassendean, to the lands of Westruther, about 1647, in order to form the modern parish of the latter name. Religious foundations were established here at a very early period: at Huntly-wood was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the advowson of which came into the family of Home in the reign of James IV. There was also a chapel, called White-Chapel, at the hamlet of Spottiswoode, the ruins of which but recently disappeared; it was built by John de Spottiswoode, during the reign of David II. Gordon parish church was formerly an appendage to that of Home; the monks of Kelso obtained the patronage about the year 1171, and held it in their possession till the time of the Reformation.

The PARISH lies in the western portion of the Merse, and is of oval figure, measuring about seven miles long, varying in breadth from two to four miles, and containing 8900 acres. It is bounded on the north by part of Legerwood, by Westruther, and part of Greenlaw; on the south by Hume, now joined to the parish of Stitchell, and by Earlstoun; on the east by Greenlaw; and on the west by the parish of Legerwood. The site of the parish is elevated, and the surface uneven and hilly, though there are no mountains. The small river Eden runs through the whole extent, from north to south, dividing it into two nearly equal parts; and the north-eastern boundary is for about two miles and a half formed by the Blackadder, which separates it from Greenlaw. In general the soil is light and sandy, but in some places it approximates to clay: there are several extensive tracts of moor and moss. About 500 acres are planted with fir, beech, oak, and elm, the first of which greatly predominates; 4296 acres are cultivated, or occasionally in tillage, and 4100 are constantly waste, or in pasture. Grain of all kinds is raised, and good crops of turnips and potatoes are also produced, as well as of hay. The best system of husbandry is followed, and the rotation is the five years' change; the farm-buildings are usually substantial and convenient, and all the arable land is inclosed with stone dykes or thorn hedges. Much waste has been reclaimed and cultivated; and draining has been carried on to a considerable extent. The prevailing rock is whinstone, which lies scattered over the surface of the uncultivated moors in blocks of from a few pounds to two tons in weight: in some parts are small beds of red sandstone, but it is so friable as to be almost useless. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5495.

The only village is West Gordon, containing about 300 inhabitants. The road leading from Kelso to Edinburgh crosses the parish at the widest part, and another road, from Earlstoun to Greenlaw, runs through its whole length; these, together with the numerous parish roads, are kept in good order. Ecclesiastically Gordon is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lauder, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and the patronage is in the Crown: the stipend of the minister is £164, with a manse, built in 1803, and a glebe of twelve acres of arable land, valued at £30 per annum. The church, built in 1736, and repaired in 1834, is conveniently placed in the centre of the parish; it contains 400 sittings. There is a parochial school, in which Latin, mathematics, and all the usual branches of education are taught; the master has the maximum salary, with a house and garden, and about £21 fees. A parochial library was established about the year 1823, and has been of great service. No important relics of antiquity remain in the parish; but there are two farms called Rumbleton and Rumbleton-Law, names which are said to be corruptions of the terms Roman-Town and Roman-Town-Law. At the latter of these places were recently appearances of extensive fortifications on a *law* or *hill*, which have been ploughed up, and inclosed; they are supposed to have been Roman works. At Huntly, also, are the remains of some walls that appear to have been part of a fortified place.

GORDONSTOWN, a village, in the parish of AUCHTERLESS, district of TURRIFF, county of ABERDEEN, 7 miles (S.) from Turriff; containing 98 inhabitants. It lies in the eastern part of the parish, a short distance east of the Ythan river; and is a small straggling village.

GOREBRIDGE, a village, in the parish of TEMPLE, county of EDINBURGH, 3 miles (N. E.) from Temple;

containing 240 inhabitants. It is situated in a detached portion of the parish between the parishes of Borthwick and Newbattle, and derives its name from a bridge over the Gore burn, a tributary to the South Esk. A considerable increase in its population has latterly taken place, caused by the establishment of the manufacture of gunpowder, mills for which were built at Stobhill, in the vicinity of the village, in the year 1794, these being the first mills of the kind erected in Scotland. The Hawick line of railway passes by Gorebridge, where it has a station, twelve miles distant from the Edinburgh terminus. The inhabitants generally attend the church at Borthwick, which is somewhat nearer than that of Temple. There is a place of worship in the village in connexion with the United Presbyterian Synod. Two schools are held, and here is a good subscription library of about 800 volumes.

GOURDON, a village, in the parish of Bervie, county of Kincardine, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from Bervie; containing 390 inhabitants. This is a fishing-village on the eastern coast, having a small harbour, which, however, is neither convenient nor safe, being difficult of entrance, and much exposed to the violence of the south and east winds. Seven boats belonging to the place, each manned, commonly, by six or seven men, are generally engaged in the cod and haddock fishery; and about ten larger boats, manned each by five men, are employed in the herring-fishery for two months in the year. Here are large and commodious granaries, from which upwards of 30,000 quarters of grain are annually shipped at the port, which is subsidiary to that of Montrose. There are also convenient sheds for coal, lime, and other articles. The eminence called Gourdon Hill is seen by mariners at a great distance out at sea.

GOUROCK, for a time an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of Innerkip, Lower ward of the county of Renfrew, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Greenock; containing 2448 inhabitants, of whom 2169 are in the village. This district, which was formed for ecclesiastical purposes under act of the General Assembly, is situated on the Firth of Clyde, by which it is bounded on the north; and is about three miles and a half in length and three miles in breadth. Near the shore of the bay of Gourock the surface is tolerably level; but the ground rises thence gradually towards the south and east, and the higher parts command pleasing views over the Firth, and of the adjacent country, in some directions richly cultivated, and in others boldly romantic. The soil is of moderate fertility; in several places light and sandy, and in others of better quality. The total number of acres is not precisely known; about 2000 are arable, 2500 uncultivated moor, of which nearly one-half might be rendered profitable, 200 undivided common, and about thirty acres woodland and plantations. Considerable improvements have been made in the system of husbandry, furrow-draining has been extensively practised, and the crops are generally favourable and abundant. The scenery is enlivened with some agreeable seats and villas. Gourock House is a handsome mansion, erected on the site of an ancient castle, the remains of which were taken down in 1747; it is beautifully situated, and the grounds are tastefully laid out, and embellished with flourishing plantations. Several headlands mark this part of the coast, of which Ironotter Point on the eastern, and Kempock Point on the western shore of the bay, are the principal; the bay has depth of water sufficient to render it accessible to vessels of the largest class, and a small pier has been constructed for the landing of goods.

The village of Gourock, situated on the bay, is said to have been the first place in Scotland where the curing of herrings was practised, it having been introduced in 1688, by Walter Gibson, provost of Glasgow, who built salt-pans for the purpose; but that trade has long been discontinued, and the inhabitants, though during the season employed in the herring-fishery, are now chiefly engaged in the fishery off the coast. The fish taken are cod, ling, haddock, and whiting, with some few salmon and trout, the proceeds of all which are estimated at £300 per annum. There are two sloops, and several smaller boats, belonging to the fishermen of the place. The beach affords great facilities for bathing; and numerous families from Glasgow and Paisley consequently frequent the village in summer, for whose accommodation there are several handsome houses. The manufacture of ropes is carried on extensively by a company, who employ about thirty-five persons; the quantity of cordage averages 180 tons annually, and the proceeds amount to more than £7500. Gourock church was built in 1832, at an expense of £2286, of which sum £1731 were raised by subscription, and £535 given by General Darroch, who also presented the site; it is a handsome structure, containing 947 sittings. The minister's stipend is £120, paid from the seat-rents and by General Darroch: patrons, the Congregation. The members of the Free Church have also a place of worship. Connected with the church is a parochial library of nearly 600 volumes, but altogether in disuse. A parochial school is supported by the chief landed proprietors; the master has a salary of £20, but no dwelling-house, and the fees average £30.

GOVAN, a parish, which, regarded ecclesiastically, is wholly in the Lower ward of the county of Lanark, and Upper ward of the county of Renfrew; including the village of Strathbungo, and the former quoad sacra district of Partick; and containing 7810 inhabitants, of whom 2474 are in the village of Govan, 2 miles (N. W.) from Glasgow. The name of this parish is generally supposed to have been derived from the two Saxon words *god* and *win*, "good wine", applied on account of the superior ale for which the place was celebrated, and which, after being kept for several years, approached in flavour to wine. Some, however, derive it from the Gaelic word *gamham*, pronounced *gavan*, and signifying "a ditch", used in reference to the river Clyde, which runs through the parish, and which in ancient times was a very narrow stream. The most remote historical information relating to Govan is connected with the removal of Constantine, King of Cornwall, into Scotland. That prince is said to have come from Ireland, after resigning his crown, among the followers of St. Columba, in the year 565, and to have founded a monastery here, of which he became the first abbot. He is supposed to have been martyred by the inhabitants of Cantyre, who thus resisted his attempts to convert them to Christianity, and afterwards to have been buried in his own monastery. Many of the estates of the parish were, in early times, successively made over as gifts to the Church. David I. gave the lands of Govan to the church of St. Kentigern, otherwise called St. Mungo, at Glasgow; and

in 1136, when present at the consecration of the cathedral of that city, he bestowed a part of the estate of Partick, and subsequently another portion of the same lands, on the see. These grants, with many others, were confirmed by the bulls of several popes; and Bishop John, who filled the episcopal chair for thirty-two years, made Govan a prebend of Glasgow, the emoluments of which were increased by Herbert, Chancellor of Scotland, who presided as Bishop of Glasgow till 1164. The lands were consequently long held by tenants under the bishops and archbishops; but at the Reformation, Walter, commendator of Blantyre, was commissioned to feu the estates, that the tenants, becoming heritable possessors of their several properties, might be encouraged to improve them to the utmost. In 1595, the landholders united in procuring a charter from James VI. to confirm this privilege; and from that time the crown became lessor. Afterwards, the college of Glasgow obtained leases of the lands from the crown, and continued to hold them for upwards of a century, to the year 1825, when, in lieu of the leases, a grant was made to the establishment of an annuity of £800, for fourteen years, by George IV. The heritors still pay feu-duties to the crown, as coming in place of the archbishops. But the parish is not remarkable solely on account of its ecclesiastical history: as containing the Muir of Govan, it was in ancient times the scene of several important political and military transactions. In 1559, the lords who had confederated together in defence of the Protestant religion, after the treaty between the queen regent and the Protestants, at Leith, on July 24th, suspecting her integrity, resolved to have a meeting with "their kin and friends, upon Govan Muir, beside Glasgow", for the purpose of providing for exigencies. This meeting, however, the queen regent, by the exercise of no common address, contrived successfully to prevent. The moor is famed for the defeat of Queen Mary's army after her escape from Lochleven Castle.

The PARISH is about five miles long, and from two to three miles broad. The lands of Haggs, Titwood, and Shields belong to the county of Renfrew: the remainder of Govan is bounded on the north by the parishes of New Kilpatrick, Barony, and Glasgow; on the south by Cathcart, Eastwood, and the Abbey parish of Paisley; on the east by Barony, Gorbals, and Rutherglen; and on the west by Renfrew parish. The surface is diversified by gentle undulations and acclivities, the extensive and fertile plain in the centre of the parish being succeeded on each side by gradually rising grounds; the fields are defined by well-grown hedges, and the river Clyde, and the numerous beautiful villas in different directions, contribute to form an assemblage of very agreeable and interesting scenery. The Clyde, after being joined by the river Kelvin, runs through the centre of the parish, and though not many years ago it was a shallow stream, it is now a channel for ships of 700 tons' burthen, conveying stores from every part of the world into the harbour of Glasgow. In general the SOIL is of good quality, and produces fine crops of grain, as well as of the best potatoes and turnips. The five years' rotation is followed; and the ground is largely supplied with manure from Glasgow, to which it is chiefly indebted for its fertility: wheat and oats are the chief grain, and are grown in considerable quantities. Many improvements have been made, in former as well as more recent times, in the agricultural character of the district; and the celebrated moor, depicted in song as "the carpet of purple heath", now consists of a number of well-inclosed fields, bearing, year after year, as luxuriant crops as are any where to be met with. Similar changes have been effected in other parts, especially about Moss House and Heathery Hall. At White-Inch, the low ground along the north side of the Clyde has been lately enriched, and elevated about ten feet, by soil obtained from the deepening and widening of the river, in consequence of which the worth of the land has been nearly doubled. The annual value of real property in Govan is £30,070.

The SUBTERRANEOUS contents of the parish are chiefly coal, with the strata peculiar to that formation. Several pits are regularly worked, in one of which, at Bellahoustown, on the south of the river, a portion of the layers consists of parrot or cannel coal, which sells at a high price for the purpose of being converted into gas. At Jordanhill and Cartnavel, about fifty fathoms beneath the surface, are sixteen beds of coal, some of them two feet thick, and part being, like the parrot coal, of the finest quality for the gas manufacture. Above the gas-coal, as well as at a lower depth, are numerous seams of ironstone, which vary in thickness from five to twelve inches, and are of excellent quality. The collieries of Govan, forming part of the well-known Glasgow coal-fields, have been long wrought; and it is supposed that, beneath the seven principal seams now open, lie others, which will afford a plentiful supply if at any time those at present being worked should be exhausted. The surface just above the coal is in general composed of diluvial matter, containing rolled stones, over which are deposits of sand, fine clay, and marine shells. The roots of a number of fossil trees were discovered a few years ago at Balgray, standing close to each other in their natural position: two feet only of the trunks were found attached to the roots.

The population of the parish, which has very considerably increased of late years, from the growing prosperity of Glasgow, is largely employed in the cotton and iron manufactures, and a great number in mines and quarries. In the village of Govan are 340 hand-loom weavers; a dye-work employs 118 hands; and at a small distance from the village is a factory for throwing silk, erected in 1824, and which affords occupation to about 250 persons. Near Port-Eglinton is a carpet manufactory, established several years ago, in which 554 persons are engaged; and various large concerns are actively carried on in different parts, occupied in the cotton manufacture. In the neighbourhood of the collieries are iron-works, containing several blast-furnaces, which produce many hundred tons of pig-iron annually; and near these is a bar-iron manufactory belonging to the same proprietor, producing upwards of 400 tons weekly. Ship-building is carried on. There is a fishery for salmon on the Clyde, the rent of which was formerly £326; but it has fallen since 1812 to £60 per annum, in consequence, among other causes, of the erection of the numerous manufactories on the banks of the river. In the villages of Govan and Partick are post-offices, which communicate with Glasgow twice a day. Four great roads pass through the parish, one of which runs from Glasgow to Paisley; another leads to Kilmarnock and Ayr, a third to Port-Glasgow and Greenock through Renfrew, and the fourth to the West

Highlands by the town of Dumbarton. The Glasgow and Johnstone canal also intersects the parish, and a branch of the Forth and Clyde canal touches its northern boundary. A boat, capable of conveying horses and carriages, plies upon the ferry that connects the two parts of the parish at the village of Govan: steam-boats, also, land and take in passengers here. The Pollock and Govan railway joins the mineral fields on the south-east of Glasgow with the city and the harbour, and the Greenock and Ayr railroad runs for about three miles through the parish of Govan.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes Govan is within the bounds of the presbytery of Glasgow, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. At the time of the Reformation, the temporal immunities of the church came into the possession of the college of Glasgow. The Regent Morton had offered the benefice to his uncle, Andrew Melville, principal of the college, on condition that he would not press his views of ecclesiastical polity; but this compromise being refused by Melville, the regent conveyed the temporalities to the college, devolving upon the principal the obligation of serving the cure; and since that time the university has held the patronage. The stipend of the minister is £315, with a good manse, standing near the church, and a glebe of seven acres, valued at £25 per annum. Govan church, situated at the west end of the village, and about 100 yards from the river Clyde, was built in 1826, and is a plain structure containing 1096 sittings: the design of the tower and spire was taken from the church of Stratford-upon-Avon, in England. The churchyard is raised several feet above the level of the adjacent ground, and is surrounded by a double row of venerable elms. There are places of worship belonging to the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, and Roman Catholics. The parochial school is situated in the village of Govan; the master receives the maximum salary, with £1. 13. 4. from Glasgow college, £1. 19. accruing from an ancient bequest by George Hutcheson of Lambhill, one of the founders of Hutcheson's Hospital, and £36 arising from a sum of £200 left by Mr. Abraham Hill in 1757. Mr. Hill was educated in the school as a poor orphan, and his gift was invested in ten acres of land, now producing the above sum, for which ten children are taught gratuitously. The master has also £18 fees, a good house, and an allowance in lieu of a garden. An infants' school was instituted at Partick, in 1837, on a very extensive scale; and other schools are supported in different parts of the parish. There is a good parochial library, under the management of the trustees of Mrs. Thom, its founder, and containing above 600 volumes; also a savings' bank, and several friendly societies. As already observed, the parish of Govan, ecclesiastically, is situated entirely in the Lower ward of Lanarkshire, and Upper ward of Renfrewshire, and contains only 7810 inhabitants. In a civil point of view, it is more extensive, and includes part of the suburbs of the city of Glasgow; thus regarded, it includes a suburban district attached *quoad sacra* to the parish of Gorbals, and altogether contains a population of more than 45,000.

The ruins of the once celebrated *Hospital of Polmadie* were, at the close of the last century, among the most interesting antiquities in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. This hospital was built at a very remote period, for the reception of persons of both sexes to be maintained for life; and was dedicated to St. John. The church and temporalities of Strathblane were early annexed to it, with part of the lands of Little Govan; and these possessions, with many important privileges, were confirmed to the establishment by Alexander III., Robert Bruce, and several others. In the year 1427, Bishop Cameron, with the consent of the chapter, erected the hospital, and the church of Strathblane, into a prebend, with a provision that the person collated to the office should support a vicar in the parish of Strathblane, and pay four choristers to sing in the cathedral. *St. Ninian's Hospital*, founded by Lady Lochow, in the fourteenth century, for the reception of persons afflicted with leprosy, occupied a piece of ground called St. Ninian's croft, where part of Hutchesontown (ecclesiastically in the parish of Gorbals) at present stands; and close to its site a number of human bones were not long since found, pointing out the locality as is supposed of the lepers' churchyard. On the south of the Clyde, opposite the ferry-house, is an ancient circular hill, thought to have been the sepulchre of some celebrated hero; and in another part of the parish is the picturesque ruin of *Hagg's Castle*, built in 1585, by an ancestor of Sir John Maxwell of Pollock.—See GORBALS, HUTCHESONTOWN, &c.

GOWAN-BANK, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. VIGEAN'S, county of FORFAR; with 72 inhabitants.

GOWKHALL, a village, in the parish of CARNOCK, district of DUNFERMLINE, county of FIFE, 1 mile (E.) from Carnock; containing 196 inhabitants. It is situated in the eastern part of the parish, a short distance north of the high road from Dunfermline to Carnock; and is one of three villages the population of which is chiefly engaged in manufactures.

GOWKSHILL, a village, in the parish of COCKPEN, county of EDINBURGH; containing 219 inhabitants.

GRÆMSAY ISLE, in the parish of HOY, county of ORKNEY; containing 214 inhabitants. It is one of the Orkney group, and lies about a mile and a half south from Stromness; in length it is nearly two miles, and in breadth one. The whole of the island is level, and the lands are either cultivated for the production of grain, or suffered to remain in old grass for the pasturage of sheep and cattle. Through almost its entire extent runs a bed of schistus, or slate, used for the covering of houses. The inhabitants excel in fishing. The principal disadvantage under which they labour is the scarcity of fuel. Græmsay was formerly a vicarage, but is now united to HOY, *which see.*

GRAHAMSTON, a village, in the parish of FALKIRK, county of STIRLING, 1 mile (N.) from Falkirk. This village derives its name from Sir John the Graham, who was killed here in the battle which Wallace fought with Edward I. in 1298. It forms part of the suburbs of Falkirk, and is included within the burgh, and situated on the south bank of the Forth and Clyde canal, over which is a drawbridge connecting it with Bainsford. The houses are handsomely built, chiefly of stone, and of modern appearance. There are numerous shops, stored with various kinds of merchandise; and the labouring portion of the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the Falkirk iron-works, and in those of the Carron Company. From its situation on the canal, the place carries on a considerable trade in timber and in grain; and numerous vessels arrive here with dried fish for the

market of Falkirk, where it finds a ready sale. A post-office, subordinate to that of Falkirk, has been established; and there are several schools in the village.

GRAHAMSTOWN, a manufacturing village, in the parish of NEILSTON, Upper ward of the county of RENFREW, 3 miles distant (S. S. E.) from the town of Paisley; containing 706 inhabitants. This village is indebted for its origin to the introduction of the cotton manufacture into the district about the year 1790, and to the erection of an extensive spinning-mill in 1801, by Mr. Graham, from whom the village takes its name. It is neatly built, and principally inhabited by persons employed in the cotton-works.

GRAITNEY, or GRETNA, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Carlisle, and 309 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 1761 inhabitants. The derivation of the name is doubtful; but it is usually traced to the words *Great knowe*, descriptive of a hill standing at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the church. This district is chiefly memorable for the many bloody feuds of which it was formerly the scene as part of the frontier land of Scotland, and the celebration of which in tales and songs has scarcely at this time altogether passed away. The parish is skirted on the east by the river Sark; and the lands lying between that river and the Esk, now forming the English parish of Kirkandrews, were for many ages debateable ground, being common to both England and Scotland. These lands extended eight miles in length and four in breadth, and were long held by a kind of lawless banditti, whose chief employment was rapine and smuggling. In the year 1552, a line of demarcation was agreed upon by the sovereigns of the respective kingdoms; but notwithstanding this, the habits of the people continued nearly the same until the union of the crowns under James VI., from which time the state of the population gradually improved.

The PARISH is six miles in length and three in breadth, and contains about 11,000 acres. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Kirkpatrick-Fleming and Halfmorton; on the south by the Solway Firth; on the east by the county of Cumberland; and on the west by the parish of Dornock. The surface is generally level towards the south and west; but towards the east and north it is diversified by many gentle acclivities, of which Graitney, the highest, rises about 250 feet above the sea. From this eminence is obtained a beautiful and extensive view of the valleys of the Esk and the Eden, the Solway Firth, and the coast of Cumberland with St. Bees, in a southern direction, and also of the mountains of Dumfriesshire and Northumberland. The eastern portion of the parish, from the number of its hedge-rows, has the appearance of being well wooded; and the lands in this quarter are thickly interspersed with ash, oak, and plane trees. These, with the laburnum, give a pleasing variety to the scenery, and by their fine and luxuriant growth indicate the fostering power of a congenial soil. The whole southern boundary of the parish is formed by the Solway, whose flat shore consists of sand and clay. The only part of the coast approximating to the character of a bay is the curve between Redkirk and Tordoff points, the latter of which is about two miles from Bowness on the opposite shore. The Firth is between four and five miles across in the widest part, and is navigable as far as Sarkfoot, in this parish, for vessels of 120 tons' burthen. In this estuary the tide flows with amazing rapidity, and rises, at its spring, twenty feet above the low-water mark; when it recedes, the streams of the rivers Esk and Eden, which run into the Solway from Dumfriesshire and Cumberland, are seen with a wide bed of intermediate sand, and the Firth appears like a sandy waste, for a distance of forty miles, to the south-western extremity of Dumfriesshire, where the river Nith joins it. There are several landing-places along the shore of the parish, but the navigation of the Firth is dangerous to those not acquainted with the soundings. The Kirtle stream divides the parish into two nearly equal portions. There are excellent salmon-fisheries on the coast, and sturgeon, cod, and herrings are occasionally caught: salmon ascend the rivers for spawning, in the beginning of October, and return early in March.

Near the sea the soil is a rich loam, with a subsoil of deep strong clay, and has the appearance of having been transported hither by the tides, which formerly came much higher up than at present. Further inland, the earth partakes more of the nature of clay and gravel, resting upon large hills of sand. Portions of peat-moss are to be seen in different places, in which the remains of oak-trees are embedded; and in some of them silver coins have been discovered, without a date, but bearing the scarcely legible marks of *Canterbury* and *London*. About 10,000 acres are cultivated, or occasionally in tillage; 300 acres have never been cultivated, and sixty are planted with wood. All kinds of green crops and of grain are produced, oats being the chief crop of the latter; and considerable numbers of every sort of live stock are kept. The most improved system of husbandry is followed: the manure in use comprises dung, guano, and lime, the last brought from several of the neighbouring parishes. The farms have been considerably enlarged, and the superior method of cultivation which has been pursued has nearly tripled the worth of the land since the year 1790, the annual value of real property in the parish now amounting to £6069. The prevailing rock is sandstone, through which many excellent springs of water find a passage.

Among the villages in the parish is that of Gretna, where a weekly cattle-market was formerly held, and which was a burgh of barony; the market-cross was standing till within these few years. The ancient mansion of Graitney Hall, in which one of the landowners once resided, has been fitted up in an elegant and commodious manner as an inn, where every accommodation may be had as at the best inns in England. The population are partly engaged in agriculture: about 600 persons are cotton-weavers, employed by Carlisle houses, and who receive the yarn regularly every fortnight. Vessels of 100 tons arrive at various places along the shore from the ports of Cumberland, bringing coal to the amount of 600 tons yearly, together with about an equal quantity of slate. Grain and potatoes are largely exported to Liverpool and other places on the coast of Lancashire. Till the commencement of the present century, an extensive contraband trade was carried on with the Isle of Man; but this traffic, with all its injurious consequences, has been abolished. The turnpike-roads between Glasgow and Carlisle, and between Carlisle and Portpatrick, run through the parish; and the old road to Carlisle crosses the Glasgow road at the village of Gretna, where

is a post-office, connected with that of Carlisle. There are two bridges over the Sark, and one over the Kirtle. Great facility of intercourse is also afforded by the Caledonian railway, which passes through the parish, and crosses the river Sark into England by a fine bridge of two arches. This railway is joined at Springfield, in the parish, by the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway. A cattle-market is held in June, and fairs on the 15th of September, the first Thursday after Falkirk tryst in October, and on the second Thursday in November.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Annan, synod of Dumfries; patron, the Earl of Mansfield. The stipend of the minister is £237: the manse has lately been enlarged and repaired, and is now a comfortable residence; the glebe consists of about sixteen acres, valued at £28 per annum. Graitney church was built in 1790, and is a commodious building capable of containing 800 persons. There is a meeting-house at the village of Rigg, belonging to the United Presbyterian Church. Two parochial schools are supported, in which the usual branches of education are taught, and the masters of which have each £25 a year, with fees amounting to about £24 and £20 respectively. A friendly society was instituted more than fifty years ago. There are the ruins of several square towers in the parish, the relics of ancient times, raised for the defence of the inhabitants against the English borderers; the walls were of great thickness, the doors of massivè iron, and within were caves for the safe custody of cattle, &c. Redkirk was formerly a separate parish; but its church, situated at Redkirk point, was entirely swept away by the repeated encroachment of the tide. The remains of a Druidical temple are still visible on the farm of Old Graitney, and there are the remains of several old camps in the neighbourhood. This being the nearest and most easily accessible point in Scotland from the sister kingdom, it has long been a place for fugitive marriages, first celebrated here by a man named Paisley, a tobacconist, whose original residence was on a green between Gretna and Springfield, to the latter of which villages he removed in 1782. It is said that between 300 and 400 marriages used at one time to be annually celebrated in the neighbourhood by rival "priests", for the most part functionaries of the lowest class, who accosted parties as they passed, and officiated for a very small charge. An attempt was made in the General Assembly, in 1826, to suppress this description of marriage, but without success. Paisley died at a great age, in 1814.

GRANGE, a parish, in the county of BANFF, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Keith; containing 1661 inhabitants. This place originally formed a part of the parish of Keith, from which it was separated in the year 1618. It took its name from the circumstance of its being a country residence belonging to the abbots of Kinloss, to whom it was given by William the Lion in the twelfth century. Attracted by the beauty of the place, at that time mostly under wood, the abbots had a castle here, situated upon an eminence partly natural and partly artificial, and overlooking rich and extensive haughs, enlivened and refreshed for several miles by the meanderings of the picturesque Isla. In the neighbourhood is the Gallow-hill, the spot upon which criminals were executed within the local jurisdiction. At the time of the Reformation, the abbot, anticipating the change about to take place, feued out the district into many small properties, of which that of Edingight still belongs to the descendant of the original feuar, and about four-fifths of the others to Lord Fife, who inherits from his ancestor, Alexander Duff of Braco, another of the first feuars. The remaining portion is in the possession of the Earl of Seafield.

The PARISH is six miles in length and five in breadth, and comprises about 20,000 acres, of which a large portion is under cultivation: there are extensive plantations of young wood. The surface is much diversified, and consists of both high and low ground, the latter comprehending most of the cultivated parts. On the east is the Knock, an eminence rising 1600 feet above the level of the sea, and which, though cultivated to a considerable height, is chiefly covered with deep peat and heather, the moss extending at the summit to a depth of eight or ten feet. A very fine and extensive view may be obtained from it. In the dry summer of 1826, its sides were surrounded by a conflagration, destroying the combustible portion of the surface; but it has not been ascertained in what way the fire originated. There are also several lofty hills in the northern part of the parish: in the southern division are two called the Mickle and Little Balloch, ornamented around their base with wood; and in the centre is the Sillyearn, where there is a large and thriving plantation. The scenery is much indebted for its variety to its sylvan beauties, and to the course of the interesting stream of the Isla, on the south of which a wide belt of larch and Scotch fir, of recent growth, especially improves the prospect. The Isla is rendered still more striking in pictorial effect by an ancient bridge, erected by a Mr. Christie, to render the church accessible to the residents of Cantly. This benevolent act was notified, and the memory of it transmitted to posterity, by an inscription on a stone once forming part of the bridge, but now supposed to be submerged in the flood below, consisting of these words: "Built by Alexander Christie, tenant in Cantly, for the glory of God, and the good of the people of Grange". A provision was made for the repairs of the bridge by the deposit of 100 merks in the hands of the laird of Edingight; and though this sum is supposed to have been long since exhausted, an addition was made to the structure in the year 1783, by erecting, and cementing to it, another bridge of the same size, to render it passable by carts, the first being only for foot-passengers. The cost of this was defrayed by the transfer, on the part of the patron, of the vacant stipend of that year.

The SOIL in some parts is very good, particularly on the banks of the Isla, where the ground, having a fine southern exposure, is tolerably dry, and produces early crops. In other parts, especially in the northern quarter, the soil is clayey, cold, and wet, with an impervious subsoil, and frequently of very poor quality. Oats forms the staple crop of grain, and the green crops consist of rye-grass and white and red clover. Husbandry is on a very respectable footing, and the six-shift course is that chiefly followed: bone-manure is much used for turnip-soils, and most of the larger farms have threshing-mills, and are inclosed with limestone-dykes and good hedges. The portion under tillage is gradually increasing in extent; and many of the lower parts of the heathy and mossy hill of Aulmore, which is interspersed with numerous cottages of the poor, have been brought into cultivation. Substantial embankments, also, have been raised on some

of the farms, against the floodings of the Isla; and on the better cultivated lands, all the implements of agriculture are of the best description, and the horses and cattle of a superior stock. Limestone of very fine quality is abundant, and is constantly worked to a great extent; large lime-works are in operation, and many of the small farms have lime-kilns. At a place called Seggiecrook is a bed of plumbago. The deep and wide-spreading mosses supply abundance of peat for fuel; and the residue of the woods that once beautified the locality is found deeply embedded, comprising thick logs of oak and fir. The annual value of real property in Grange is £5299. The mansion of Edingight, in the parish, is an ancient structure irregularly built, standing on an estate ornamented with fifty or sixty acres of young plantations. Braco was formerly the residence of the ancient family of Duff. There is a hamlet named Nethermills; and the parish is traversed by the road from Keith to Banff: the produce, consisting of grain, pork, and fat-cattle, is shipped chiefly at Banff, for the London market.

Grange is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Strathbogie, synod of Moray, and in the patronage of the Earl of Fife: the minister's stipend is £165, with a manse, and a glebe of five acres, valued at £7 per annum. The church was built in 1795, and contains 616 sittings; it is situated within a mile of the parish boundary, on the site of the old castle occupied by the abbots of Kinloss. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church, and another for the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34, with a house, and about £6 fees. He also receives a bequest of £1. 2. a year; the interest of £100 left by the late Rev. Mr. Bruce, minister of Dunbar; and a portion of the Dick bequest. There is likewise a General Assembly's school, the master of which has £25 per annum, with a small piece of land: the premises were built by subscription, in 1827, through the exertions of the minister, the Rev. W. Duff; and the tenants on the estate subscribe for the rent of the master's allotment. The Earl of Fife derives his title of Baron Braco from the farm of that name.

GRANGE, a hamlet, in the parish and district of St. Andrew's, county of Fife, 1¼ mile (S. by E.) from St. Andrew's; containing 84 inhabitants. It lies a short distance west of the high road from Anstruther Wester to St. Andrew's.

GRANGE, a hamlet, in the parish of Errol, county of Perth, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Errol; containing 68 inhabitants. It is seated on the road from Errol to Invergowrie, and is one of several small hamlets in the parish (besides the village of Errol) in which the linen-cloth manufacture engages a part of the population.

GRANGEMOUTH, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the county of Stirling; comprising the sea-port town of Grangemouth in the parish of Falkirk, and also part of Polmont parish; the whole containing 1722 inhabitants, of whom 1488 are in the town, 3 miles (N. E.) from Falkirk. This place derives its name from its original situation at the mouth of the Grange burn, a stream flowing round the grange of the ancient abbey of Abbotshaugh, but now, by a recent diversion of its course, falling into the river Carron at a considerable distance to the east. The town was commenced in the year 1777, by Sir Laurence Dundas, and is situated at the eastern extremity of the Forth and Clyde canal. The streets are regularly formed, and the houses well built and of handsome appearance; the environs are pleasant, and the place has generally a cheerful and prepossessing aspect. Its trade has been progressively increasing since the formation of the harbour, and in 1810 a custom-house was established here. The trade consists principally in the exportation of coal, glass, and bricks, to Russia, Sweden, and Norway; pig and wrought iron to Denmark; coal, soap, woollens, and pig-iron to Prussia; coal, pig and cast iron, and cotton manufactures, to Holland; pig and cast iron to Germany; coal, pig-iron, glass, and bricks, to France, Portugal, Italy, and Turkey; glass, and woollen and cotton manufactures, to Van Diemen's Land; coal, bricks, cordage, woollens, and cottons, to Canada and New Brunswick; and coal and beer to Brazil. The imports are chiefly corn, tallow, flax, hemp, matting, tar, bristles, and wooden wares, from Russia; manganese ore, pitch, and linseed-cakes, from Sweden; corn from Denmark and Germany; corn, flax, timber, and wooden wares, from Prussia; bark, cheese, madder, and geneva, from Holland; and timber from Canada and New Brunswick. In a recent year the number of vessels that cleared outwards to foreign ports was 615, of the aggregate burthen of 61,979 tons; and the number that entered inwards from foreign ports was 148, of 21,145 tons: the amount of duties paid at the custom-house was £20,000. This amount of duties, however, does not show the full trade of the place, as a large part of the goods imported was removed under bond to Glasgow, where the duties were paid. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port, in the same year, was fifty-two, of 7270 tons' aggregate burthen. A considerable coasting-trade is also carried on here; and a very extensive inland trade is pursued by means of the Forth and Clyde canal, which is navigable for vessels of ninety tons from this place to Port-Dundas, near Glasgow, and also to the Clyde by Bowling bay: the number of vessels that passed along the canal in a late year was 2959. The custom-house establishment consists of a collector, comptroller, clerk, two land-waiters, six tide-waiters, and a locker; and the officers of the canal company here, are a collector, an overseer of works, and a harbour-master.

The harbour and quays are situated near the mouth of the river Carron, at its junction with the Forth and Clyde canal. Considerable improvements have been recently made under the superintendence of Sir John Macneill, civil engineer, of London, employed for that purpose by the late Earl of Zetland and the governor and council of the canal company. According to the plan adopted, the channel of the Grange burn has been changed to the eastward, and a spacious wet-dock and entrance-lock, east of the harbour, have been constructed: the foundation stone was laid on the 28th of June, 1838, the day of Her Majesty's coronation, and the work was opened for the purposes of trade on the 12th of July, 1843. The dock is capable of receiving seventy sail of merchantmen, and steamers of the largest class can be admitted, the entrance-lock being 250 feet in length, fifty-five feet and a half wide, and twenty-four feet deep. The timber-basin has been very much enlarged; and a canal, fifteen feet in depth, forms a communication between it and the wet-dock and canal. An embankment, also, has been raised from the large lock to the entrance of the river Carron on the south-east side, and another on the north-west side has

been more recently completed, so that traders drawing nine feet are now able to enter and depart at low water. Thus have the local advantages of the port been rendered available to its improvement, and the extension of its commerce. Ship-building is carried on with success; and there is a graving-dock, which at spring tides has a depth of fourteen feet: it was constructed by Lord Dundas in 1811, and is capable of receiving two vessels of 300 tons' burthen. The first steam-boat built here, was launched in 1839 as a towing-vessel for the port of Memel: the vessels generally built at this place vary from ninety to 250 tons. The manufacture of sails and ropes is also extensive, and considerable quantities are exported to the colonies. The distance from the quay to the farthest beacon at the mouth of the Carron, is nearly a mile and a half: vessels are partly conducted by the Carron pilots stationed here under the Trinity House of Leith, and partly towed by steam-boats.

The parochial district that was for a time attached to the port, was separated for ecclesiastical purposes soon after the erection of a church here in 1837. It comprised about 1300 acres, of which 100, forming the demesne of Kerse House, a seat of the Earl of Zetland, are ornamented with thriving plantations, and the remainder are divided into farms of from sixty to 120 acres each. The surface is generally flat, and the soil almost uniformly a rich alluvial clay, with a small intermixture of fine white sand; the lands are well cultivated, and the crops are usually favourable. Kerse House, the principal mansion in the district, is surrounded with thriving plantations, and there are a few trees around some of the farm-houses; but otherwise there is little wood in the neighbourhood. The church was erected by the late earl, and is situated near Kerse House; it is a handsome structure in the Norman style of architecture, and contains 700 sittings, exclusively of the front gallery. In the year 1843, this edifice, with the consent of the present Earl of Zetland, passed into the hands of the members of the Free Church, of whom there is a considerable congregation. The only other place of worship is a small one for Baptists. Those who belong to other denominations are connected with places of worship at Falkirk. Schools for boys and girls, with dwelling-houses for the master and mistress, and a room which is used as a library, were erected by the late Lady Dundas, in 1827. The master has a salary of £10, and the mistress of £5, paid by the Earl of Zetland, with an allowance for the gratuitous instruction of poor children; and the fees average £40 and £20 per annum, respectively.

GRANGEPANS, a village, in the parish of Carriden, county of Linlithgow, ½ a mile (E. by S.) from Borrowstounness; containing 517 inhabitants. It is situated on the south shore of the Firth of Forth, and nearly equidistant from Borrowstounness and Bridgeness. The place has been for some time a seat of the salt manufacture, and although the trade in the article has been much reduced, yet in 1834 there were six pans in operation, producing annually about 23,000 bushels; in 1843 the number of pans had decreased to four. In the village is also a malting establishment; and until lately the manufacture of sal-ammoniac was carried on. The mansion-house of Grange is of some antiquity, and, having undergone repair, is now occupied by a tenant. The coast road from Borrowstounness to Bridgeness passes through the village.

GRANTON, a growing town, in the parish of Cramond, county of Edinburgh, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Edinburgh. This place, formerly remarkable only as the spot where the English troops under the Earl of Hertford disembarked in the year 1544, now claims importance for its magnificent and extensive pier. That truly national work was erected, at his sole expense, by the Duke of Buccleuch, who is proprietor of the estate of Caroline Park, formerly called Granton. It was commenced in November, 1835, and was partially opened on the 28th of June, 1838, the day of the coronation of Her Majesty, by Lord John Scott, brother of his Grace, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators; and in commemoration of the day, one of the jetties is named the "Victoria". Vessels and steamers of the largest size can approach the pier, which is 1700 feet in length, and varies in breadth from eighty to 160 feet: it has a massive wall with occasional entrances to each side of the pier, running up the centre; and the whole is of the most solid and beautiful masonry. The Victoria jetty, on the west side, extends ninety feet; on the east side is a jetty of similar dimensions; and two others are at the distance of about 350 feet seawards. There are also two slips for shipping cattle; and a lighthouse at the extremity of the pier. On the Queen's visit to this part of her dominions in 1842, Granton pier was the place of Her Majesty's landing, on the 1st of September, and of her embarkation, on her return to England, on the 15th of the same month. In July, 1844, an act was obtained for the extension of the Edinburgh and Newhaven railway to Granton; the line forms part of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, and in 1849 the proprietors of that great railway obtained an act for the construction of a pier and other works here. They had previously, in 1847, procured an act vesting in them the pier at Burntisland, and the ferry between Burntisland and Granton. The company's steamers ply regularly across the Firth of Forth, in connexion with the trains; and large moveable slips have been recently erected at Granton and Burntisland, by means of which, in connexion with a steam-vessel of peculiar construction, great facilities are afforded for the transmission of goods, which are now conveyed across without removal from the trucks. The vessel, or floating railway, as it may be called, is 175 feet long by fifty-four feet all over, and is propelled by two powerful engines, with paddle-shafts unconnected. Upon the spacious deck of this steamer are laid three lines of railway, capable of accommodating a train of from thirty to forty loaded trucks. An elegant and commodious inn has been some years erected by the Duke of Buccleuch, and there is already the nucleus of a handsome town and sea-port. The most direct road from Edinburgh to Granton is by Inverleith row, at the head of which is the new road, on the left, through Wardie grounds.

GRANTOWN, a town, in the parish of Cromdale, county of Inverness, 135 miles (N. by W.) from Edinburgh; containing about 1000 inhabitants. This place, which is situated about half a mile north of the river Spey, was founded upon an uncultivated moor, by Sir James Grant of Grant, Bart., in 1766, since which it has risen to a flourishing condition, and become one of the neatest and most interesting towns, in appearance, in the north of Scotland. It contains several good shops; and in its centre is a spacious square, 700 feet in length and

180 in breadth, on the south side of which is the Speyside Orphan Hospital, built in 1824, with money left by Lady Grant of Monymusk. This charity is supported from a fund amounting to nearly £200 per annum, which has increased to the present sum by additions from the Grant family: the children are about thirty in number, and are boarded, clothed, and educated. Candidates must be natives of the parishes of Cromdale, Abernethy, Duthil, Inveraven, or Knockando. A branch of the National Bank of Scotland was established in 1829, and a branch of the Caledonian Bank in 1839; there is also a prison in the town. The post-office communicates daily with Carr-bridge, Forres, and Ballindalloch; and a good road runs from the place to Keith, and another to Forres. There are four annual markets, exclusive of cattle-trysts; cattle are purchased here by graziers for the southern markets, and much traffic is also carried on with the surrounding districts. A church was built in 1802, a little to the north of the town, containing accommodation for nearly 1000 persons; and the parochial minister officiated here and at the church at Cromdale alternately, till the year 1835, when an ordained minister was appointed to this station, comprehending the old parish of Inverallan. There is also a place of worship for Baptists. A grammar school was built a few years since by the proprietor, from whom the master receives a salary of £25 per annum: in addition to the usual branches, instruction is given in the classics and mathematics.

GRASSHOUSES OF THORNTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Glammis, county of Forfar; containing 74 inhabitants.

GRAYSTONE, a hamlet, in the parish of Carmylie, county of Forfar, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Letham; containing 79 inhabitants. It lies about a mile westward of the high road from Monikie to Brechin; and is one of several small hamlets, the largest of which contains about twenty houses.

GREAT CUMBRAY.—See Cumbray, Great.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix, will be found under the proper name.*

GREEN HOLM, an isle, in the parish of Northmavine, county of Shetland. It lies a short distance north of the main land of Northmavine, between Fethaland point and Romna Stacks, and is uninhabited.

GREEN HOLM, an isle, in the parish of Tingwall, county of Shetland. This is an islet of very inconsiderable extent, one of the smallest of the Shetland group, situated about a mile south-west of Scalloway, a sea-port village on the main land of the parish. Green Holm is uninhabited.

GREEN HOLM, MUCKLE and LITTLE, two isles, in the parish of Eday, county of Orkney. They lie to the south of the island of Eday, about a mile distant from Warness point. The larger is appropriated to the pasturage of cattle and sheep; the smaller is very inconsiderable, and both are uninhabited.

GREENEND, a village, in the parish of Old Monkland, Middle ward of the county of Lanark, 1 mile (S. W.) from Airdrie; containing 502 inhabitants. It is situated in the eastern part of the parish, a short distance north of the Calder water, which is here very devious in its course; and is one of numerous large villages that have latterly sprung up in this wealthy mining parish, now the principal seat of the iron manufacture in Scotland. The village is in the immediate vicinity of the great Calder iron-works, and of extensive coal-mines, in both of which a large portion of the male population is engaged.

GREENGAIRS, a village, in the parish of New Monkland, Middle ward of the county of Lanark, 3 miles (N. E.) from New Monkland; containing 184 inhabitants. This place is situated in the north-eastern part of the parish, and is divided into East and West. It is one of several thriving villages which owe their prosperity and increase of population to the valuable coal and iron mines of the district. The high road from New Monkland to Slamannan church runs for a short distance on the south; and in the neighbourhood are some small streams. In the village is a school, with a house for the master.

GREENHILL, a hamlet, in the parish of Lochmaben, county of Dumfries, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Lockerbie; containing 89 inhabitants. It is seated in the eastern part of the parish, and on the west side of the river Annan, which winds along the borders of Lochmaben, and separates it from the parish of Dryfesdale.

GREENLAW, a burgh of barony, the county town, and a parish, in the county of Berwick, 8 miles (S. W.) from Dunse, and 36 (S. E. by E.) from Edinburgh; containing 1355 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from the situation of the ancient village on one of the several conical eminences in the parish, which eminence, from its superior verdure, obtained the appellation of the Green Law. The manor at one time belonged to the Earls of Dunbar, under whom Sir Patrick Hwm or Home, ancestor of the Home family, held the lands in 1435, when the earldom became annexed to the crown. After Berwick had ceased to be part of Scotland, in 1482, the courts of justice previously held there were generally held at Dunse, and occasionally at Lauder, till towards the close of the seventeenth century, when the town of Greenlaw was declared by act of parliament to be the head burgh of the shire. Since that time this has continued to be the county town. The burgh of Greenlaw, of which Sir Hugh Hume Purves Campbell, of Marchmont, Bart., is superior, is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river Blackadder, over which are two bridges of stone; and consists principally of one street of considerable length, opening on the south side into a large quadrangular area. In the centre of this area was the market cross, a handsome Corinthian column, raised by the Earl of Marchmont, and on the site of which is the present county-hall. The houses are neatly built; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water, conveyed into two spacious reservoirs of stone, erected at the expense of the superior of the burgh. A public library, containing a well-assorted collection of volumes, is supported by subscription; and there are several good inns in the town.

No manufacture is carried on at Greenlaw; only a few persons are employed in a carding and fulling mill: a considerable degree of traffic, however, arises from its situation as a public thoroughfare, and there is a post-office subordinate to that of Dunse. The weekly market has long been discontinued; but fairs are held on the 22nd of May, and the last Thursday in October, for milch-cows and various kinds of cattle, and they are numerously attended. Facility of communication is afforded by the great road from London to Edinburgh by way of Coldstream, and other roads that pass through the

place. As the county town, the sheriff's and usual courts are held, and the public business of the county transacted, here; the sheriff's and commissary courts occur every Thursday during the session, and the justice-of-peace courts for small debts monthly. The county-hall is a handsome structure in the Grecian style of architecture, erected by the late Sir W. P. H. Campbell, and containing a hall sixty feet long, forty feet wide, and twenty-eight feet in height, ornamented with columns of the Corinthian order. In the building are also various apartments for the accommodation of the sheriff and others attending the county meetings. The principal entrance is by an elegant vestibule, lighted by a dome, and containing a room for the preservation of the records. The new gaol, erected in 1824, is a neat building comprising eighteen sleeping-cells, two day-rooms for criminals, and one for debtors. Attached to the day-rooms are spacious airing-yards, to which the prisoners have access during the day, and the whole is surrounded by a lofty wall. There is a plentiful supply of water; and the prison is under excellent management.

The PARISH is from eight to nine miles in length, and nearly three miles in average breadth, forming an area of about 12,000 acres, of which nearly 7000 acres are arable, 500 woodland and plantations, 1200 undivided common affording good pasture, and the remainder moor, moss, and waste. Its surface is diversified with hills of no great elevation, and in the upper part of the parish the lands are intersected for almost two miles by a gravelly ridge called the Kaimes, about sixty yards in width at the base, and forty feet high. To the south of this ridge is the moss of Dugden, about 500 acres in extent, and in some places ten feet deep, yielding peat which, when properly dried, is little inferior to coal. The only river of importance is the Blackadder, which flows through the parish, dividing it into two nearly equal parts, and, about two miles above the town, being joined by a small stream called the Faungrass; it abounds with trout, and is much frequented by anglers. On the south side of the Blackadder the soil is a deep rich loam, producing grain of excellent quality, and on the north side, moorland and heath; the crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses. The system of husbandry is in an improved state; the lands have been drained and partly inclosed, and the farm-buildings are generally substantial. The pastures are well adapted for sheep and black-cattle, of which considerable numbers are reared in the parish; and horses for agricultural purposes are bred upon many of the farms. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7410. The rocks are mostly of the old and new red sandstone formations: white sandstone and a dark claystone porphyry are also found. In this parish the mansions are Rowchester and Lambden, both of modern erection: the pleasure-grounds and house of Marchmont, also, the noble seat of Sir H. H. P. Campbell, though situated in the adjoining parish of Polwarth, add much to the beauty of the scenery.

Greenlaw is ecclesiastically within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunse, synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister's stipend is £254. 15., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum; patron, Sir H. H. P. Campbell. The church, situated in the town, is a plain structure in good repair, containing 476 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school is attended by about 130 children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £50. The late Sir W. P. H. Campbell bequeathed £50 per annum to the poor. There are some remains of a Roman camp on the north bank of the Blackadder, about two miles from the town; and directly opposite to it, on the other side of the river, several trenches diverge towards Hume Castle, four miles distant. On the north-east of the parish, also, are the remains of an intrenchment, intersecting the moor for more than a mile: it is called Herriot's Dyke.

GREENLOANING, a village, in the parish of DUNBLANE, county of PERTH, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Dunblane; containing 58 inhabitants. It is situated in the north-east part of the parish, and on the east bank of the river Allan: there is a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod; and the Scottish Central railway, opened in 1848, has a station here.

GREENOCK, a sea-port, burgh, and market-town, in the Lower ward of the county of RENFREW, 17 miles (W. N. W.) from Renfrew, 22 (W. N. W.) from Glasgow, and 65 (W.) from Edinburgh; comprising the parishes of East, Middle, and West Greenock; and containing, according to the census of 1841, 36,936 inhabitants. This place is said by some to have derived its name, in the Gaelic language *Grian-chnoc*, from the site of its ancient baronial castle on a hill unsheltered by any intervening object from the rays of the sun. Others derive its name from *Grianaig*, "a sunny bay"; which is the present Gaelic name of the town. It originally consisted partly of the lands of Easter Greenock, in which is the suburb of Cartsdyke, or, as it is also called, Crawfurdsdyke, so named from the erection of a small quay by its proprietor, Thomas Crawfurd, Esq.; and partly of the small village of Greenock, belonging to Sir John Shaw, owner of the barony of Wester Greenock, who in 1669 purchased from Margaret Crawfurd, lady of Kilberny, the barony of Easter Greenock, with the exception of the lands of Crawfurdsdyke, which are now the property of William Crawfurd, Esq. On the decease of Sir J. Shaw, the last of that name, in 1752, John Shaw Stewart, Esq., afterwards (on his father's death) Sir John Shaw Stewart, Bart., succeeded to the lands of Easter and Wester Greenock, in right of his mother; and on his death in 1812, they passed to his nephew, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, from whom they descended to Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart, the present proprietor.

Burgh Seal.

The villages both of Wester Greenock and Crawfurdsdyke at first consisted only of a few thatched huts, stretching along the bay, and inhabited by fishermen. But they gradually increased; and in 1670, Sir John, son of the former Sir John Shaw, obtained from Charles II. a charter annexing the lands of Finnart, of which he had become proprietor, to the barony of Wester Greenock, and erecting both into one barony, under the designation of the barony of Greenock. The inhabitants appear to have pursued the fishery with success; they

had some shipping, and carried on a considerable coasting, and a small foreign, trade, chiefly in herrings, of which in 1674 they sent 20,000 barrels to Rochelle, exclusively of other quantities to Sweden and the Baltic. The two places had each a harbour capable of receiving vessels of large burthen; and from that of Crawfurdsdyke, a part of the expedition to Darien was fitted out, in 1697. The union of the two kingdoms opened to the inhabitants new channels of commerce; and in 1719, they fitted out the first vessel employed in the American trade, which they afterwards prosecuted with singular success, bringing home great quantities of tobacco, which they exported for the supply of the continent. Indeed the rapidly-increasing importance of Greenock was such that it excited the jealousy of the ports of London, Bristol, and Liverpool: but the breaking out of the American war greatly obstructed its chief source of prosperity, and the loss of the American trade for some time impeded the commercial interests of the port. It was, however, soon counterbalanced by an enlarged traffic with South America, and the East and West India colonies; the trade of the port revived; and it has continued to prosper till the present time, the place now ranking as one of the principal sea-ports of the country. This was the first port to petition for the opening of the trade to the East Indies, in 1812. Greenock, extending in every direction for the accommodation of its growing population, has become the residence of numerous merchants and shipowners; the seat of various thriving manufactures, which put it nearly on a par with the most flourishing commercial and manufacturing towns in the kingdom; and more recently a parliamentary borough. In 1835, forty persons were drowned by the bursting of the Whin Hill Dam.

The TOWN is beautifully situated on the south shore of the Firth of Clyde, which is here four miles and a half broad; and extends for almost a mile along the margin of the united bays of Greenock and Crawfurdsdyke. The buildings occupy a narrow site of level land, bounded on the south by a ridge of hills which rises abruptly to an elevation of nearly 600 feet immediately above the town, commanding a richly-diversified view of the Firth and the coast of Dumbarton, on the north, and much variety of interesting scenery on the east and west. Greenock is for the most part very irregularly built, consisting in the older portion of various narrow and ill-formed streets, and in that of more modern date of several spacious and handsome streets, with numerous pleasant villas, especially towards the west, in which direction chiefly the houses are increasing. It is paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water from the vicinity, passed through filters previously to its being distributed through the town, the necessary works having been constructed by a company incorporated by act of parliament in 1825, by the name of the *Shaw's Water Joint-Stock Company*, chiefly for providing water-power for giving motion to the machinery of mills and factories. For this latter purpose, an enterprise of vast magnitude was completed under the direction of Mr. Thom, civil engineer, and proprietor of the Rothesay cotton-works, at the suggestion of the late Sir Michael Shaw Stewart. The water-works, which are mostly situated at a distance of about three miles, on the south-west side of the ridge of hills that overlooks the town, consist partly of a spacious reservoir formed by strong embankments, inclosing an area of 295 acres, and containing 284,678,550 cubic feet of water, conveyed by an aqueduct six miles in length from numerous streams. There is also a compensation reservoir of forty acres, containing 14,465,898 cubic feet, and now called Loch Thom in compliment to the engineer. From the principal reservoir, which has an elevation of 500 feet above the town, the water descends by a gradual declivity, and in its course towards Greenock forms at convenient intervals many falls of greater or less height, from which it is diverted to the several factories that have been erected near it, supplying to each 1200 cubic feet per minute for twelve hours daily. The aggregate power of the different falls, which vary in depth according to the wants of each factory, has been estimated as equivalent to that of 1782 horses. This important undertaking was successfully completed in 1829, at an expense of £51,000, including the purchase of the ground. In 1845 an act was passed to enable the company to increase the supply of water beyond what is above stated.

The Public Library, established in the year 1783, now contains about 10,000 volumes. For several years the books were kept in the Freemasons' Hall, in Hamilton-street, till they were removed into a building in Union-street, towards the erection of which James Watt, Esq., of Ashton Hall, Warwickshire, contributed £3000, as a suitable place for the reception of a marble statue by Chantrey, in honour of his father, James Watt, the celebrated improver of the steam-engine, which statue had been voted at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Greenock, the native place of Watt. This distinguished person was born on the 19th of January, 1736, and died at Heathfield, in Staffordshire, on the 25th of August, 1821. The foundation stone of the new building was laid by the late Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, M.P. for the county of Renfrew, and provincial grand master mason of the district, on the 25th of August, 1835, the anniversary of Mr. Watt's death. The building is in the early English style of architecture, and consists of a centre, containing the library, and two wings, one of which forms a reading-room, and the other a house for the librarian. The Public Library is supported by annual subscriptions of thirteen shillings paid by proprietors, and twenty-one shillings paid by general readers. A mechanics' institution was established in 1836; and a handsome building has been erected for its use at an expense of more than £1300, raised by subscription. The ground-floor contains a library of 2000 volumes, a reading-room, and an apartment for mechanical and philosophical apparatus; above which is a hall sixty-two feet long, and thirty-nine feet wide, for the delivery of lectures on chemistry, mechanics, and other subjects. There is also a mechanics' library at Cartsdyke, or Crawfurdsdyke, containing nearly 1500 volumes; and three circulating libraries have collections varying from 500 to 1500 volumes. Two public newsrooms are likewise supported, in one of which, in Cathcart-square, is a portrait of Sir John Shaw, who is justly regarded as the founder of the commercial prosperity of the town. Assemblies are held in the Exchange buildings, in which are elegant rooms; and a theatre, erected by Stephen Kemble, is opened occasionally. The Tontine hotel, in the principal street, is a spacious building, erected at an expense of £10,000, and contains some handsome apartments, and every requisite accommodation.

Manufactures of various kinds are carried on here to a very considerable extent; and there are numerous large establishments for refining sugar, some breweries, distilleries, tanneries, foundries, and forges. The manufacture of woollen cloth and yarn is pursued in two factories, in one of which 25,000 stones of wool are annually consumed in the production of tartans, twilled cloths, and yarn; and the other, of recent establishment, is still more extensive. A very large cotton-work has lately been opened, the machinery of which is propelled by the Shaw's water: the building is of stone, 263 feet in length, sixty feet in breadth, and three stories in height. In those parts where the process carried on is most in danger of fire, the building is fire-proof; and in case of need, the pipes by which it is heated with steam can be rendered available with the same effect as a fire-engine. The water-wheel that drives the machinery is seventy feet in diameter, and wholly of iron, weighing about 180 tons. The number of people employed is generally 400, the greater part of whom are females. There are eleven large establishments for the refining of sugar, affording occupation to 350 persons; one of these is wholly engaged in refining for exportation, and the aggregate quantity is about 14,000 tons annually. Three breweries employ about forty-five persons, doing business to the amount of £30,000 per annum; and there is a distillery producing whisky annually to the amount of £50,000, and paying duties to the excise of £21,000. Connected with the distillery is a dairy of fifty cows. The manufacture of sail-cloth gives employment to nearly 300 persons, and consumes annually about 600 tons of raw material: attached to the premises is an extensive rope-walk, in which large quantities of cordage are made, averaging annually 700 tons. There are also three other rope-walks, in the aggregate affording employment to eighty persons. Four tanneries employ together about fifty hands, and do business to the amount of £18,000 annually; while two potteries, in which 200 people are constantly engaged, make on the average 100,000 dozens of white and printed earthenware. The paper manufacture provides occupation to about forty persons, of whom a considerable number are females, and produces yearly 300 tons of packing and coloured papers. There are also some extensive cooperages, together employing about 500 men and boys. The straw-plat manufacture of Greenock occupies generally about seventy persons on the premises, and affords employment to 150 who work at their own dwellings in the town, and to 1500 in the islands of Orkney. There are three extensive iron-foundries and forges for all kinds of castings, and for the manufacture of steam-engines and boilers, and various sorts of machinery, together affording employment to more than 1000 persons. In these establishments, steam-engines of the aggregate power of nearly 3000 horses are annually manufactured; and numerous English-built steamers, as well for government as for private individuals, have been supplied with engines and machinery from the works. Two manufactories for chain-cables and anchors, also, employ above 110 persons; and there is a work for the making of bar-iron, in which a considerable number are engaged. Four large mills for grinding grain, yield upwards of 50,000 bolls a year: one of them was also supplied with machinery for freeing rice imported into this country from the husk, but this was found to be attended without any of the expected benefit, and has been discontinued.

The trade of the port, which, after it had recovered from the depression it suffered during the American war, greatly increased, has recently sustained some diminution from the deepening of the Clyde and the introduction of steam towing-boats, by which ships that previously landed their cargoes here are now enabled to reach Glasgow. The exports are chiefly cotton, yarn, &c.; linen, woollen, and silk manufactures; hardware, earthenware, glass, refined sugar, iron and machinery, copper, and lead. The imports are cotton-wool, sugar, molasses, coffee, cocoa, pepper, tobacco, corn, wine, oil, spirits, timber, deals, mahogany, dye-woods, brimstone, and numerous other goods. In a recent year, before the establishment of the cotton-work above described, the quantity of cotton-wool imported was 11,597,653 lb., and the quantity of cotton, yarn, &c. exported was valued at upwards of £1,000,000. The number of ships and vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards to foreign ports with cargoes, in the same year, was, 225 British, of 65,864 tons, and twelve foreign, of 3095 tons, inwards; and 235 British, of 63,582 tons, and nine foreign, of 3411 tons, outwards. The number of vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards, coastwise, was, 911 vessels, of 99,430 tons, inwards; and 1222 vessels, of 128,017 tons, outwards: this latter number of vessels, however, includes vessels with part of cargoes previously cleared outwards at Glasgow. In 1848 the amount of duty paid at the custom-house was £436,985. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port is 432, of 79,779 tons' aggregate burthen; and the number of seamen is upwards of 3000.

The harbour was commenced in 1707, by the inhabitants, to whom the lord of the manor, Sir John Shaw, conveyed the ground on which it was formed, together with his right, as superior of the barony, to levy anchorage dues. In order to raise funds for its completion, they voluntarily imposed an assessment of 1*s.* 4*d.* on every sack of malt brewed into ale within the burgh. The harbour thus formed being found, however, totally inadequate to the rapid increase of the trade, an extension including the bay of Crawfurdsdyke was carried into effect, at an expense of £20,000; and the subsequent erection of dry-docks and other works requisite to render it complete, comprising warehouses, bonding-yards for timber, and other accommodations, has increased the amount to £119,000. The outer harbour, which is accessible to the largest vessels, has sufficient depth of water, and good anchorage; but the roadstead is contracted by a considerable sand-bank, extending from Port-Glasgow towards Dumbarton. The entrance to the inner harbour is 105 feet wide, and the depth great enough to allow vessels of any burthen to approach the quays. The Custom-house quay is 1035 feet in length, the East quay 531, and the West quay 425 feet, forming together a line of very nearly 2000 feet, replete with every facility for the loading and landing of cargoes, with spacious warehouses and stores. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent, for which purpose there are seven dockyards belonging to different companies, affording employment to 1200 men, with dry-docks, and three patent-slips for repairing vessels, one of which is capable of receiving ships of 400 tons. The number of vessels annually launched averages about twenty, of the aggre-

gate burthen of from 6000 to 7000 tons. Boat-building is also carried on, by companies confined to that object, who employ about forty workmen, and launch annually about 800 tons of all descriptions.

The custom-house, which is situated in the central portion of the quay, is a spacious and elegant building in the Grecian style, with a stately portico in front, the whole erected in 1818, at an expense of £30,000. A chamber of commerce and manufactures was incorporated by royal charter in 1813, and is under the management of twelve directors, of whom three annually go out of office by rotation. The Exchange buildings, erected in 1814, at a cost of £7000, afford every accommodation for the meeting of merchants and shipowners, and for the transaction of commercial affairs; they contain also two spacious assembly-rooms, in which concerts and card and dancing assemblies are held during the season. The post-office has a good delivery; and in addition to the Greenock Bank, there are branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Royal Bank of Scotland, the Glasgow Union Banking Company, the Western Bank of Scotland, and the Clydesdale Bank. The market, which is on Friday, is abundantly supplied with grain and with provisions of all kinds; and fairs are held on the first Thursday in July and the fourth Thursday in November. Facility of communication is afforded by excellent roads, of which eight miles of turnpike-road pass through the parish, and by steamers. *The Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock Railway* was commenced under an act passed in 1837, and was opened throughout in 1841. The length is twenty-two miles and a half, of which seven form part also of the Glasgow and Ayr railway, whence the Greenock line diverges at Paisley, crossing the rivers Black Cart and Gryfe, and reaching its summit level on the Bishopton ridge. Thence it is continued by an embankment, running nearly parallel with the river Clyde, to Port-Glasgow, from which taking a curvilinear direction, it terminates at Greenock, where is a short branch leading to the docks. There are two tunnels at Bishopton ridge, cut through hard rock for above a mile in length, and thirty-seven feet in depth; the embankment near the Clyde is more than a mile long, and twenty-eight feet in height, and there is also one crossing Fulwood moss, four miles long, but averaging only ten feet in height. The railway was completed in March 1841, at an expense of £498,142, including one-half the cost of the portion between Glasgow and Paisley, of which the other half was defrayed by the Glasgow and Ayr Railway Company. An act was passed in 1846, authorizing the formation of a branch of 352 yards extending from the Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock railway, to the Clyde at Greenock; and also the construction of a pier or wharf in connexion with it. In 1847 an act was obtained, to amalgamate the railway with the great Caledonian railway.

The town was erected into a burgh of barony by charter of Charles I., granted to Sir John Shaw, its proprietor, in 1635, and confirmed by Charles II. in 1670. In 1741, the then Sir John Shaw, by a charter which was renewed in 1751, conferred upon his tenants in the burgh the privilege of electing two bailies, a treasurer, and six councillors, with power to hold courts for the admission of burgesses, the good government of the town, and the trial and punishment of delinquents. This charter continued in force till the passing of the Municipal Reform act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV. A provost, four bailies, a treasurer, and ten councillors, are now elected agreeably with the provisions of that measure; and their jurisdiction extends over the whole of the municipal and parliamentary boundaries of the burgh, which includes the suburb of Cartsdyke. The magistrates hold courts daily for the trial of criminal causes not extending beyond petty thefts and misdemeanors, all higher matters being referred to the sheriff of the county, who holds a court here for those cases to which the jurisdiction of the magistrates does not extend. Under the provisions of the general Reform act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., the burgh returns one member to the imperial parliament: the right of election is vested in the £10 householders, who also form the municipal constituency, and of whom the number is 1188. The town-hall was erected in 1765, after a design by the father of the distinguished Watt; it is a neat structure containing the several court-rooms, and other apartments for the transaction of the public business of the magistrates. The town gaol or bridewell, a handsome building in the castellated style, contains thirty-five cells for criminals. The sheriff's court-house, erected in 1834 by subscription, consists of a spacious hall for the courts, with apartments for the sheriff and his clerk, and rooms for jurymen and witnesses.

The PARISH originally formed part of that of Innerkip, from which it was separated by act of parliament, in 1592: the lands of Easter Greenock and Crawfurdsburn were annexed to it in 1618, and a considerable portion of the parish of Houston in 1650. At later periods the parish was subdivided into smaller parishes. It extends along the Clyde for nearly five miles, and is bounded on the south by the parish of Houston; on the south-east, by the parishes of Port-Glasgow and Kilmalcolm; and on the west, by Innerkip. The surface is hilly, rising towards the south, by elevated ridges, to a height of 600 feet. The coast is flat and sandy, and is not distinguished by any peculiarity of features, the hill of Binnans, the highest in the ridge, forming the only landmark of importance: from this eminence is obtained a beautiful view of the Firth. On the shore the soil is chiefly clay, intermixed with sea-shells and gravel; and in the higher grounds, a rich loam, alternated with peat-moss: there are some quarries of sandstone, but of very inferior quality. The estimated number of acres is 8000, of which nearly 3000 are arable, 1150 meadow and pasture, about fifty woodland and plantations, and the remainder moor. The scenery is beautifully diversified, and on the acclivities of the hills are numerous scattered villas, overlooking the Clyde. The mansion-house of Greenock is finely situated on an eminence above the town; the greater portion of it is ancient, but several additions have been made of more modern character. There are some trees of considerable girth near this mansion, and also near that of Crawfurdsburn or Cartsburn House, which is likewise an ancient building. The annual value of real property in Greenock is £111,493.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is in the presbytery of Greenock, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The original parish, which, since the New or Middle parish was disjoined from it in 1741, has been designated the *Old* or *West* parish, is about three miles and a half in length and two and three-quarters in breadth. The minister's income is £718, arising from a stipend of

£287, from an annuity of £25 from the corporation, and the rents of the glebe, amounting to £406; with a manse: patron, Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart. The old church, a cruciform structure built in 1590, being inconveniently situated, and greatly dilapidated, has been abandoned, and a new church built on a more commodious site; the present structure, which is of elegant design, contains 1400 sittings. The *Middle* parish, created by the Court of Teinds, is about one-third of a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in breadth, and wholly within the town. The minister's stipend is £200, with £20 for communion elements, and a manse; patrons, the Magistrates and Town Council, the Kirk Session, and the Feuars in the parish. The church, erected in 1747 at an expense of £2388, by subscription, aided by a grant from the corporation, is a handsome structure in the Grecian style, with a portico of the Ionic order and an elegant spire 145 feet in height, and contains 1497 sittings. A chapel has been erected in the parish by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, for the use of the mariners frequenting the port; it contains 350 sittings, and divine service is performed on Sunday by a missionary, who has a salary of £26 per annum. The *East* parish was divided from the original parish, by the Court of Teinds, in 1809; it is about three miles and a half in length, and two and a half in breadth. The minister's stipend is £200, with £20 for communion elements, and a manse; patrons, the Magistrates and Council, and a committee of the Seat-proprietors. The church was erected in 1774 as a chapel of ease, and contains 976 sittings. The former quoad sacra *North* parish was separated from the West parish under act of the General Assembly in 1834, and was about half a mile in length and less than a quarter of a mile in breadth; patrons, the Communicants. The church, at first a chapel of ease, was built in 1823, at an expense of £600, and contains 1165 sittings. The *South* quoad sacra parish comprised a small district within the town; patrons, the Proprietors of the church, which was built as a Gaelic chapel of ease, in 1791, at a cost of £1300, raised in shares, and is a neat structure with 1300 sittings. The late quoad sacra parish of *St. Andrew* was also separated from the West parish; patrons, the Trustees. The church was built by subscription, aided by grant from the Church-extension fund, at a cost of £2600; it is a handsome structure in the later English style of architecture, and contains 945 sittings. The late parish of *St. Thomas* was ecclesiastically separated in 1839, from the Old parish and the Middle parish: the church was built by private subscription, aided by a grant from the extension fund. That part of the burgh which is called Cartsdyke (*which see*) was ecclesiastically separated from the East parish, in 1839, but, like the four preceding districts, afterwards ceased to be a quoad sacra parish. There are places of worship in the burgh for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, Baptists, Independents, Reformed Presbyterians, and Wesleyans; an episcopal, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The members of the Free Church have altogether six places of worship in the burgh, and the United Presbyterian Church four.

The old parochial school has been superseded by the establishment of two burgh schools, in one of which the Latin, Greek, and French languages are taught; and in the other, arithmetic, the mathematics, geography, and drawing. They are under the management of two masters, appointed by the corporation, and who have each a salary of £30, with the fees and an allowance of £25 a year in lieu of house and schoolroom. The Highlanders' Academy was built in 1837, partly by subscription, and partly by grant from government, on a site given by the late Sir Michael Shaw Stewart; it is a handsome building, containing two schoolrooms, and apartments for the masters of an infant and juvenile school, with a large inclosed play-ground. There are also two schools for orphans, built by the corporation, one for the gratuitous instruction of children in the elementary branches of education, and the other for teaching girls to sew and knit, and qualifying them for service; they are both supported by subscription, and partly by the proceeds of the children's work. The Greenock Hospital and Infirmary was established in 1809, when a building was erected at an expense of £1815, on a site of land given by Sir John Shaw Stewart. It is maintained by subscription, and the number of patients averages about 585 annually received into the house, and 200 out-patients. Two wings have been added to the building, which is now adapted for the reception of 100 patients. The institution is under the superintendence of four physicians, two surgeons, and a resident apothecary; and the annual expenditure is about £1000. There are numerous friendly and benefit societies; and a savings' bank has been some time established, in which are deposits to the amount of about £63,000. It may be mentioned that Mr. Galt the novelist resided at Greenock, where he died in 1839. The town gives the inferior title of Baron to the family of Cathcart, a dignity created in 1807, in the person of the late Earl Cathcart, upon his return from Copenhagen, where he had served as commander-in-chief of the military force employed in the expedition to that place.

GRETNA, county DUMFRIES.—See GRAITNEY.

GRIMSAY, an island, in the parish of NORTH UIST, county of INVERNESS; containing 269 inhabitants. This is an isle of the Hebrides, lying between North Uist and Benbecula, and is about two miles in length: a large portion of it is covered with heath. A great quantity of kelp is burned on its shores, the manufacture of which is the chief employment of the population. Grimsay is an island only at high water.

GROAY, an isle, in the parish of HARRIS, county of INVERNESS. It is one of a group of islets in the Sound of Harris, and is of small extent, and uninhabited.

GRUINARD, or GREINORD, an isle, in the parish of LOCHBROOM, county of ROSS and CROMARTY. It is situated at the entrance to a loch of the same name, on the western coast of the county, about five miles south-east of Udrigil Head.

GUILDIE, a village, in the parish of MONIKIE, county of FORFAR, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Muirdrum; containing 83 inhabitants. It is in the eastern part of the parish, and adjoining the village of Monikie: the population is chiefly employed in the weaving of linen for the manufacturers of the neighbouring towns.

GUILDIEMUIR, a village, in the parish of MONIKIE, county of FORFAR; containing 75 inhabitants. This village and Guildie adjoin each other.

GUILDTOWN, a village, in the parish of ST. MARTIN, county of PERTH; containing 178 inhabitants. It

lies in the western part of the parish, and is of modern date, having been founded within the present century. The houses are in general neat and comfortable, with a piece of garden-ground attached to each. This village, and Caroline-Place, also in the parish, are the property of the Guildry Incorporation of Perth.

GULANE, anciently GOLYN, a village, in the parish of DIRLETON, county of HADDINGTON, 5½ miles (W. by S.) from North Berwick; containing 273 inhabitants. This village, which formerly gave name to the parish, is pleasantly situated; and the ground in the immediate vicinity is favourable to the training of race-horses, of which two separate establishments have been formed. There is a school attended by fifty children, the master of which is provided with a house and garden, rent-free, by Mrs. Ferguson, who also allows him a salary of £5 per annum, in addition to the fees.

GUNISTER, an isle, in the parish of NORTHMAVINE, county of SHETLAND. It is one of the smallest of the Shetland group, and lies about a mile southward of the main land of the parish: there is pasturage for cattle and sheep.

GUNNA, an isle, in the parish of TIREE, district of MULL, county of ARGYLL. This is a small isle of the Hebrides, lying in the sound between Tiree and Coll, and is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. It is remarkable for the great quantity of sea-weed upon its shores.

GUTHRIE, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, 8 miles (N. W.) from Arbroath; containing 530 inhabitants. This place gives name to the very ancient and distinguished family of Guthrie, one of whom, on the resignation of the guardianship of Scotland by Sir William Wallace, in 1299, and his retirement into France, was sent by the Scottish nobles to solicit the return of that hero, in order to assist his countrymen to expel the English invaders. His descendant, Sir David Guthrie, who was lord high treasurer of Scotland in the reign of James III., purchased from the monks of Arbroath the church of Guthrie, which had formerly been a chapel belonging to that abbey, and founded here a collegiate church for a provost and three prebendaries. This foundation was confirmed by a bull of Pope Sextus IV., in 1479; and to it was subsequently annexed the vicarage of Kirkbuddo, or Carbuddo, now forming a widely-detached portion of the parish of Guthrie. Sir David Guthrie also erected a spacious and strongly-fortified baronial castle here, which is still entire; and on his decease, the manor passed to his son, Sir Alexander, who, with one of his sons and three of his brothers-in-law, fell in the battle of Flodden-Field. It is now the property of his descendant, John Guthrie, Esq.

Including Kirkbuddo, which is situated at a distance of nearly seven miles to the south-west, and separated by several intervening parishes, the parish of Guthrie comprises an area of about 4000 acres, of which 3200 are arable, and the remainder wood and plantations, with a very considerable tract of unreclaimed moor. The surface of the main portion is varied, sloping gradually from the hill of Guthrie (which is in the north-west, and has an elevation of about 500 feet) towards the south and east; while in the southern, or Kirkbuddo, portion, the land is nearly level, though considerably raised above the sea. The parish is watered by the small river Lunan, which flows through a narrow valley, and forms its boundary. In some parts the soil is a rich black loam, resting on a bed of retentive clay, and in others of inferior quality, but generally susceptible of improvement by draining, which is gradually growing into general practice. The system of agriculture is advanced, and some portions of the moor have been reclaimed; the farm-buildings are usually commodious, and considerable progress has been made in the inclosure of the lands. The woodlands around Guthrie Castle and Kirkbuddo House are under good management; and in different parts of the parish are some thriving plantations, which add much to the beauty of the scenery. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2727. Guthrie Castle, the seat of Mr. Guthrie, was originally built in 1468. The more ancient part consists of a massive square tower crowned with embattled turrets, rising above the foliage of the richly-wooded demesne by which it is surrounded, and conveying an impressive idea of baronial grandeur; the more modern portions have been added at various times, and the whole has been improved by the present proprietor of the mansion. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Lunan, which has its source in a lake in the vicinity. Kirkbuddo House, the seat of George Ogilvy, Esq., is a handsome modern mansion. There is no village properly so called; the population are principally agricultural, with the exception of a few who are employed in weaving for the manufacturers in the neighbourhood. In Kirktown of Guthrie, a hamlet consisting only of a small number of scattered houses, are some individuals engaged in the various handicraft trades requisite for the supply of the inhabitants of the parish. Facility of communication is afforded by the Arbroath and Forfar turnpike-road, the Arbroath and Forfar railway, and the Aberdeen railway.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Arbroath, synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £158, of which nearly one-half is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £9 per annum: patron, John Guthrie, Esq. The church, which is situated on an acclivity rising from the valley of the Lunan, is a substantial neat building erected in 1826, and contains 306 sittings. Divine service is occasionally also performed by the minister in a schoolroom at Kirkbuddo. The parochial schoolmaster's salary is £27, with the fees, the amount of which is small, a house, and a garden: a school at Kirkbuddo is supported by subscription; and there is a parochial library, consisting chiefly of works on religious subjects. Of the collegiate church founded by Sir David Guthrie the only remains are a small isle, now the burial-place of the family; while of the chapel of Kirkbuddo scarcely any vestiges can be traced. In the southern portion of the parish are some remains of a Roman camp, still in a very entire state, inclosing an area about 760 yards in length and 360 yards wide: in the south-east angle, supposed to have been the site of the prætorium, is an eminence commanding a view of the whole of the interior. About twelve years ago, two ancient utensils of earthenware were found at the south-east corner of the northern division of the parish, on the banks of the Lunan; one of them shaped somewhat like a kettle. John Guthrie, of this place, was consecrated Bishop of Moray, over which see he continued to preside till 1638.

H

Burgh Seal.

HADDINGTON, a burgh, market-town, and parish, in the county of HADDINGTON, of which it is the capital, 18 miles (E.) from Edinburgh, and 419 (N.) from London; containing 5452 inhabitants, of whom 1878 are in the town. This place, the name of which is of very uncertain derivation, is of unquestionable antiquity, though, from the repeated destruction of its ancient records, comparatively little of its remote history has been preserved. It appears to have been a royal residence at an early period, and in various documents is mentioned as having been a demesne town of the kings in the beginning of the twelfth century. Ada, Countess of Northumberland, and mother of Malcolm IV., in 1178 founded here a convent for sisters of the Cistercian order, which she richly endowed, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and Alexander II., King of Scotland, was born at this place in 1198. The town, which was wholly built of wood, was in 1224 totally consumed by fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as, in the same night, the several towns of Stirling, Roxburgh, Lanark, Perth, Forfar, Montrose, and Aberdeen experienced a similar calamity. It was repeatedly burnt and laid waste by the English, during the frequent wars between the two countries, but always speedily recovered from its desolation. The abbey of St. Mary continued to flourish till the Dissolution; and in 1548, the Scottish parliament assembled within its walls, to deliberate upon the marriage of Mary, afterwards Queen of Scots, with the Dauphin of France, and to give their assent to her education at the French court. In 1598, the greater part of the town was destroyed by an accidental fire originating in the carelessness of a servant. Haddington suffered considerable damage, also, from inundations of the river Tyne, in the years 1358, 1421, and 1775.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the Tyne, which separates it on the east from the suburb of Nungate: communication between the town and the suburb is afforded by a good stone bridge of four arches; and over the same river are three other bridges within the limits of the parish. It consists principally of two parallel streets of unequal length, the longer of which, forming the High-street, and being a continuation of the road from Edinburgh, is spacious and well built, comprising handsome houses, and is intersected at right angles by a street of considerable extent. Haddington is well paved, and lighted with gas from works erected in 1835; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The appearance of the place has been greatly improved by the erection of several elegant buildings; and for the accommodation of the town, a new and commodious market has been formed. The approaches from the east and west are pleasant, and ornamented with agreeable villas having fine gardens: there are also some extensive nursery-grounds; and the general aspect of the town, which is seated at the foot of the Garleton hills, is strikingly picturesque. A beautiful emblematic monument to the late Mr. Ferguson of Raith meets the eye on entering the town from the west. A subscription library has been established, which contains more than 1000 volumes; a parochial library, also, is supported with funds left for that purpose by the late Andrew Begbie, Esq. There is a valuable library, bequeathed to the town by the Rev. John Gray, of Aberlady, who also gave fifty merks per annum for the purchase of additional volumes; and in Haddington is also kept a library for the use of the presbytery. A mechanics' institution was founded in 1823, and is supported by subscription, for the delivery of lectures on chemistry, the various branches of mechanics, and other subjects; attached to it are a good library, a museum, and the requisite apparatus. Both the Agricultural and the Horticultural Societies of East Lothian hold their meetings in the town; and there is a branch of the Bank of Scotland, and also of the British Linen Company. A considerable trade is carried on in wool, and in the preparation of bones for manure; the only manufactories are an iron forge and an establishment for carriage-building: the tanning and currying trades are pursued to a good extent; and there are two breweries and two distilleries, on an extensive scale. The market is on Friday, chiefly for grain of various kinds; it is well attended, and is one of the greatest marts in the country for wheat. The market-place for butchers' meat is a neat and commodious structure, formed at an expense of more than £2000, defrayed from the public funds of the town. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Haddington branch of the North-British railway.

Though Haddington has been a ROYAL BURGH from a very remote period, the earliest charter extant was granted by James VI., and is dated at Newmarket, the 30th of January, 1624. It confirmed all rights and privileges conferred by the charters which, in the repeated conflagrations of the town, had been destroyed, and vested the government in a provost, bailies, and council of merchants and tradesmen, by whom the other officers were chosen. The corporation at present consists of a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and nineteen councillors, appointed under the authority, and subject to the provisions, of the Municipal act of William IV. A baron-bailie is appointed for the suburb of Nungate, and also for the lands in Gladsmuir belonging to the corporation. The provost and bailies are *ex officio* justices of the peace within the burgh and liberties, and they have also, by their charter, the jurisdiction of sheriffs within the royalty; but they do not exercise this function, and the sheriff of East Lothian has concurrent jurisdiction with the magistrates of the burgh, who are assisted by a town-clerk and other officers. The magistrates hold a court weekly for the adjudication of civil cases, aided by the advice of the town-clerk; and also for the trial of petty misdemeanors, and for the maintenance of the police. There are nine incorporations, which have the exclusive right of exercising trade within the burgh, viz., the hammermen, wrights and masons, weavers, fleshers, shoemakers, bakers, tailors, and skinners: each of these fraternities sends two members to a council consisting of a convener, nine deacon-conveners, and the two members of each incorporation. This burgh joins with Jedburgh, Dunbar, Lauder, and North Berwick, in the return of a member to parliament.

Haddington being the county town, the courts for the shire are held in it at the appointed periods; and recently, some elegant county buildings have been erected at the west end of the town, in the old English style, at a cost of £5500, from a design by Mr. Burn. The foundation stone was laid, with masonic honours, in May 1833, by Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart. The edifice contains the sheriff and justice-of-peace court-rooms, and other offices connected with the county; the front is of polished stone, and other parts of the building are also of a superior material. It occupies the site of some old ruins that consisted of a vault and part of an arched passage, the pillars of the Saxon style; but all traces of the history of these remains, thought to have been the most ancient in Haddington, are now lost. The town-house, for the transaction of the business of the burgh, has been improved at an expense of £2000, paid out of the corporation funds; it is a neat building, including an assembly-room, with a handsome spire. There is a prison containing the requisite apartments for the classification of prisoners.

The PARISH is about six miles and a half in length and six in breadth, and comprises 11,169 acres, of which 9312 are arable, 1250 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. Its surface is pleasingly undulated, and the scenery enriched with woods of ancient growth and with flourishing plantations. In general the soil is fertile, and well adapted for all kinds of grain. The rotation system of husbandry is practised; considerable improvement has been made in draining and inclosing the lands, and the introduction of bone-dust and rape for manure has much contributed to the fertility of the soil. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, and turnips. The farm-buildings are substantial and commodious; and every improvement in agricultural implements has been carefully adopted. In this parish the woods consist chiefly of oak, hazel, and birch; and the plantations of Scotch fir, larch, and spruce. The annual value of real property in the parish is £33,648. *Amisfield*, a seat of the Earl of Wemyss', is a stately mansion on the south bank of the river Tyne, surrounded by a well-planted demesne and extensive park, which, during the annual sports called the Tyneside games, celebrated there under the patronage of the neighbouring nobility and gentry, are much resorted to. *Stevenston*, a seat of Sir John Gordon Sinclair's, is beautifully situated to the east of Amisfield, also in a richly-planted demesne. *Lennoxlove*, anciently *Lethington*, a seat of Lord Blantyre's, is a handsome mansion, part of which, of great antiquity, and built by the Gifford family, consists of a square tower of massive strength: the park is of considerable extent, and contains some fine old timber; it was first inclosed with walls by the Duke of Lauderdale, who was born here. *Monkrigg* is an elegant modern mansion, finely situated, and encompassed by some highly-enriched scenery; and *Coalston*, a little to the south, embraces an interesting view of the grounds of Lennoxlove, and of the surrounding country. The other seats in the parish are Clerkington, Letham, Alderston, and Huntington.

Haddington is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Haddington, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of the Earl of Hopetoun. There are two ministers, making the church collegiate; the stipend of the first minister is £343, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £24 per annum, and the stipend of the second minister is £366, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum. The church, supposed to have been built in the 14th century, is a venerable and elegant cruciform structure in the decorated English style, with a lofty square embattled tower: the choir and transepts are in a dilapidated condition, but the nave has been commodiously arranged for a congregation of 1240 persons. In the aisle belonging to the Lauderdale family is a splendid monument of varied marbles to Lord Chancellor Maitland and his lady, with recumbent figures in white marble. This fine church, which is 210 feet in length, was part of a magnificent monastery of Franciscans, where Lord Seton, one of its greatest benefactors, was buried in 1441; the buildings were partly destroyed by Edward I. A handsome chapel of ease was erected in 1838, to which a district was for a time annexed, containing a population of 1878. There are also an episcopal chapel, and places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, the Old Light Seceders, Independents, and Wesleyans. A grammar school is endowed by the corporation, who appoint two masters, and pay their salaries; it is open to all the sons of freemen. A parochial school, affording a useful education, is supported by the heritors; the master has a salary of £34, with £50 fees, and a house and garden. The parish poor receive the interest of £300, the aggregate amount of several bequests. The late David Gourlay, Esq., bequeathed a field of four acres, with £450 in money, and £840 in the funds, in trust to the ministers of Haddington, for the relief of the industrious poor not on the parish list. A dispensary for administering medicines to the sick poor is supported by subscription; and a savings' bank has been established, in which the amount of deposits is above £1000. In the suburb of Nungate are the remains of St. Martin's chapel, formerly belonging to the abbey of Haddington. John Knox, the reformer, was born in this parish, at Giffordgait, adjoining the town, in 1505, and received the rudiments of his education in the grammar school. The distinguished family of Maitland resided for many years at Lethington, which they obtained by purchase. Sir Richard Maitland, who died in 1586, was lord privy seal, and author of some poems of merit. His eldest son, William, filled the office of secretary of state in the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots; and his next son, who was created Lord Maitland, of Thirlstane, in 1590, was lord high chancellor of Scotland till his death in 1595. Haddington confers the title of Earl on the family of Hamilton.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, a maritime county, in the south-east of Scotland, bounded on the north and east by the Firth of Forth, on the south by the county of Berwick, and on the west by Edinburghshire. It lies between 55° 46′ 10″ and 56° 4′ (N. Lat.) and 2° 8′ and 2° 49′ (W. Long.), and is about twenty-five miles in length and sixteen in extreme breadth, comprising an area of 224 square miles, or 144,510 acres; 8752 houses, of which 8010 are inhabited; and containing a population of 35,886, of whom 17,279 are males and 18,607 females. This county, which is likewise called East Lothian, as being the eastern part of Lothian, an extensive district including also the shires of Linlithgow and Edinburgh, was before the time of the Romans inhabited

by the *Gadeni*, and subsequently formed a portion of the Saxon kingdom of *Northumbria* till the year 1020, when it was ceded to Malcolm II., and annexed to Scotland. From that period, for nearly two centuries, it appears to have remained in almost undisturbed tranquillity, and to have made considerable progress in agriculture; but during the wars to which the disputed succession to the Scottish throne gave rise, it suffered materially, and in 1296 became the scene of the battle of Dunbar, in which Baliol was defeated by the English. Not to mention other events connected with the county, in 1650 it suffered from the English under Cromwell, on the same field; and in 1745 the battle of Prestonpans occurred, between the forces of the Pretender and the English under Sir John Cope, since which time it has enjoyed uninterrupted peace.

The county is in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and comprises the presbyteries of Dunbar and Haddington, with twenty-four parishes. In civil matters, the district, for a very long period, was merely a constabulary subject to the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Edinburgh; but in the reign of James II. of England and VII. of Scotland, it was erected into an independent county. It contains the three royal burghs of Haddington (the county town), Dunbar, and North Berwick; and the populous villages of Prestonpans, Tranent, Aberlady, Belhaven, Ormiston, Dirleton, Stenton, Tynninghame, Cockenzie, East Linton, Gifford, and Salton, with numerous smaller villages. Under the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., the county returns one member to the imperial parliament.

The SURFACE is varied. Towards the shores of the Firth of Forth it is nearly level; but it rises by gentle undulations towards the south, for some distance, into ridges of moderate elevation, which extend from east to west, and increase in height as they approach the southern boundary, where they form part of the Lammermoor hills. These hills, on the south-east subside for a considerable extent into a level plain, and on the west into the fruitful valley of the Tyne, between which and the Firth are some hills of inferior height. The principal heights on the ridges are the Gunlane and Garleton hills; and from the open plain rise two conical hills, at a distance of seven miles from each other, one of which, called North Berwick Law, has an elevation of 800, and the other, called Traprain Law, of 700 feet above the level of the sea. The chief rivers are the Tyne and the Peffer. Rising in Edinburghshire, the Tyne flows in an eastern direction, through the pleasant vale to which it gives name, and turning numerous mills in its course, falls into the sea at Tynninghame. The Peffer, a much smaller stream, has its source in the northern part of the county, and passing through a tract of level ground in two different directions, east and west, falls into the sea in the parish of Whitekirk on the east, and into Aberlady bay on the west. The Salton and Gifford waters are tributary to the Tyne; while Beltonford burn, which has its source in the parish of Garvald, after a course to the north-east, flows into the sea at Belhaven bay, to the west of Dunbar harbour.

About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with some extensive woodlands and plantations. Though various, the soil is generally fertile; and the system of agriculture is in the highest state of improvement. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips: wheat is the staple crop; the turnip crops are said to surpass those of any other part of the kingdom, and the county has long been distinguished for the excellence of its agricultural produce in general. The farms vary from sixty to 250 acres, and are under very skilful management: the lands are well drained and inclosed, and abundantly manured; the buildings and offices, also, are substantial and commodious. On the several farms are threshing-mills, many of them driven by steam. The Lammermoor hills afford good pasturage for flocks of sheep, mostly of the Cheviot breed, and partly of the black-faced; the cattle are partly the short-horned, but chiefly of the Highland breed. The substrata of the Lammermoor district are of the transitional, and those of the lowlands of the secondary, formation. Coal is found in the west, and limestone of the finest quality is abundant. Ironstone clay, and clay of good quality for bricks, occur in various parts of the county; and sandstone of compact texture for building, and trapstone for the roads, are quarried to a great extent. About 6000 acres are occupied by woods and plantations, which are in a very thriving state; and at Tynninghame are some remarkably fine hedges of holly, one of which is twenty-five feet in height, and thirteen feet in width. It is worthy of mention, that the first manufactory in Britain for the weaving of holland was established in this county, and that the first mill erected in Scotland for the preparation of pot-barley was at Salton. The county is, however, almost wholly agricultural, the manufactures carried on being unimportant: draining tiles are made; and there are some distilleries and breweries, with a few other works. The making of salt was once carried on to a great extent at Prestonpans; but it is now very much diminished. A herring-fishery off the coast employs about 300 boats during the months of August and September, accommodation being found in the harbour of Dunbar. Facility of communication is afforded by the North-British railway; and also by good roads, constructed under various acts of parliament, and kept in repair by commissioners. The railway passes through a country of undulating surface, richly cultivated, and agreeably diversified with hills and valleys, patches of wood, villages, and hamlets. Some fine and extensive views are obtained from the line: during a great part of its course, it forms a sort of shelf or terrace along a surface gently sloping to the sea; and excepting at a few deep cuttings, the traveller is seldom out of sight of the Firth of Forth, the coast of Fife, and the German Ocean. The annual value of real property in the county is £258,743, of which £221,714 are returned for lands, £31,558 for houses, £4908 for mines, and £563 for quarries. There are numerous remains of antiquity, consisting of mounds, encampments, and the ruins of ancient castles, abbeys and other religious houses, all which are noticed in the articles on the several parishes.

HAGGS, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of DENNY, county of STIRLING, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Denny; containing 1905 inhabitants, of whom 431 are in the village. It occupied the southern portion of the parish of Denny, from which it was separated for ecclesiastical purposes under act of the General Assembly, in 1840. The village, which is situated on the road to Glasgow, consists of several houses of two stories, roofed with slate, some detached and pleasing cottages, and a

neat row of small houses near the coal-works, at the eastern extremity of which is a large building appropriated as a storehouse. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries in this part of Denny, and in the various manufactures in the neighbourhood. Facility for the conveyance of the produce of the mines is afforded by the Forth and Clyde canal, and by railways. The district is not remarkable for any beauty, or in an agricultural point of view: the surface is destitute of timber, and the scenery consequently of dreary aspect; the soil is generally thin and cold, and the system of husbandry in a very imperfect state. Haggs is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Stirling, synod of Perth and Stirling. The church, which was opened in 1840, was erected chiefly through the instrumentality and exertions of the Rev. John Dempster, minister of Denny, and the co-operation and assistance of William Forbes, Esq., of Callendar, M. P. for the county; it is a handsome and substantial structure, containing 700 sittings. The minister, who is chosen by the male communicants, derives his stipend from seat-rents and contributions of the congregation, no permanent endowment having been established. A school in the village is supported by the General Assembly.

HAILES-QUARRY, a village, in the parish of Colinton, county of Edinburgh, ¾ of a mile (N. W. by W.) from Colinton; containing 158 inhabitants. It is situated in the south-eastern part of the parish, on the road from Edinburgh to Currie; and has the adjunct to its name from a considerable stone-quarry, the material of which is of a slaty quality, and divides easily into thin portions, excellent for pavements, lobbies, and steps. The quarry is wrought to a great depth, and is very productive. In one year, 1825, when building in Edinburgh was pushed to some extent, it yielded its proprietor, the late Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Bart., a rent of £9000. Hailes was anciently the name of the parish.

HALBEATH, a village, in the parish and district of Dunfermline, county of Fife, 3 miles (N. E.) from the town of Dunfermline; containing 461 inhabitants. This village is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the extensive colliery in the neighbourhood, the produce of which is conveyed to the port of Inverkeithing, where it is shipped.

HALFMORTON, a parish, in the county of Dumfries, 6 miles (N. W.) from Longtown; containing 737 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its having formed part of the ancient parish of Morton, on the suppression of which in the early part of the seventeenth century, one-half was merged in the parish of Canobie, and the other, named Halfmorton, though it still remained as a parish quoad civilia, was ecclesiastically united to the parish of Wauchope. On the subsequent erection of Wauchope and Staplegorton into the present parish of Langholm in 1703, the minister of that parish officiated only every fourth Sunday at Halfmorton, which in 1839 was consequently disjoined from Langholm by a decree of the Court of Teinds, and erected into an independent parish. It is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and is bounded on the east by the river Sark, which separates it from Cumberland. The parish comprises an area of about 5700 acres, of which 125 are woodland and plantations, 400 moss, and the remainder chiefly arable, with a due proportion of meadow and pasture. Its surface is agreeably diversified, and the scenery embellished with thriving plantations. The Sark is the principal river, and a small stream called the Logan flows through the parish: in both these are found trout, but not in great abundance.

The soil along the banks of the river is deep and rich, and the arable grounds produce valuable crops: there are considerable tracts of peat-moss. The system of agriculture is improved, and the lands have been drained and partly inclosed. On the pastures are kept sheep of the Cheviot breed, and black-cattle; a considerable number of horses are reared in the parish, mostly for agricultural uses, and on some of the farms great numbers of swine are fed. The substrata are chiefly red sandstone, clay, and gravel; and limestone is found in several places. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3176. The only approximation to a village is the small hamlet of Chapelknowe, in which the church is situated. A few persons are employed in hand-loom weaving for the manufacturers of Carlisle. There are a subscription library, and a library belonging to the church. Facility of communication is afforded by roads kept in good order by statute labour. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Langholm, synod of Dumfries: the minister's stipend is about £200; patrons, the Crown, and the Duke of Buccleuch, alternately. Halfmorton church, a plain structure built in 1744, has been lately enlarged. There is a place of worship in connexion with the Free Church. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £25. 13., with a house and garden, and the fees average £30. There are no remains of the ancient church of Morton; but the churchyard is still used.

HALKIRK, a parish, in the county of Caithness, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Thurso; containing 2963 inhabitants, of whom 236 are in the village. This place, the name of which is of very uncertain origin, includes the ancient parishes of Halkirk and Skinnet, supposed to have been united soon after the Reformation. It is evidently of remote antiquity, and was one of the seats of the Harolds and Sinclairs, Earls of Caithness, of whose baronial castle there are still considerable remains on the north bank of the river Thurso. On the opposite bank of that river was one of the residences of the Bishops of Caithness and Sutherland, of which, however, not the slightest vestige can now be traced. The only event of historical importance connected with the place, is the assassination of one of the bishops by some ruffians who were supposed to have been employed for that purpose by the Earl of Caithness, in revenge for an additional assessment imposed by the bishop on his lands. The perpetrators of this inhuman murder were afterwards discovered, through the strenuous exertions of King Alexander II., by whose special order they were sentenced to punishment.

The parish is situated nearly in the centre of the county, and measures about twenty-four miles in length and from three to twelve in breadth, comprising an area of 74,000 acres, of which 6000 are arable, nearly an equal number meadow and pasture, and the remainder moorland, water, and waste. Its surface is generally level; the only hill of any considerable elevation is that of Spittal, about three miles to the south-east of the church, and partly in the parish of Watten. There are not less than twenty lakes, of which the most extensive are Loch Calder in the north, and Loch More

in the south; the former is three miles and a half in length and nearly a mile in breadth, and the latter of about equal extent. The rivers are, the Thurso, which, issuing from Loch More, flows through this parish and that of Thurso, and falls into the sea at Thurso bay; and the Forss, which partly bounds this parish on the north-west, and joins the sea at Forss, in the parish of Thurso. Salmon and trout are found in both these rivers; and trout of various kinds are taken in the larger, and also in the smaller lakes, and in the various streams that issue from them into the river Thurso.

The SOIL is various, in many parts a clayey loam; and though generally wet and cold, resting on a clayey subsoil, it has been greatly improved by the use of lime and marl. The chief crops are oats, barley, and bear. The system of husbandry has been gradually advancing, and some considerable tracts of moor and moss have been drained, and brought into cultivation; the farm-houses and offices are in tolerable condition; and the lands have been partly inclosed. In this parish the pastures are luxuriantly rich; and considerable numbers of sheep chiefly of the Cheviot breed, and cattle of the Highland breed and crosses from the Teeswater and Ayrshire breeds, are reared, and sent to Thurso and Wick, whence many are forwarded by steam to the English markets. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6052. The moors abound with game, consisting principally of grouse, hares, snipes, and partridges; and certain portions are leased out by the proprietors, producing a rental of £500 per annum. There are but scanty remains to be seen of ancient wood; and though a few plantations have been made around the houses of some of the proprietors, they are not in a very thriving state, the soil and climate being unfavourable to their growth. The principal substrata are flagstone, limestone, and freestone; and coal and lead-ore have also been found, the latter of which was wrought by the late Sir John Sinclair, of Ulbster, Bart. There are quarries of flagstone for paving wrought at Spittal, the produce being sent to Leith and Aberdeen for exportation. Several handsome and substantial houses have been erected in various parts, inhabited by some of the principal farmers, but no seat requiring particular description. The village is neatly built; it contains a good inn, and has a friendly society with funds amounting to £300. A cattle-market, called St. Magnus', is held in the village on the third Tuesday in December; and another, called Georgemas, takes place on the last Tuesday in April and in July, on the hill of Ruggy, partly in the parish. Facility of communication is maintained by several good roads, and by two bridges over the river Thurso, one near the village, and the other at Dale, both which are substantial structures; also by a bridge of wood at Dirlot. The turnpike-road to Thurso passes for nearly a mile through part of the parish.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Caithness, synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The minister's stipend is £205. 19., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £8 per annum; patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. Halkirk church, erected in 1743, and enlarged in 1833, is situated in the village, and is a neat plain structure containing 858 sittings. There is a missionary chapel at Achrenny, with 403 sittings; the minister has a stipend of £50 from the Royal Bounty, with a house and garden, and pasture for a horse. In addition to this, he receives £45 from the inhabitants of Halsary in the parish of Watten, and Halladale in the parish of Reay, where, also, there are missionary stations at which he officiates. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £5 per annum. There are several Picts' houses and remains of ancient chapels in the parish, the latter consisting of those of St. Thomas at Skinnet and St. Magnus at Spittal, the walls of which are still tolerably entire. Some remains of a third existed, at Banniskirk; but they have totally disappeared under the operation of the plough. There were other chapels in the parish. Of the remains of the castle of Braal, the seat of the Earls of Caithness, the more ancient portion is a tower, whose walls, of great thickness, are still remaining to the height of thirty-five feet; within the eastern wall is a staircase, leading to the summit. The more modern portion, which, from the difficulty of carrying the materials, was never completed, consists only of the ground-floor, 100 feet in length and fifty feet wide, divided into six vaults. There are also remains of castles at Dirlot and Loch More: the former, said to have been erected by the Sutherlands, is situated on the summit of a detached rock rising abruptly to the height of fifty feet, from the river Thurso, by which it was at one time surrounded. The latter was built by Ronald Cheyne, in the fourteenth century, in a district selected as abounding with deer. There are several springs supposed to possess mineral properties; but they have not been properly analysed.

HALVERA, or HAVERA, an isle, in the parish of BRESSAY, BURRAY, and QUARFF, county of SHETLAND; containing 37 inhabitants. It lies about two miles southward of Burra island, and half a mile, in the same direction, from West Burra; and at the entrance to Cliff sound. The isle is of small extent, and has the appearance of a high rock: the access to it is by a romantic kind of creek; and the houses seem built in dangerous situations on the brink of a precipice. There is a smaller isle, called Little Halvera.

HAMILTON, a parish, burgh, and market-town, in the Middle ward of the county of LANARK; including the village of Fernigair, and containing 10,862 inhabitants, of whom 8876 are in the town, 11 miles (S. E. by E.) from Glasgow, and 38 (W. S. W.) from Edinburgh. This place appears to have been distinguished at a very early period as a royal residence, under the appellation of Cadzow, of which name, however, the origin and signification are now unknown. In 1153, and also in 1289, the monarchs held their courts here; and it continued to be a royal manor till the battle of Bannockburn, immediately after which it was conferred by Bruce upon Walter Fitzgilbert de Hamilton, ancestor of the present ducal family of that name, in whose possession it has ever since remained. In 1445, James II., by charter dated the 3rd of July, created James, then proprietor of the estate, first Lord Hamilton; and erected the manor of Cadzow into a barony, which took

Burgh Seal.

its name from the family of its possessor. In the year 1474, Lord Hamilton married the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of the king, and widow of the Earl of Arran, by virtue of which alliance his descendants were, after the death of James V., recognised by parliament as heirs of the Crown in the event of the death of Mary, Queen of Scots. On their accompanying that princess into France, they were created Dukes of Chatelherault in that kingdom; and they were subsequently made Dukes of Hamilton by Charles I., and Dukes of Brandon in England by Queen Anne.

Few events of historical importance have occurred to distinguish the town. A conflict took place in 1650 between the army of the Covenanters, consisting of 1500 horse under the command of Colonel Kerr, and the forces of General Lambert sent against them by Cromwell, when, after an obstinate resistance, in which Kerr and 100 of his men were killed, the Covenanters were dispersed. In 1679, a body of Covenanters defeated a detachment of the king's troops at Drumclog, in the neighbouring parish of Avondale: this happened on Sunday, the 1st of June, the Covenanters having assembled for worship; and in consequence of the success then gained, their numbers increased to about 4000. They marched to Glasgow with the intention of making themselves masters of that city, but being repulsed with the loss of several killed and wounded, they fell back upon Hamilton, where the more moderate drew up what is called the Hamilton Declaration. Weakened by internal divisions, and having lost the prestige of success acquired at Drumclog, they encamped on the 22nd of June at Bothwell moor, between the river Clyde and the town of Hamilton, from which position they were dislodged by the royal army under the Duke of Monmouth, being defeated with the loss of many killed, and 1200 of their number who were taken prisoners. In 1774, an accidental fire broke out in the town, which, raging for several days with unabated violence, reduced a considerable portion of it to ashes.

The TOWN is situated on a tract of elevated ground, about a mile from the confluence of the Avon with the Clyde, and considerably to the west of the ancient town, of which the only remains now existing are a small portion of an out-building belonging to the old hall in the pleasure-grounds of Hamilton Palace. It is intersected by the Cadzow burn, over which is a noble bridge of three arches, and by the roads leading to Glasgow and Edinburgh, on the line of the latter of which an elegant bridge of five arches was erected over the Clyde, by act of parliament, in 1780. Across the same river is Bothwell bridge, a very ancient structure on the road to Glasgow, of which the date is unknown, and which was lately widened and repaired: Bothwell bridge was the scene of the fight between Monmouth and the Covenanters, in 1679. A handsome bridge has been built over the Avon, on the London road; and across the same river is an ancient bridge of three arches, built by the monks of Lesmahagow. The houses are in general well built, and some additional houses have been lately erected. The streets are lighted with gas by a company of proprietary shareholders, who erected works for the purpose upon a very elegant plan: a company, also, has been formed to supply the town with water. A public library, supported by subscription, was opened in 1808, chiefly under the auspices of Dr. John Hume, which lately contained more than 3000 volumes; and a mechanics' institution was established within the last few years. The cavalry barracks occupy a large area surrounded with a wall, and comprise a riding-room, and an hospital, with stabling and the other usual accommodations. There are three masonic lodges, two gardeners' societies, and several building and friendly societies. Considerable improvements have taken place in the town by the formation of new streets. The market is on Friday; and five fairs are held in the year, which were formerly great marts for lint and wool, but at present are little more than large markets: two additional fairs or markets for cattle and the hiring of servants have been established with much success. The market for butchers' meat and the shambles are situated nearly in the middle of the town, on the bank of the Cadzow burn; the buildings are neat, and well adapted to the purpose.

A very considerable TRADE was formerly carried on here in malt, under the direction of the Society of Maltsters: this society is still kept up for convivial purposes, but the trade has altogether declined. The linen trade, also, which formed at one time almost the staple business of the place, has been wholly discontinued. The cotton trade, on its first introduction, flourished here for some years, and the town became the principal seat of the district for the weaving of imitation or Scotch cambrics. This branch of trade has been on the decline since 1792, but is still considerable, and affords employment to many of the inhabitants: there are at present about 1300 looms in the town, and fifty in the rural districts of the parish; and many females are engaged in winding and in tambouring. The old lace manufacture, introduced by one of the Duchesses of Hamilton, has for many years been decaying, and is now almost extinct. A new manufacture of lace, introduced some years since by a firm from Nottingham, is at present the most flourishing trade of Hamilton, and gives occupation to nearly 3000 women in the town and neighbourhood. The principal productions are, tamboured bobbinets, and black silk veils of various patterns, with other articles, for which there is a large and still increasing demand, for the markets of England, America, and the British colonies. Many very respectable houses are engaged in this trade, which, since its introduction here by Mr. Galloch, has been much improved. Large quantities of check shirts are also made in the town, and exported to Australia: the weaving of stockings is carried on to a limited extent; and the tanning of leather, at one time extensive, is conducted on a very small scale. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Glasgow and Hamilton section of the Caledonian railway.

The present town, though not the original one, and though the larger part of it is comparatively modern, is of considerable antiquity, having in the reign of James II. been erected into a burgh by charter of that monarch, granted in 1456. In 1548 it was created a ROYAL BURGH by Queen Mary; and it continued to enjoy its privileges as such till 1670, when the inhabitants forfeited their rights by disuse, and accepted a new charter from Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, by which it became merely the chief burgh of the duchy of Hamilton. This charter, also, is now superseded by the late Municipal Corporations' act, by which the government is vested in a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and a council of seven, assisted by a town-clerk and other officers. The provost

and bailies are elected annually from the council, four of whom go out of office by rotation, every year, when four new ones are chosen by the qualified electors; the treasurer and the town-clerk are appointed by the corporation. Both the provost and the bailies are justices of the peace, by virtue of their office, with power to hold courts for the determination of all claims in actions of debt, and for the trial of all criminal cases not extending to life or limb, within the burgh. They used occasionally to hold a court for the recovery in a summary form of debts under forty shillings, but this court, from a doubt of its legality, has fallen into disuse: they still hold weekly courts for the recovery of debts and for civil actions to an unlimited amount, in which the town-clerk acts as assessor; and also police courts for the trial of misdemeanors and other offences not capital. On the back of the burgh seal is the inscription, "Hamiltoun 1695". The elective franchise was granted by act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV.; and the burgh has from that time, in conjunction with Lanark, Falkirk, Linlithgow, and Airdrie, returned one member to the imperial parliament: the right of election is vested in the proprietors or tenants and occupants of houses of the yearly value of £10 and upwards. The former court-house and prison, erected at the cross in the reign of King Charles I., were lately taken down; and the old town-hall was also disused. A new town-hall with public offices and a prison, the first stone of which was laid in 1834, has been built in lieu. It consists of a distinct range of building two stories high, comprising on the ground-floor a court-room thirty-seven feet long and thirty-two feet broad, three apartments for the sheriff's clerk, a record-room, and three rooms for the town-clerk, with an apartment for the sheriff-substitute, and another for the county procurator-fiscal: in the upper story are a large hall for county meetings, and other apartments. Behind is the prison, three stories high, containing forty-five cells, with a spacious day-room for debtors, and day-rooms for criminals; the lower part is appropriated as a bridewell, and the upper part to debtors. Between the public offices and the prison is the house of the governor, with requisite apartments, and a bath for the use of the prison. The trades' hall, in Church-street, erected in 1816, is a neat and appropriate building, comprising in the upper part a hall for the meetings of the trades, and in the lower a well-arranged tavern. The annual value of real property in the parish is £38,181.

The PARISH extends nearly six miles in length, and is almost of the same breadth; being bounded on the north and north-east by the river Clyde, on the south and south-west by the parish of Glassford, on the east by the parishes of Dalziel, Cambusnethan, Dalserf, and Stonehouse, and on the west by Blantyre. It comprises 14,240 acres of land, of which about 8000 are arable and of good quality, 2000 woodland, and 2040 unprofitable or waste. The surface is generally level, occasionally varied with sloping ridges, but not rising into hills of any considerable elevation. The most fertile lands are the extensive vales on the south-western bank of the Clyde, where the soil is a deep rich loam; and on the north-eastern side of that river are a few hundred acres belonging to this parish, though they would seem to be more properly within that of Dalziel, which nearly surrounds them. In the middle of the parish the soil rests upon yellow clay, and is less fertile than in the valleys near the Clyde; the higher parts of the parish consist chiefly of gravel and sand, and are comparatively unproductive. The substrata are principally sandstone rock, appearing in great masses that are from under fifty to more than 300 feet in thickness; whinstone also prevails in some parts, and coal, limestone, and ironstone are found. The several strata of coal vary from twenty to twenty-four feet in average thickness. In this district the limestone is of various quality; that obtained in the south-west is excellent, and much used for building and also for agricultural purposes. The ironstone is found in seams about eighteen inches thick, and also in masses varying from very minute balls to others several inches in diameter, chiefly in the clay near the strata of coal. As yet the coal and limestone only have been wrought.

Among the crops produced are, wheat, which is grown on all the lands near the Clyde, and also on some few of the higher lands; and oats of various descriptions, of which the Polish, Essex, and Friesland species are predominant. Peas and beans are chiefly raised on the lower grounds. Barley, formerly more largely cultivated, is now seldom sown, except for preparing lands for artificial grasses; potatoes are produced in great quantities, and of good quality, and a little flax for domestic use. The system of agriculture, though varying in different parts, is generally advanced; there are some considerable dairy-farms, and much attention is paid to the breeding of cattle, in which many improvements have taken place within the last few years. Great improvement has also been made in draining and inclosing the lands; the fences are chiefly hedges, and are mostly well kept up. The pastures, especially in the low grounds bordering on the Clyde, are fertile; and attached to a few of the farms, and even to some of the houses in the town, are orchards which abound with fruit. Of late years, since fruit became so cheap, much less attention has been bestowed upon its cultivation here. There are various tracts of woodland in the parish, the principal of them being Bar-Michael wood near Bothwell bridge, Ross wood on the river Clyde, and Hamilton wood on the Avon and the Barncluith burn. Forest-trees of every kind thrive well, particularly on the lower lands. Oak is very prevalent, and many of the older trees have attained considerable size, several of those in Hamilton wood, said to be the remains of the ancient Caledonian forest, measuring thirty-six feet in girth. Larch and Scotch fir also thrive; and the banks of the rivers, where they have any elevation, are crowned with luxuriant foliage. Silver and spruce fir are grown with success; and the cedar of Lebanon has attained a tolerable size where it has been planted. In Hamilton wood are still preserved the famous breed of Scottish wild cattle, milk-white in colour, with black muzzles, horns, and hoofs. Freestone is found in several parts of the parish, of a good quality for building; and at present about fifty men are constantly employed in the various quarries.

The principal river is the Clyde, which rises in the heights of Crawford, and begins to bound the parish some miles below the falls at Lanark; it expands into a breadth varying from eighty to 100 yards, and is subject after rains to frequent inundations, by which the lands have at different times been much injured. The river Avon also, or Evan, as it is sometimes written,

intersects the parish, receiving in its course six tributary streams; and there are three other streamlets or burns, which fall into the Clyde. The Avon rises on the west, near the borders of the county of Ayr, and after a picturesque course of several miles through the dale to which it gives name, enters the parish at Millheugh bridge, and a little below flows through a defile bounded on each side by majestic rocks of romantic aspect, rising to the height of 200 or 300 feet, and richly clothed, in some parts almost to their summits, with stately and venerable oaks. Nearly in the centre of this defile are the remains of Cadzow Castle, seated on a rock ascending perpendicularly to the height of 200 feet above the level of the river; and on the opposite bank is the banqueting-house of the Duke of Hamilton, built after the model of Chatelherault, from which it takes its name. Not far from the extremity of the chasm, and about three miles from the entrance, are the gardens of Barncluith, the property of Lord Ruthven, rising in terraces from the western bank of the river, which, after forcing its way through this rocky channel, flows along the fertile valleys of the parish, and falls into the Clyde near Hamilton bridge. Of the several other streams that intersect the parish the principal are, Cadzow burn, which rises in Glassford, and after running through the town, falls into the Clyde at a short distance below Hamilton bridge; and Barncluith burn, which joins the Avon about half a mile from the town. The latter burn flows through Hamilton wood, forming in its way five or six falls, varying from five to six feet in height, and adding greatly to the beauty of the scenery. Both the Clyde and the Avon abound with fish, of which salmon, trout, par or samlet, silver-eels, and minnow are the most common; and pike, perch, lampreys, and roach are occasionally found: roach are the most uncommon.

Hamilton Palace, the seat of his grace the Duke of Hamilton, situated on the borders of the town, about half a mile westward of the confluence of the Avon and the Clyde, was originally a square tower of very small dimensions. The more ancient part of the present mansion was built in 1590, and nearly rebuilt about the year 1720; considerable additions have been made to the building since 1822, and at present it is one of the most splendid structures in the kingdom. Its north front is 264 feet in length, and three stories in height, with a stately portico of duplicated Corinthian columns, each thirty feet high, three feet in diameter, and formed of one single block, and the columns together supporting a triangular pediment. To the west is a wing 100 feet in length, appropriated for offices and servants' apartments; and in the rear of the building is a corridor of recent addition, in which are baths and various appendages for the use of the family. The entrance hall is lofty, and richly embellished; and the state apartments, which are extremely spacious, are magnificently decorated throughout, and ornamented with sculpture. The dining-room is seventy feet in length and thirty feet wide, and has numerous embellishments, among which is a tripod of exquisite beauty standing on a pedestal of African marble: the other apartments, also, abound with costly vases, cabinets, specimens of mosaic, gems, and other rare and interesting curiosities. The gallery, which is 120 feet long, twenty feet wide, and twenty feet high, contains an extensive and very valuable collection of paintings by the most eminent masters of the Italian and Flemish schools, and many family portraits. At the upper end is the throne used by his grace when ambassador at the court of Petersburgh, and on one side of it is a bust of Augustus, and on the other one of Tiberius, both of oriental porphyry: at the opposite end of the gallery is a beautiful door of black marble, surmounted by a pediment supported on two pillars of green porphyry. The library contains a large collection of well-assorted volumes, and of prints, the latter alone being valued at £10,000. There are some stables, built between the palace and the town, on a scale adapted to the style of the palace; and the grounds abound with stately timber, and with every variety and beauty of scenery. The banqueting-house of Chatelherault was erected in 1732, by the then duke, after a model of the citadel of that name in France; it is built of red freestone, and decorated with four square towers, and, with its numerous pinnacles and other ornaments, forms a conspicuous object on the eastern side of the river Avon. Among various interesting works of taste it contains a small but choice collection of paintings; and the grounds, in which is an extensive flower-garden, are tastefully embellished. Earnock House, a seat in the parish, formerly belonging to the ancient family of Roberton, is beautifully situated in its western part, on an elevated site surrounded with flourishing plantations; the house is of modern erection, well adapted for its purpose, and the gardens and pleasure-grounds are agreeably laid out. Ross is a spacious mansion, situated in grounds comprehending much agreeable scenery: Nielsland is also a handsome residence, with an extensive demesne; and there are some good houses at Fair Hill, Grovemount, Edlewood, and Fairholme. Of Barncluith the principal feature is the gardens previously noticed; and many of the ancient seats of different branches of the Hamilton family have become farm-houses. The chief landed proprietor is the Duke of Hamilton, who owns more than one-half of the parish.

Hamilton parish formerly comprised the chapelry of Machan, now the parish of Dalserf; and it also appears that the church was granted by David I., together with the lands belonging to it, to the abbey of Glasgow, and was afterwards appropriated to the deanery of that see. The parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Hamilton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. There are two ministers, the first of whom has a stipend of about £314, whereof £2. 15. arise from a bequest for communion elements; £107. 10. are allowed by the Duke of Hamilton in lieu of manse and glebe: the second minister has a stipend of rather less amount, with a manse, but no glebe. The church was made collegiate under the influence of the first Lord Hamilton, in 1451; and a new church was consequently built, which was finished in April 1462: it was endowed for a provost and eight prebendaries, and contained a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for which a chaplain was appointed. This building, which was of hewn stone, consisted of a nave, choir, and transepts, of elegant design, and continued till 1732, when it fell into decay, since which time it has been greatly dilapidated, nothing of it now remaining but one of the transepts, still used as a burying-place for the Hamilton family. The present parish church, situated in the southern part of the town, is a handsome structure of circular form, erected after a design by the elder Adam, architect; and is adapted to a congregation

of 800. A second church in connexion with the Establishment, and capable of containing 1021 persons, was some years ago erected by subscription; it was known as St. John's church, and was occupied by the minister of the second charge, until the Disruption of the Church of Scotland, when it was appropriated by the members of the Free Church for their own use. There are several congregations of the United Presbyterian Church; also places of worship for Independents and others. The Episcopalians in Hamilton and its neighbourhood have lately formed themselves into a congregation, and there is also a congregation of Roman Catholics, who purchased ground a few years ago for the erection of a chapel. The grammar school is of ancient origin, and in 1588 was endowed by Lord John Hamilton with £20 Scotch per annum; it affords a liberal education to about forty children, and is under the patronage of the corporation. The master's salary is £34, and the fees on the average amount to £60: the school-house is a venerable building, nearly in the centre of the town. The Duke's Hospital, for a certain number of aged men, was originally built in the old town, but was removed to the present; it is an ancient building with a belfry, situated near the Cross, and was formerly inhabited by the pensioners, but has for some years been let out, and the receipts applied to their use along with the ordinary proceeds. An hospital was built in 1775, in Muir-street, by William Aikman, Esq., for four aged men, who have each a residence in the building, with a certain endowment. Mr. John Rae bequeathed to the town council a sum of money which, together with some bequests by other benefactors, produces an annual interest of £9. 2. 4., distributed among poor housekeepers according to the will of the testators. Mr. Robertson, of this town, and sheriff-clerk of Lanark, in conjunction with Mr. Lyon, left £4 per annum for nine aged men; and Miss Christian Allan, in 1785, left to the Kirk Session £50, in trust for the benefit of the poor. Mr. William Torbuet bequeathed to the same trustees an orchard that lets at £10 per annum; and they have also a legacy of £50, the interest of which is divided among five female housekeepers named by them; another legacy of £50, of which only £30 were paid, for clothing the indigent poor; and a donation of £100, the interest of which is applied to the instruction of twelve children. Another bequest has been made recently.

Among the ANTIQUITIES in the parish, the most conspicuous are the remains of Cadzow Castle, previously noticed as occupying the summit of a precipitous rock rising from the river Avon, in Hamilton woods. It has been repaired at various times. The keep, with the fosse around it, a narrow bridge over the fosse, and a well within the walls, are still in good preservation; and several vaults, with part of the walls of the chapel, may yet be distinctly traced. Darngaber Castle, in the south-east of the parish, supposed to have been founded by Thomas, son of Sir John de Hamilton, lord of Cadzow, occupied an elevated site at the extremity of a point of land near the confluence of two rivulets: the only remains are, portions of the foundations, which appear to have consisted of flat unhewn and uncemented stones; and some vaults, that seem to have been constructed at a much earlier period. At Meikle Earnoch, two miles south of the town, is a tumulus about twelve feet in diameter, and eight feet high, which appears to have been originally of larger dimensions. On opening it several urns were found, containing human bones nearly reduced to ashes; they were all of baked earth, without inscription, but some of them were decorated with mouldings. Near Meikle Earnoch, in a field on the lands of Stonehall, is a small mound called the Martyr's Grave, which is regarded with much veneration by the country-people: it has always been left untouched by the plough, and is said to mark the place where one of the Covenanters was buried. To the north of Hamilton Palace is a mount supposed to have been in remoter ages a seat for the administration of justice; it is about thirty feet in diameter at the base, and fifteen feet high, and near it is a stone cross four feet in height, without inscription. This cross is thought to have been the market cross of the old town, called Netherton, which, previously to the erection of the upper or present town of Hamilton, occupied this part. In the south of the parish is a portion of a cromlech, consisting of one stone of about six feet, which, having declined greatly from its erect position, was replaced by the tenant of a neighbouring farm. The celebrated Dr. Cullen was born in this parish in 1714, and for several years was a magistrate of Hamilton. The father of the late Professor Millar, of Glasgow, was parochial clergyman here; as was also the father of the late Dr. Baillie, of London, and of his distinguished sister, Joanna Baillie.

HANDA, an island, in the parish of EDDRACHILLIS, county of SUTHERLAND; containing 65 inhabitants. It is situated off the western coast of the county, and separated from the main land of the parish by a narrow sound; and is about a mile square. On the north, one vast perpendicular rock, or majestic cliff, 600 feet in height, presents its face to the sea, and is the habitation of innumerable sea-fowl during the season of incubation; on the south the isle is much lower, and the ascent gentle and easy. It has some fertile spots, producing corn and hay, but is principally appropriated to sheep-walks. Fishing is the chief employment of the population, who also obtain by fowling, and frequently by daring exploits, great quantities of birds and eggs, as well for disposal to their mainland neighbours, as for their own subsistence. This was once the residence of Little John Mac Dhoil Mhich Huishdan, one of the Macleods of Assynt, and the murderer of Judge Morison, of Lewis, in the reign of James VI.

HANGINSHAW, a village, in the parish of CATHCART, Upper ward of the county of RENFREW, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from Cathcart; containing 143 inhabitants. It is seated in the eastern part of the parish, and a short distance east of the road from Cathcart to Glasgow: the Cart water flows south of the village.

HARDGATE, a village, in that part of the parish of OLD KILPATRICK which formed the quoad sacra parish of DUNTOCHER, county of DUMBARTON, 2 miles (E.) from Old Kilpatrick; containing 467 inhabitants. This is one of numerous thriving villages which have sprung up in this great manufacturing district within the present century. It arose from the erection of the mill here, in 1831, for spinning and weaving cotton, by Mr. Dunn, a large proprietor of land in this quarter, and the enterprising founder of several other mills and works in the vicinity. The villages of Hardgate, Duntocher, Faifley, and Milton, in which Mr. Dunn has considerable establishments, are all within less than a mile of each other,

and border on the Firth of Clyde, which flows on the south of the parish.

HARDGATE, a hamlet, in the parish of URR, stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Castle-Douglas; containing 46 inhabitants. It lies in the centre of the parish, a short distance northward of the church.

HARRAY, county of ORKNEY.—See BIRSAY.

HARRIS, a parish, in the county of INVERNESS, 44 miles (N. W.) from Portree; containing, with the islands of Bernera, Ensay, Hermitray, Killigray, Pabbay, Scalpay, Scarp, and Tarrinsay, 4429 inhabitants. The parish of Harris was till lately called Kilbride; its present name is corrupted from the Gaelic term *na hardibh*, signifying "the heights", this district being the highest and most mountainous of any in the large Hebridean island of Lewis. It consists chiefly of the southern part of that island, separated from the northern portion by an isthmus about six miles across, formed by the approach to each other of the two great harbours, Loch Resort and Loch Seaforth. The Atlantic Ocean bounds it on the west; on the east is the Minch, which separates it from the Isle of Skye; and on the south is the channel generally called the Sound of Harris, but sometimes *Caolas Uist*, or the Sound of Uist, lying between Harris and the islands of Bernera and North Uist. The parish is fifty miles in length, varies in breadth from eight to twenty-four miles, and comprises an area of upwards of 118,000 acres, of which about 107,000 are moor and pasture, 1000 subject to tillage by the plough and 7500 by the spade, 400 under plantations, and the remainder sand and rock. The shore on the west is in some parts sandy, and in others strongly marked by precipitous rocks; the eastern coast is broken with many harbours, bays, and creeks. At a small distance on the west are the inhabited islands of Tarrinsay and Scarp; on the east side is the inhabited isle of Scalpay; and in the Sound of Harris, a channel about nine miles in breadth, affording a communication for vessels between the Minch and the Atlantic, are the inhabited islands of Bernera, Pabbay, Ensay, and Killigray; with many smaller ones, uninhabited, and entirely appropriated to pasturage. The coasts abound with oysters and lobsters, and several boats are engaged in taking the latter: the sun-fish, also, is sometimes taken in the summer months, with the harpoon; and in the island of Gaasker, seals are killed in large numbers with clubs.

The mainland of the parish is divided into two distinct portions by an isthmus about a quarter of a mile in breadth, formed by an arm of the sea on each side, respectively called East and West Loch Tarbert. The northern district is prominently intersected by part of a range of mountains running longitudinally throughout the parish, and which attain an elevation of from 2000 to 3000 feet above the level of the sea. This portion is traversed by large herds of deer, which range among the hills and glens; and, though destitute of wood, is called the Forest, having at one time, as is supposed, been a royal forest. The surface of the southern portion of the parish is similar in appearance to that of the former, but marked by more moderate elevations: grouse, wild-geese, plover, and pigeons are numerous on the moors and lower grounds; and the eagle is a visitant of some of the most lofty rocks. There are fresh-water lakes and rivulets in the parish in every direction; the waters of Lacksta, Scurt, and Obbe abound with salmon and trout. Harris is chiefly pastoral, only a very small portion, on account of the intractable nature of the ground, being capable of the regular operations of husbandry. The soil of a large part of the land in cultivation is very poor; and several of the best farms, formerly possessed by small tenants, have been consolidated, and converted into sheep-walks. The crops consist principally of oats, barley, and potatoes; the live stock are mostly black-cattle and Cheviot sheep, to the breed of which particular attention is paid. The small tenants occupy cottages of unhewn stone, cemented with clay, and covered with straw thatch, the one building in some instances serving for the family and the cows and horses. On all the larger farms are steadings of a superior order. Here is a shooting-seat belonging to the Earl of Dunmore, who is proprietor of the parish, the annual value of real property in which is £4015.

About 250 families are engaged during the summer months in the manufacture of kelp, 600 tons of which are annually prepared: attempts were made by the late proprietor to establish fishing-stations in several parts of the parish, but they all proved unsuccessful. The harbour of Scalpay, on the eastern coast, is much frequented by foreign ships; and the numerous bays and creeks are convenient places of resort for small craft. Kelp, and wool and other country produce, are sent off by sea to market; and the lobsters taken here are regularly sent by smacks to London. A packet runs twice a week in summer, and once a week in winter, between Tarbert, in Harris, and Uig, in the Isle of Skye. An annual fair is held at Tarbert, in July, for the sale of cattle and horses; the sheep graziers send their stock to the Falkirk tryst. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Uist, synod of Glenelg, and in the patronage of the Earl of Dunmore: the minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., of which nearly two-thirds are received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £45 per annum. A new church with 400 sittings has been lately built, the old edifice, accommodating only 250 persons, having become too ruinous for public worship. At Bernera is a government church, erected in 1829, to which a district is attached consisting of the islands adjacent to Bernera belonging to the parish. A missionary is supported at Tarbert by the Royal Bounty; the church and manse were provided by A. N. Macleod, Esq., the late proprietor, and the Earl of Dunmore has granted an excellent glebe to the missionary. His lordship, also, secures to the parish the services of a surgeon, who, in addition to his fees from the people, receives from Lord Dunmore a salary of about £70 a year. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin, in addition to the ordinary branches; the master has a salary of £30, with a house, and about £6 fees. Other schools are supported, and at Tarbert is a school maintained by the Education Committee of the General Assembly. The chief relic of antiquity is the ruin of a church at Rodil, once attached to the priory of St. Clement's, and, until it became too much dilapidated, used as the parochial place of worship.

HARTHILL, a village, in the parish of BERTRAM-SHOTTS, Middle ward of the county of LANARK; containing 176 inhabitants.

HASCUSSAY, an isle, in the parish of MID and SOUTH YELL, in the county of SHETLAND; containing 42

inhabitants. Hascussay lies on the east side of Yell, in Colgrave sound, and west of the isle of Fetlar; it is one of the smaller of the Shetland group, and was formerly uninhabited.

HASSENDEAN, a sort of hamlet, in the parish of MINTO, district of JEDBURGH, county of ROXBURGH, 7 miles (W.) from Jedburgh; containing 21 inhabitants. This place is seated on a small stream of the same name. Hassendean was anciently a parish, the lands of which are now divided among the parishes of Minto, Wilton, and Roberton. After the Reformation the church and its pertinents were granted to Walter, Earl of Buccleuch. There was formerly a cell here, dependent on the abbey of Melrose; and a farm adjoining the church site continues to bear the name of the Monks' croft. The church and greater part of the churchyard have been washed away by the river Teviot, which passes on the south of the parish of Minto, and of which the Hassendean burn is a tributary. Nor is any thing more than a slight vestige now left of the ancient tower or stronghold of Hassendean.

HAUGH, a village, in the parish of MAUCHLINE, district of KYLE, county of AYR, 1½ mile (S.) from Mauchline; containing 79 inhabitants. It is seated on the north bank of the river Ayr, and has a woollen manufactory, chiefly for carpet yarn, employing about thirty persons.

HAUGH, a village, in the parish of URR, stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Castle-Douglas; containing 240 inhabitants. It is situated on the Urr water, about a mile westward from the church, and is one of the four most populous villages in the parish.

HAUGH-HEAD, a village, in the parish of CAMPSIE, county of STIRLING; containing 328 inhabitants. This place is situated in the western part of the parish, and is one of several villages the population of which is engaged in the coal-mines, print-works, and print-fields of the district.

HAUGH-MILL, a village, in that part of the parish of MARKINCH which formed the quoad sacra parish of Milton of Balgonie, county of FIFE; containing 170 inhabitants. This village has risen since the erection of some mills, in 1794, for the spinning of flax and tow into canvass yarn, for which purpose they continued to be employed till 1832, when the present proprietor introduced a complete set of new machinery, for the spinning of the finer yarns for home-made linens. In 1835, he greatly augmented the number of spindles, now amounting to 2000. The machinery is propelled by two water-wheels of forty-horse power; and from twenty-five to thirty tons of flax are consumed monthly, imported chiefly from Holland, Belgium, France, Archangel, Riga, and St. Petersburg. In 1836, a spacious bleachfield was established in connexion with the works; and these together afford employment to about 185 persons, many of whom live in cottages built upon the premises.

HAVEN, EAST, a village, in the parish of PANBRIDE, county of FORFAR, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Arbroath; containing 145 inhabitants. This place derives its affix *East* from its relative situation with respect to another village, about a mile distant, and also on the sea-coast. It is neatly built, and is inhabited chiefly by persons engaged in the fishery, and in the trades requisite for the supply of the immediate neighbourhood. The fish taken are lobsters, cod, haddocks, and other kinds, which are found in abundance off this part of the coast, and are sent to Dundee and other places in the vicinity, and to the London market. Great quantities of lobsters are forwarded to London, being kept alive during the passage by the free admission of sea-water into wells constructed for that purpose. The cod and haddocks are sold fresh at Dundee, and markets in the vicinity; and after the supply of the neighbourhood, many are salted, and exported to distant places. Three boats are employed in the fishery: the season for the lobster-fishing commences in the beginning of February, and usually terminates about the end of May. A considerable trade, also, is carried on here, during the summer, in the importation of coal and lime; and there are four vessels belonging to this place and West Haven, varying in burthen from about fifty to seventy tons. The village has no properly constructed harbour, but merely an open cove or landing-place, accessible to vessels of eighty tons; so that, from the want of shelter, the trade is entirely discontinued during the winter. Facility of intercourse is afforded by the turnpike-road from Dundee to Arbroath, and by the Dundee and Arbroath railway, which has an intermediate station at East Haven, a handsome structure in the Elizabethan style, furnished with every requisite accommodation.

HAVEN, WEST, a village, in the parish of PANBRIDE, county of FORFAR, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Arbroath; containing 301 inhabitants. This village is situated on the coast, at a distance of a mile only from East Haven; and, with the exception of a small hamlet adjoining it, to the landward, is in every respect so identified with that village in its fishery, trade, and other circumstances, as to require no separate description. Easy intercourse is afforded by the Dundee and Arbroath turnpike-road, and the Dundee and Arbroath railway. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship.

HAVERA, county of SHETLAND.—See HALVERA.

HAWICK, a burgh of barony and a parish, in the district of HAWICK, county of ROXBURGH, 10 miles (W. S. W.) from Jedburgh, and 53 (S. S. E.) from Edinburgh; containing about 8000 inhabitants, of whom about 7000 are in the burgh. This place, the name of which simply denotes "a village or town in the bend of a river", is of remote antiquity, and is generally supposed to have been originally of Saxon foundation; but very little of its history is known prior to the commencement of the fourteenth century. The first authentic notice of the burgh occurs in a charter granted by Robert Bruce; and the barony, together with that of Sprouston, appears to have been conferred by David II. on Thomas de Murray, from whom it descended, during that king's reign, to Maurice, Earl of Strathearn. In the early part of the fifteenth century, it became the property of Sir William Douglas, who, for his gallant services in the wars of the border, obtained from James I. a charter, confirming to him the lands of Hawick, and bestowing also those of Selkirk and Drumlanrig. The barony remained for many generations in the possession

Burgh Seal.

of his descendants, of whom Sir William Douglas was in 1639 created Earl of Queensberry, Viscount Drumlanrig, and Lord Hawick. It subsequently became the property of the Scott family, who continued to exercise lordly authority over their feudatories till the year 1747, when, on the final abolition of heritable jurisdictions, the Duke of Buccleuch received from parliament the sum of £400, as a compensation.

During the border warfare, the town suffered repeated devastation. In 1418 it was burnt by the forces under Sir Robert Umfraville, governor of Berwick, and in 1544 was laid waste by the troops of Sir Ralph Evers and Sir Brian Latoun. In 1570, to prevent its occupation by the English under the Earl of Surrey, the inhabitants themselves set fire to the town, which, with the exception of the ancient castle, called the Black Tower, was wholly destroyed. On rebuilding the town after these calamities, the dangers to which it was exposed led to the adoption of a peculiar style of architecture; the houses were built of rough whinstone, with walls of massive thickness, and without any entrance except from a court-yard in the rear. Of these buildings, each of which was well calculated for defence, there are still some few specimens remaining. From its situation near the confluence of two rivers, the town is exposed to inundations; and in 1767, after a heavy fall of rain, the Slitrig, in the course of two hours, rose twenty feet above its ordinary level, and carried away the garden wall of the manse, the parish schoolroom, a corn-mill, and the whole of the houses in one street.

The TOWN is pleasantly seated on the south-east bank of the Teviot, and is divided into two parts by the river Slitrig, which flows through it into the former stream. It consists of one principal street, and of several smaller streets and lanes diverging from the main thoroughfare on both sides; some new streets have been formed, and two handsome ranges of buildings erected called Slitrig-crescent and Teviot-crescent. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water, conveyed by pipes. Connecting the opposite sides of the town are two bridges over the Slitrig, one of which is of antique character; and towards the eastern extremity, an elegant bridge has been erected across the Teviot. The approach to the town, both from the east and west, derives great beauty from the nursery grounds and gardens in those directions; the surrounding scenery, also, is very pleasing. A public subscription library, established in 1762, is supported by a proprietary of shareholders, and forms a collection of 3500 volumes; the trades' library, opened in 1802, consists of 1200 volumes; and there are several smaller libraries. In the town are also three reading and news rooms, as well as subscription assembly-rooms, which are used occasionally for public meetings.

The staple TRADE is the woollen manufacture, which of late has been rapidly increasing, and is carried on to a very considerable extent. The weaving of coarse woollen stockings was first introduced in 1771, by Mr. John Hardie, and, on his retiring from the concern in 1780, was continued on a much larger scale by Mr. John Nixon. Still comparatively little was done previously to the adoption of machinery for the spinning of yarn, which took place about the commencement of the present century. Since that period the woollen manufacture has greatly increased in variety and extent; and there are now eleven factories belonging to the manufacturers of the place, some of them situated within the limits of the adjoining parish of Wilton. In all of these, machinery on the most approved principles is employed; four of the factories are partly driven by water and partly by steam, and the others by water only. The principal articles are under-clothing, flannels, plaidings, shawls, tweeds, tartans, druggets, and woollen cloths of every description, lambs'-wool hosiery of the finest texture, and Scottish and English blankets. The production of these affords occupation, including women and children, to nearly 3000 persons. There are also many persons employed in the making of thongs, gloves, candles, and in the tanning of leather and dressing of sheepskins; the manufacture of machinery of all kinds is considerable, and there are numerous masons, carpenters, smiths, millwrights, and others occupied in handicraft trades. The post-office has a good delivery; and previously to the alteration in the rates of postage the revenue amounted to £1000. There are three branch banks, and a savings' bank, in which latter the deposits are nearly £7000. The market is on Thursday, and is amply supplied with grain and with all kinds of provisions. Fairs are held on the 17th of May, for cattle and the hiring of servants; on the 20th and 21st of September, for sheep; on the third Tuesday in October, for cattle and horses; and on the 8th of November, for cattle and for hiring servants. Facility of communication is afforded by the Edinburgh and Hawick railway, formed under an act of parliament passed in 1845; by turnpike and statute-labour roads, which have been greatly improved, and by bridges over the rivers, kept in excellent repair.

The more ancient records of the BURGH were lost in the destruction of the town during the border wars; and the oldest charter now extant is that granted by James Douglas of Drumlanrig, baron of Hawick, and dated in 1537. Under this charter, ratified and extended in 1545 by Mary, Queen of Scots, the inhabitants exercise all the privileges of a royal burgh, with the exception of sending a member to parliament. There are two bailies, elected annually, a treasurer, and a council of thirty-one members, of whom fifteen are appointed as vacancies occur, and hold their seats for life, and fourteen are chosen every year by the seven incorporated trades, each of which returns two. The fees for admission as a burgess are, for strangers £4, for the sons-in-law of burgesses £2, and for sons £1. In Hawick the incorporated trades are, the weavers, tailors, hammermen, skinners, shoemakers, butchers, and bakers, the highest fee for admission into which is ten shillings. The magistrates hold courts when requisite, both for civil and criminal cases within the burgh, in which they are assisted by the town-clerk, who acts as assessor; in civil pleas their jurisdiction extends to sums of any amount, but in criminal cases is confined to petty misdemeanors. The corporation possess a property near the town, of nearly 1200 acres, granted to them by Douglas of Drumlanrig, in 1537, it is believed, as a reward for the valour of the inhabitants at the battle of Flodden-Field in 1513. The income of the burgh, derived almost exclusively from land, and which is rapidly increasing, exceeds £600 per annum: the debits amount to £3000. Annually, on the last Friday in May, O. S., a procession of the magistrates on horseback occurs,

which is called the riding of the marches; and on this occasion, a standard taken in 1514, the year after that on which the battle of Flodden Field was fought, is carried before them. There is a town-hall, in which the courts are held; and a gaol has been erected for the town and district.

The PARISH is situated in the western part of the county, and is about fifteen miles and a half in length, and rather more than a mile and a half in average breadth, comprising an area of 15,360 acres, of which 4100 are arable, 160 woodland and plantations, and 11,100 meadow and pasture. Its surface is beautifully diversified. A sinuous valley, watered by the river Teviot, intersects the parish nearly through the whole length, and is bounded on either side by ranges of hills, clothed with verdure to their summits, and several of which have a considerable elevation. The vale of the Slitrig, intersecting the parish towards the east, forms also a rich pastoral district, but of more wild and secluded aspect. The scenery is greatly enlivened by the windings of the two rivers, which unite at the town; and the hills command a varied prospect over the adjacent country. Along the banks of the streams the soil is in general gravelly, and on the other arable lands a light loam. The system of agriculture has much improved within the last few years; a considerable quantity of waste land has been drained, and rendered profitable, and the breed of stock has been improved. The usual crops are, grain of every kind, with potatoes and turnips. The farm-buildings are commodiously arranged; all the various improvements in agricultural implements have been adopted; and great attention is paid to the breeds of cattle and sheep, numbers of which are reared in the pastoral districts. In this parish the plantations are well managed, and in a thriving state. The rocks are composed chiefly of greywacke; and there are some quarries of stone of good quality for building purposes, and for the roads. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,923.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Jedburgh, synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister's stipend is £278, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £56 per annum; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The parish church, erected in 1764, on rising ground in the centre of the town, is a plain structure containing 704 sittings, a number totally inadequate to the population. An elegant new church has been erected by the duke, which, in consequence of the decayed state of the parish church, is occupied by the congregation of the Establishment: it contains upwards of 1500 sittings. The members of the Free Church have also a place of worship; and there are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Church, Independents, Roman Catholics, and Society of Friends. The parochial school is under the management of a rector and his assistant, who divide between them a salary of £33 paid by the heritors, £19 the proceeds of a bequest by the Rev. Alexander Orrock in 1711, and fees averaging £106; of all which the rector has three-fifths, with an allowance of £17 in lieu of a dwelling-house, and the assistant two-fifths. This school is attended by about 220 children, who are instructed in the Latin, Greek, and French languages, the mathematics, &c. An infants' school was lately opened; and there is a school in the hamlet of Newmill, endowed by the heritors with a salary of £12 to the master, in addition to his fees, which average £18 per annum. At the upper extremity of the town are the remains of a moat, supposed to have been a place of sepulture, and afterwards for administering justice; and in various parts of the parish are vestiges of border fortresses, the most remarkable of which is that called the Black Tower, the baronial seat of the lords of Drumlanrig, subsequently the residence of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, and now forming part of the Tower inn. Another is attached to the castle of Branxholme, the ancient residence of the Buccleuch family, and celebrated by Sir Walter Scott in his *Lay of the Last Minstrel.* This castle was burnt by the Earl of Northumberland, in 1532, and blown up with gunpowder during the invasion of the Earl of Surrey, in 1570; but was partly rebuilt, according to an inscription on the walls, by "Sir W. Scott, of Branxheim, Knyte," in 1574, and completed by "Dame Margaret Douglas, his spous," in 1576. On the brow of a hill at Goldielands, about two miles distant, is a third border fortress, which retains much of its original character, and is said to have been the residence of the Goldie family. An ancient vessel of bronze, with a handle and spout, and standing on three feet, which is supposed to have been used by the Romans for sacrifice, was dug up a few years since at Reasknow, and now belongs to James Grieve, Esq., of Branxholme Braes, who has also in his possession a coin of Alexander III., discovered in the moss at Hislop, and in a very perfect state. On the removal of a cairn near the town, about 1809, several large stones placed edgewise, and inclosing a human skull and bones of large size, were found; and sepulchral urns of rude workmanship have been discovered at various times.

HAWKSTONE, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. MADOES, county of PERTH, 2½ miles (W. S. W.) from Errol; containing 51 inhabitants. It lies in the eastern part of the parish, and is one of the only two hamlets, or, as they are sometimes designated, villages, it contains. Here is a large stone, which tradition says is the *stone* whereon the *hawk* of the peasant Hay, the supposed ancestor of the noble family of that name, alighted, after it had performed its flight over the land that was, consequently, given to that gallant rustic, in reward of the services he is said to have performed at the battle of Luncarty. Hence the name of the place.—See REDGORTON.

HAZELBANK, a village, in the parish of LESMAHAGOW, Upper ward of the county of LANARK, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Lesmahagow; containing 238 inhabitants. It is situated in the north-eastern part of the parish, on the road from Lanark to Larkhall, and on the west bank of the Clyde, which here separates Lesmahagow from the parish of Lanark.

HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, a series of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, about 300 in number, of which eighty-six are inhabited; lying at various distances from the western coast of the Highlands; and chiefly pertaining to the counties of Argyll, Inverness, and Ross. Of the early history of these islands but very little is known; they appear to have been anciently under the jurisdiction of petty chieftains, sometimes independent, and at other times tributary to the kings of Norway. About the twelfth century, these chieftains began to meditate inroads on the main land: in 1153, Somerled

invaded Scotland, and made an attempt to dethrone Malcolm IV., in which he was defeated by the Earl of Angus; and on a subsequent occasion he was slain in a battle near Renfrew. After the death of Magnus, son of Olave, the last of the independent chieftains, the sovereignty of the isles was ceded to Alexander III., by treaty signed at Perth in 1266; but notwithstanding that treaty, the descendants of the old chieftains assumed the title of lords of the isles, and exercised a jurisdiction irrespective of the crown. Of these, John, lord of Cantyre, married a daughter of Robert II.; and from this alliance, his family derived a great accession of power and influence. Donald, his son, at the head of 10,000 men, ravaged the county of Ross, but was eventually defeated, in 1411. James I. waged incessant war against these turbulent chiefs, many of whom he took prisoners, and hanged; and Donald, lord of the isles, was put to death in Ireland; but it was not till the reign of James V. that the lords were brought into complete subjection to the Scottish crown. Of these various isles, the principal of which are separately described, that of Lewis, with its adjacent islands, chiefly belongs to the county of Ross; those of Barra, Eig, North Uist, South Uist, Skye, and smaller isles, to the county of Inverness; and Canna, Muck, Rum, Gigha, Colonsay, Oronsay, Tiree, Coll, Mull, Jura, and Islay, with the circumjacent isles, to the county of Argyll.

HECK, a hamlet, in the parish of LOCHMABEN, county of DUMFRIES, 2¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Lockerbie; containing 57 inhabitants. It lies on the west side of the river Annan, which forms the eastern boundary of the parish. The village is ancient, and is one of several the holm ground around which is extremely rich and fertile. Mention is made of the place in royal warrants under the sign-manual of James VI. and of Charles II.

HEISKER, an isle, in the parish of NORTH UIST, county of INVERNESS; containing 39 inhabitants. It is one of the Hebrides, lying about two miles westward of North Uist; and is two miles in length, but very narrow. The soil is sandy, yielding very scanty pasture at any time, and but a small quantity of grain. The isle has hitherto derived its chief value from its kelp shores.

HELENSBURGH, a town, chiefly in the parish of Row, and partly in that of CARDROSS, county of DUMBARTON; containing, in 1841, 2229 inhabitants, of whom 1672 were in the burgh of barony of Helensburgh, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Dumbarton. This place is situated on the north shore of the Firth of Clyde, at the entrance of the Gareloch, and nearly opposite to the port of Greenock on the other side of the Firth, which is here about four miles in width. It was founded in 1777, by Sir James Colquhoun, in honour of his wife, Lady Helen Sutherland, from whom it derives its name; and has rapidly grown into importance as a fashionable watering-place, and a favourite resort of families of distinction during the summer months. The town is regularly built, and comprises one principal street, extending along the shore for more than a mile, and intersected at right angles by numerous other well-formed streets. The houses are of handsome appearance, and interspersed with pleasing villas having grounds tastefully laid out; the surrounding scenery, also, is agreeably diversified. On the opposite shore of the Gareloch are the elegant mansion and pleasure-grounds of Roseneath; and at the western extremity of the town is Ardincaple, the beautiful seat of the Duke of Argyll, who is also proprietor of Roseneath. Along the banks of the Gareloch are various interesting promenades; and to the north, the scenery is boldly marked with rugged mountains of Highland character. A public library of more than 1000 volumes, and a newsroom amply furnished with daily journals and periodical publications, are supported by subscription; there are two commodious hotels, with several inns, and also numerous lodging-houses for the accommodation of visiters. On the shore, at the east end of the town, is a spacious and well-arranged building containing hot and cold baths with every requisite appendage.

Facility of intercourse is provided by steamers to Greenock, which make nine trips daily; and from Greenock there are steamers to Glasgow, touching at all the intermediate places on both banks of the Clyde. Between Greenock and Glasgow are also six railway trains, in connexion with the Helensburgh boats; and persons leaving Glasgow by these trains reach Helensburgh in one hour and a half. The passage, by steam-boat, to Glasgow, is about three hours, and to Greenock a quarter of an hour. An act of parliament was passed in 1846, authorizing the construction of a railway from Glasgow to Dumbarton and Loch Lomond, with branches to Helensburgh and other places. The quay, formed in 1817, and which at high water was partly obstructed, has been greatly improved; and a very substantial and commodious quay has been made about a mile westward of the town, at the entrance of the Gareloch. The town was erected into a burgh of barony by charter granted in 1802 to Sir James Colquhoun, under whom, as superior, the government was vested in a provost, two bailies, and four councillors, elected annually by the burgesses from their own body, consisting of all inhabitants who are leaseholders of houses and lands under the superior. In 1846 an act was passed for extending the limits of the burgh, for lighting and cleansing it, and establishing a police; also, in the same year, an act for improving the port and harbour. A weekly market on Thursday, and four annual fairs of two days each for horses, cattle, and other merchandise, on the second Tuesday in February, the 1st June, the 6th August, and the 12th November, are allowed by charter; but they are not much frequented. The quoad sacra parish of Helensburgh was separated from the parish of Row, by act of the presbytery, in 1839, and contained a population of 1899: it was abolished in 1843, in common with all similar divisions in the country, as being illegal. The church was originally built for a congregation of dissenters, in 1824, and, on their re-union to the Established Church, was made parochial. It passed, however, in 1843, into the hands of the Free Church, the minister and congregation joining in the great secession of that year. The building contains 600 sittings; and there is also an Independent meeting-house in the town. Mr. Henry Bell, who first successfully applied the steam-engine to navigation, resided at this place from 1804 till his decease in 1830; his first steam-boat, the *Comet*, was built at Port-Glasgow, in 1812, and he made his first passage across the Clyde to Helensburgh.

HELESAY, an island, in the parish of BARRA, county of INVERNESS; containing 108 inhabitants. It is one of a numerous group of isles that lie in the strait between Barra and South Uist, from the former of which it is

about five miles distant. On the west of the island is Ottervore Sound.

HELMSDALE, a fishing-village, in the parish of Loth, county of Sutherland, 17 miles (N. E.) from Golspie; containing 526 inhabitants. This village is situated on the north bank of the river Helmsdale, near its influx into the Moray Firth. The place consists chiefly of neatly-built houses inhabited by persons engaged in the fisheries, and is connected with the western portion of the parish by a handsome bridge of two arches, erected over the Helmsdale, at an expense of £2200, by the parliamentary commissioners, in 1811. It has long been celebrated for its valuable salmon-fisheries on the river, belonging to the Duke of Sutherland, and which are carefully managed under the superintendence of the proprietor's agents: the fish are of superior size and flavour, and are sent packed in ice to the London market, where they are purchased by contract. The herring-fishery, in the Firth, is also very extensive: houses for curing the herrings have been built on a principle well adapted for the purpose; and since the year 1815, the quantity cured at this place has gradually increased from about 5000 to 46,000 barrels annually. The whole of the herrings are now exported to the continent and to Ireland. Helmsdale harbour was greatly improved by the erection of a substantial pier by the proprietor, at a cost of £1600, in 1818, since which time additional sums have been expended; and still further improvements are in contemplation. The fishery affords employment to a very considerable number of coopers, and a steam-mill has been erected for sawing the staves of the barrels; a few of the boats are built here, for the fishery, and various handicraft trades are carried on for the supply of the inhabitants. A post-office is established, which has a daily delivery; and facility of communication is afforded by the parliamentary road from Dunrobin, in the parish of Golspie, to the Ord of Caithness; by a good road from the village, through the strath of Kildonan, to the North Sea; and by vessels from different ports of England and Ireland, which touch at the harbour. A church, capable of containing from 600 to 700 persons, was built some years ago in the village by the late Duchess-Countess of Sutherland, aided by a subscription by the present duke. After the Disruption of the Church of Scotland, there was for some time no minister appointed to it, though preaching was held in it occasionally by ministers of the Establishment. Divine service is now regularly performed in the building, by a minister of the Established Church, appointed to the station in 1845 in conjunction with the incumbency of the neighbouring parish of Kildonan. The members of the Free Church have a large place of worship, opened in February 1845, and capable of containing upwards of 1000 persons. There are some remains of the ancient castle of Helmsdale, once a hunting-seat of the Sutherland family: it is apparently of the fourteenth century, and is memorable for the death of John, the eleventh Earl of Sutherland, and his countess, who were poisoned in 1567.

HERBERTSHIRE, a village, in the parish of Dunipace, county of Stirling, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Falkirk; containing 761 inhabitants. This village, sometimes called Milton, is situated on the north bank of the Carron, over which is a handsome bridge of three arches, connecting it with the village of Denny. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the printing of calico, which was first established here in 1783, and is conducted on an extensive scale, in works belonging to Charles Carnie, Esq., who has a residence near the village. The number of persons employed in this establishment is about 400, of whom 120 are females; the process is partly carried on by machinery of ingenious construction, and some of the machines will imprint four different colours at the same time.

HERIOT, a parish, in the county of Edinburgh; containing, with the hamlets of Fala-Hill Inn, Robertson, and Broomieknowe, 355 inhabitants. The history of this parish is of little interest, except as connected with the various proprietors of its lands and ecclesiastical revenues. The church was formerly of considerable value; and its patronage, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, belonged to Roger de Quincy, then lord of the manor, and constable of Scotland, who is supposed to have derived it from the lords of Galloway, and these latter from the Morvilles. In portioning out his estates among his three daughters, De Quincy gave Heriot to Elena, the youngest, who married La Touche, an English baron, and who afterwards granted the church of "Heryeth", as it was then called, to the monastery of Newbottle, which gift was confirmed by a bull of Pope Nicholas, and by Fraser, Bishop of St. Andrew's, the diocesan. In 1309, William Blair, the incumbent, resigned his vicarage to Bishop Lamberton, who immediately gave the vicarage revenues to the monks of Newbottle, who already possessed the rectory. At the time of the Reformation, these monks held both the church and lands of Heryeth. The property soon afterwards came into the hands of Mark Kerr, supposed commendator of Newbottle, to whose heir it regularly descended; and on the death of the latter, the lands passed to his son Robert, second Earl of Lothian, by whom they were sold to Walter Hay, to whose son they fell in 1643. On the failure of this family in 1692 by the death of Lord Borthwick, the barony of Heriot came to a son of Lord Stair, from whom it descended, through the late Dowager Lady Dalrymple, to her eldest son, the Earl of Stair, present proprietor of the lands. There are six other landowners in the parish.

The parish, which is of oblong form, is about six miles and a half long, and three and three-quarters broad, and contains 15,000 acres. It is bounded on the north-west by Temple and Borthwick parishes; on the east by Stow, and part of Fala; and on the south by Innerleithen, in Peeblesshire. Heriot is altogether hilly, and a pastoral parish, only about one-tenth of the land being arable. In some parts the ground rises to a great elevation, particularly in the south-east, where is the hill of Dewar, about 1654 feet above the level of the sea; and also in the south-west, where Blackup Scars, which is the highest hill, is 1000 feet above the sea at its base, and 2193 at its summit. These hills are part of the Moorfoot range, which is a branch of the Lammermoor and Soutra, and stretches from the north-east towards Peebles on the south-west. A great variety of rare plants is to be found, affording a rich field for botanical research, especially in the months of August and September. The higher grounds are mostly bare of trees, there being, indeed, a great want of plantations in every part of the parish; a want, however, which is now being supplied by the Earl of Stair. The climate, from the elevated situation of the district, and the hilly character of the surface, is bleak

and piercing, though salubrious. The Heriot water rises in the south-west extremity of the parish, and after winding for five miles, unites with the Gala at the eastern boundary, about a mile and a half below the church. This stream, which is subject to frequent swellings, rose in August 1837 to an unusual height, destroying dykes and walls, and bringing desolation to the property within the range of its violence. The Gala water has its source in the north, and after a course of about two miles, quits the parish near its junction with the Heriot.

On the banks of the river the soil is rich and fertile, and capable of producing the finest crops, but the severity of the climate is a great obstacle to the operations of husbandry in this parish. The wheat grown is inconsiderable, and barley is now substituted in the place of bear. The number of acres under pasture is upwards of 12,000, of which about 1600 are considered susceptible of profitable cultivation. Besides the grain, potatoes and turnips of good quality are raised. The parish, however, is chiefly celebrated for its sheep and cattle, and the former, which are partly of the black-faced, but chiefly of the Cheviot and half breeds, are reared in large numbers; about 7660 sheep are regularly kept, and the lambs fetch the highest prices. Of the small quantity of wood grown, the beech, larch, and plane seem best adapted to the soil. The farms vary in size from fifty to 2000 acres. Inclosures to a very considerable extent have been made on the arable ground of late years: the farm-steadings, also, are much improved, many of them having been entirely renewed. There is no village. About three miles of good turnpike-road run through the parish; but the other roads of the locality are indifferent, and there are no facilities of this kind in the higher lands for transporting lime and manure, the extensive application of which, for the improvement of the poorer grounds, is thus prevented. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Edinburgh and Hawick railway, which has a station in the parish. The annual value of real property in Heriot is £3854. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dalkeith, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and the patronage is vested in the Earl of Stair. The stipend of the minister is £158, of which about a fifth is received from the exchequer; with a manse, built in 1793, and since repaired and improved, and a garden of the best soil: there is also a glebe of twenty acres, valued at £30 per annum. The church is situated about the centre of the parish, and accommodates 200 persons with sittings; it was rebuilt in 1804, and has undergone extensive repairs, by which it has been rendered convenient and comfortable. A parochial school is supported in the usual manner; the master has a salary of £34, with a house, and about £25 fees. There is also a parochial library. The relics of antiquity merely comprise some camps, consisting of two or three concentric circles; and a gateway, the history of which is unknown.

HERMISTON, a village, in the parish of Currie, county of Edinburgh, 1¾ mile (N. by W.) from Currie; containing 164 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Edinburgh to Mid Calder, and near the Union canal, both which intersect the northern part of the parish; and is the third village of Currie in extent.

HERMITRAY, an isle, in the parish of Harris, county of Inverness; containing 8 inhabitants. This is one of a group of isles situated in the sound of Harris, east of the island of Bernera. A fishing station was established here by Charles I.

HERRIOTFIELD, a village, in the parish of Monzie, county of Perth; containing 106 inhabitants.

HESTON, an isle, in the parish of Rerwick, stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It is a small island, situated at the mouth of the river Urr, which discharges itself into the Solway Firth. Standing high out of the water, it affords good shelter to Auchencairn bay, where is a safe and commodious anchorage for small shipping. The island is of smooth surface, and pastures sheep.

HIETON, a village, in the parish of Roxburgh, district of Kelso, county of Roxburgh, 1 mile (E. by S.) from Kelso; containing 214 inhabitants. This village is pleasantly situated on the turnpike-road leading from Kelso to Jedburgh, and is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in agriculture. The surrounding scenery is varied, and the adjacent lands in a good state of cultivation. There is a parochial school here.

HIGHTAE, a village, in the parish of Lochmaben, county of Dumfries, 2½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Lockerbie; containing 436 inhabitants. It is situated in the eastern part of the parish, and a short distance from the river Annan, which separates Lochmaben from the parish of Dryfesdale. This is one of the villages denominated the "Four Towns", the lands around which being portions of the original royal domains granted by Robert Bruce in small plots to the domestic servants of Lochmaben Castle, are still held without any written title other than a transference, by a tenant, of his right to a successor. The holm ground attached to these villages, of which Hightae is the largest, is uncommonly rich and fertile. Loch Hightae, in the vicinity, is a fine lake of fifty-two acres, abounding in perch, pike, trout, bream, roach, and other fish. The Cameronians have a place of worship, built in 1796, originally for a Relief congregation; and a school is endowed with the interest of £100, left by Mr. James Richardson in 1726.—See Lochmaben.

HILDASAY, an isle, in the parish of Tingwall, county of Shetland. It is of small extent, and lies near the south coast of the main land of Shetland, and nearly parallel with Skelda Ness.

HILLEND, a village, chiefly in the parish of Inverkeithing, and partly in that of Dalgety, district of Dunfermline, county of Fife, 1¼ mile (N. E. by E.) from the town of Inverkeithing; containing 281 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Inverkeithing to Aberdour, and a small stream flows a little to the north of the village.

HILLHEAD, a hamlet, in the parish of Cockpen, county of Edinburgh, ½ a mile (S. E.) from Lasswade; containing 76 inhabitants. It lies in the northern extremity of the parish, on the road from Lasswade to Cockpen; and in its neighbourhood are several coal-mines. The scenery around is embellished with some good mansions.

HILLSWICK, a hamlet, in the parish of Northmavine, county of Shetland; containing 211 inhabitants. It is situated near Hillswick ness, and westward of Hillswick creek, which opens into St. Magnus' bay, on the north side of Shetland. The creek affords safe and excellent anchorage for any number of vessels, and of any burthen, having good moorings of from seven to twenty fathoms. There is also a large and convenient

beach for drying fish, with warehouses, and salt and fish cellars. Numerous voes indent this part of the coast.

HILLYLAND, a village, in the parish of TIBBERMORE, county of PERTH; containing 202 inhabitants.

HILTON, county of BERWICK.—See WHITSOME.

HILTON, a hamlet, in the parish and county of INVERNESS; containing 64 inhabitants.

HILTOWN, a village, in the parish of FEARN, county of Ross and CROMARTY, 10 miles (E. S. E.) from Tain; containing 310 inhabitants. This is a fishing-village, lying on the eastern shore of the Moray Firth: the fishing is chiefly of grey fish and herrings, and is carried on to a considerable extent, in connexion with the village of Balintore, about half a mile southward. The coast between the two places is level and sandy; at Hiltown, however, it becomes high and rocky.

HOBKIRK, or HOPEKIRK, a parish, in the district of JEDBURGH, county of ROXBURGH, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from Hawick; containing 776 inhabitants. This parish appears to have derived its name from the situation of its church in a *hope*, or narrow dale. It is eleven miles in length from north to south, and three miles in breadth; and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Cavers and Bedrule, on the east by the parish of Southdean and a small part of that of Jedburgh, on the south by Castleton, and on the west by Cavers and Kirkton. The surface is strikingly varied. In the southern extremity is a chain of hills forming part of the Cheviot range, and on the northern boundary is the Rubberslaw hill, which has an elevation of 1420 feet above the level of the sea. Between this hill and the southern range is the level valley of the river Rule, on the eastern bank of which is the beautiful hill of Bonchester, rising in a spherical form to a height of 1260 feet, and covered with rich verdure to its summit. The river Rule rises in the southern range of hills, flows northward through the whole length of the parish, and two miles beyond falls into the Teviot, after having been augmented in its course by many springs of salubrious water, and many streams from the surrounding heights. This stream, with its valley, is one of the prettiest and most sequestered in the south of Scotland. It abounds with excellent trout, and affords capital sport to the angler, though the shallows are too often swept by the net.

In general the SOIL is a red tenacious clay, presenting numerous boulders, frequently of greenstone. The greenstone rock forms caps to certain of the hills; red sandstone pervades the northern and eastern, and greywacke the western division of the parish, while a bed of limestone encroaches on its south-western border. A little northward of this, at Robertslin, occurs a stratum of agate or coarse jasper, from which brooches, seals, and other ornaments are made. The sandstone is freely employed for building purposes, and the limestone, when burnt, offers to the enterprising husbandman a proper application to the stiff clay of the district. The cultivated lands stretch along the valley: in the higher grounds heath or spongy moss prevails, except upon the limestone bottom around Langburnshiels, which yields perhaps the best pasturage of all unimproved farms in the country. The whole number of acres in the parish may be estimated at 19,000, of which 3500 are under the plough, 900 in woods or plantations, and the remainder in meadow, pasture, and waste land. The crops are principally oats and turnips, with potatoes, barley, peas, wheat, and grasses: the system of agriculture is improved; the lands have been drained and partly inclosed, and a considerable portion of waste has been reclaimed and brought into cultivation. On the lower grounds the fences are chiefly of thorn, sometimes of whin raised upon mounds, of paling, or of reiss, for which the thinnings of the woods afford ample materials: on the higher or pasture grounds, stone walls are maintained. The old farmhouses or onsteads are indifferent, but improvement is rapidly advancing, and all the buildings of modern erection are substantial and commodious. Much attention is paid to the rearing of live stock. About 10,000 sheep, of the Cheviot breed, or with a cross of the Leicestershire, called half-bred, are pastured in the parish; and nearly 1500 stones of wool are annually produced, all pure white, that is, unlaid. Upwards of 300 young cattle, principally of the short-horned breed, are grazed here, and either fitted for the butcher, or prepared for being fattened off upon turnip. The parish is highly ornamented with trees. The older woods consist of birch, hazel, alder, which are natural, and Scotch fir, beech, oak, and elm; on some estates regularly thinned; on others so much neglected that large quantities of valuable timber might be cut with obvious advantage to the remainder. The newer plantations, of larch and Scotch fir, with oaks, ashes, and spruces interspersed, are extensive, and thriving vigorously. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6269. There are no villages, and but two small hamlets, each of six or eight dwellings. Facility of communication is afforded with the neighbouring market-towns by roads kept in excellent order, and by the turnpike-road from Hawick to Newcastle, and that from Jedburgh to Castleton, which pass nearly at right angles for several miles through the parish.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Jedburgh, synod of Merse and Teviotdale; and the patronage is in the Crown. The stipend of the incumbent is £206; the manse, which has been repaired within the last few years, is a comfortable dwelling so far as its accommodation extends, and the glebe, with half the glebe of the suppressed parish of Abbotrule, is valued at £40 per annum. The church, erected in 1700, and repaired in 1777 and in other years, is well situated, but a damp uncomfortable edifice, capable of accommodating a congregation of 400 persons: the floor, as in most ancient churches, is below the level of the churchyard. The parochial school, which is yet more incommodious, affords education to 80 or 90 children; the master has a house, with a salary of £32. 10., including an allowance in lieu of a garden, while the school-fees average £24 per annum. A subscription library has been established, and meets with due encouragement. A bequest of £100 was made some time since by Lady Yester; the interest is divided between the heritors (for charitable purposes) and the schoolmaster.

On Bonchester hill are considerable remains of ancient fortifications, some of which are square, and others of circular form, intersected also by lines of more modern construction. This hill, which is admirably adapted for the site of a camp, is supposed to have derived its name from its having been occupied by the Romans for that purpose. Querns, arrow-heads, and various other relics of antiquity have been found here. On Rubberslaw and

other heights are also traces of camps. Two cairns were lately removed, which are thought to have been raised over the remains of warriors slain in some battle that occurred near the spot; one of these was situated on the eastern side of Rubberslaw, and the other at Fodderlee. Of a battle at the latter place, there are some traditionary records; but nothing is recorded respecting the former. At Langraw, a great quantity of burnt bones and ashes have been discovered, within a circular inclosure about eighteen feet in diameter. On their removal, there were found, in the sandstone underneath, four holes, in which upright poles had been fixed, and secured by stones wedged in from above; but of the purpose of the erection of these, or the use to which they were applied, nothing is known. Several urns have been dug up in different situations. Mary, Queen of Scots, passed through this parish on her route from Jedburgh to Hermitage Castle, and, near its extremity, was obstructed by a bog, which has been ever since called the "Queen's Mire". Thomson the poet resided, or frequently visited, here, and wrote his first sketch of *Winter* from the view of Rubberslaw.

HODDAM, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 6 miles (N.) from Annan; containing, with the village of Ecclesfechan, 1627 inhabitants. This parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Hoddam, Luce, and Ecclesfechan, which were united in 1609. Hoddam is spelt in ancient charters *Hodholm* and *Hodolm*, signifying "the head of the holm", and is supposed to have derived that appellation from its position on the bank of the river Annan, where the ground is flat and rich, and what is usually called holm land. The name of Luce is said to be derived from the luxuriance of the herbage; and that of Ecclesfechan from the Latin word *Ecclesia*, "a church", and an Irish abbot called *Fechan*, who is thought to have lived in this part about the seventh century. When the three parishes were united, a new church was built in a central situation, and the old churches gradually fell into decay. Hall-guards, in the parish, was the site of the old castle of Hoddam, which is considered to have been the seat of a branch of the family of Bruce. The fortress was demolished some centuries ago, in compliance with the terms of a border treaty, and was subsequently rebuilt by John, Lord Herries; but one of that family afterwards erected a castle in a more favourable situation, at Cummertrees, on the other side of the Annan, and the seat in this parish was then neglected.

The PARISH is about five miles long, and three and a half broad, and contains 7158 acres. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Tundergarth, on the south and south-west by the river Annan, on the east by Middlebie parish, and on the west by St. Mungo. Hoddam is included in the district of Annandale, and is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, which is interestingly diversified with wood and water. The surface consists for the most part of an extensive plain, surrounded by gently swelling hills; the lands are in the highest state of cultivation, and are intersected by thriving hedges, and ornamented with groups of flourishing plantations. The highest ground is the hill of Burnswark, 740 feet above the level of the sea, and which commands views of several English counties, of the Isle of Man, and, in very fine weather, of the mountainous part of Yorkshire. The streams are the Annan, the Milk, and the Mein, the last of which, however, is only a rivulet. Of the former, the Annan is about 100 feet wide, and has numerous pools fifteen or sixteen feet deep: it contains salmon and trout, but the fish have become much less plentiful since the use of lime in farming, as, when washed off the lands by flood or rain, it strongly impregnates the waters. The Milk touches the parish on the south-west, and falls into the Annan; it is a good trout stream, and also abounds with small fish. The Mein, which is likewise a tributary to the Annan, frequently changes its channel, bringing considerable havoc to the lands through which it takes its course.

On the holm lands the soil is a deep loam, and exceedingly fertile; the great plain in the heart of the parish is of a light gravelly soil, and also yields fine crops. The high ground in the north, however, is clayey, resting upon a cold tilly subsoil and a copper rock, and being very inferior to the lands below. About 6430 acres are under cultivation; 730 are hill pasture, and upwards of sixty in wood. All kinds of grain are produced, but the quantity of wheat bears no proportion to the oats and barley; a few turnips and large quantities of potatoes are raised, and almost every cottager keeps one or two hogs, which are fed to some extent upon potatoes. The best system of husbandry is adopted; and all the arable land being good, and a considerable portion of it of superior quality, the crops in general are very valuable. The lands have been entirely inclosed, within the last fifty or sixty years, with good fences. In this parish the substrata consist chiefly of sandstone and limestone, with slate-clay, clay-ironstone, and amygdaloid: no workable coal has yet been discovered; but some attempts recently made have excited a hope that it will eventually be found. The annual value of real property in Hoddam is £5209. The turnpike-road from Lockerbie to Longtown runs through the parish, in addition to which there are five cross roads. A large and beautiful stone bridge has been erected over the Annan, and several bridges over the Mein: these, as well as the roads and fences throughout the parish, are kept in good order. Great facilities of intercourse are afforded by the Caledonian railway, which intersects the parish, and has a station at Ecclesfechan. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Annan, synod of Dumfries; alternate patrons, the Duke of Buccleuch and the Sharpe family. The stipend of the minister is £259, with a superior manse, and three glebes valued at £43. 10. a year. Hoddam church, built in 1817, and standing about a mile from the village of Ecclesfechan, is comfortably fitted up, and seats 561 persons. The United Presbyterian Church has a place of worship; and there is a parochial school, the master of which receives £35 per annum, with about £12 fees. At Burnswark, in the northern extremity of the parish, is one of the most entire Roman encampments in the kingdom: it was formed by Agricola; and a number of altar-pieces, arms, &c., have been found in its vicinity. Mr. Carlyle, author of the *History of the French Revolution*, was born in the parish.—See ECCLESFECHAN.

HOLBURN, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of OLD MACHAR, city, district, and county, of ABERDEEN; containing 3757 inhabitants. This was partly a rural, and partly a town, district. A considerable portion of the rural population may be said to be congregated in three villages, the rest being dispersed

over the district generally, which comprised an extent of more than two and a half square miles. The church, which was built by subscription, in 1836, at a cost of £1858. 18. 9., and opened for divine service in September, 1837, stands at the junction of the principal roads in this portion of Old Machar, and is a neat edifice containing 1332 sittings. The stipend of the minister is £180, derived from seat-rents, and of which £100 are secured by bond: patrons, the Congregation. Holburn was one of four quoad sacra parishes which were formed under an act of the General Assembly in 1834, out of the parish of Old Machar, and were afterwards abolished.

HOLEKETTLE-BRIDGE, a village, in the parish of Kettle, district of Cupar, county of Fife, 1 mile (S. W.) from Kettle; containing 288 inhabitants. It lies in the north-western part of the parish, on the high road from Pitlessie to Leslie; and is a village of comparatively recent growth.

HOLLEE, a village, in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, county of Dumfries; containing 114 inhabitants.

HOLM, anciently Ham, a parish, in the county of Orkney, 8 miles (S. E. by E.) from Kirkwall; containing, with the island of Lambholm and the village of St. Mary, 866 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the south-eastern portion of the main land, is bounded on the north by the parishes of Kirkwall and St. Andrew's, on the east by the North Sea, on the west by Scalpa Flow, and on the south by Holm Sound. It is about six miles in length, and varies from one mile to two miles in breadth. The coast is not very elevated: the principal headlands are, Roseness, on the southern extremity of Paplay, at the eastern entrance of the sound; Howquoy, at the western entrance; and Skeldaquoy Point, stretching out for a quarter of a mile from the shore, and forming the western boundary of Holm Sound bay. The sound, on the south side of which is the small but picturesque island of Lambholm, is an important passage from the eastern to the western coasts, through which vessels pass with greater security, and by a shorter line, than either by the Caledonian canal or the Pentland Firth. It affords, also, safe anchorage for vessels which may have to wait for the tide. The surface towards the south is low, but rises gradually towards the north, terminating in a range of hills of sufficient elevation to shelter the lands from the north winds. It is intersected by numerous limpid streams.

The whole number of acres is 7610, of which 2850 are arable, 830 in constant pasture, and the remainder undivided common. The soil is generally a light black loam, in some places alternated with sand, in others with clay; and is well adapted for the cultivation of turnips, which frequently attain a large growth, averaging from twelve to fourteen pounds each in weight. The chief crops are oats and bear, potatoes, turnips, and the various kinds of grasses; flax, also, was formerly cultivated with great success. Very considerable improvements in agriculture have taken place under the auspices of Alexander Sutherland Græme, Esq., the principal, and almost the sole, proprietor of the lands. The common Orkney breed of cattle, formerly prevalent, has been improved by the introduction of the Dunrobin, and also of the Teeswater or short-horned breed; and a powerful stimulus has been given to the rearing of cattle, by the facilities of steam navigation, which has opened new markets for the sale of produce. That district of the parish called Paplay has been always remarkable for the fertility of its soil, and the abundance of its crops: it is supposed to have derived its appellation from having been the property of some religious establishment. There is nothing peculiar in the geological features of the parish. Græme's Hall, the seat of the ancient family of Græme, descendants of Græme, Bishop of Orkney, is deserted.

When the parish was surveyed in 1828, the site of a fishing-village was laid out on the shore of the harbour of Holm Sound, with a view to encourage the settlement of regular fishermen at this place, which, from the convenience of its harbour, and its proximity to the North Sea, is peculiarly adapted to the purpose. The fish to be found off the coast are cod, ling, haddock, halibut, flounders, and skate. For the supply of his family, almost every inhabitant has a share in a boat; and most of them are also adventurers in the herring fishery, which commences in July, and ends in September; but there is no regular fishing establishment, the population being generally agricultural, and none of the inhabitants making fishing their exclusive occupation. Fairs for cattle and horses are held quarterly. The grain raised in the parish is sent to the distilleries in Kirkwall, for which object, and for the conveyance of other produce, facilities are afforded by steamers, which, since 1833, have continued to ply here for eight months during the year. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Kirkwall, synod of Orkney. The minister's stipend is £157, of which more than one-third is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £4 per annum: patron, the Earl of Zetland. Holm church, originally dedicated to St. Nicholas, and rebuilt in 1818, is situated in Paplay, the eastern portion of the parish, and affords sufficient accommodation for the parishioners. There is a place of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £26, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £5 per annum. Mr. Patrick Græme, sheriff-depute of the county in 1770, and proprietor of Græme's Hall, was a great benefactor to the parish; he supplied the inhabitants with linseed gratis, introduced the cultivation of flax, and taught the people the art of making it into cloth, of which, for many years prior to his decease, they exported 20,000 yards annually to the English markets. Admiral Alexander Græme, who distinguished himself in the action with the Dutch off the Dogger Bank, in which he lost his right arm, though not resident, was also a great benefactor to his tenants.

HOLMS (ISLES), in the county of Orkney. "Holm" signifies a small island fit only for pasturage, and is a name by which several islands of the Orkney group are known, with, in most cases, a distinctive affix referring to the name of that part of the coast off which any Holm may be situated. Of these islands, one simply called Holm is in the parish of Westray, and lies on the east side of Papa-Westray. Holm of Grimbister, in the parish of Firth, is situated in a creek, off the farm or shore of Grimbister in the same parish. Holm of Houton, or the Holm off the Point of Houton, belongs to Ophir parish, and is south of the main land, in Scalpa Flow; its scanty herbage feeds a few sheep. Holm of Huip, in the parish of Stronsay, lies north of

the island of Stronsay, and is appropriated to the pasturage of sheep and cattle: Huip is the name of a farm upon the shore of Stronsay. HOLM of PHARAY, in the parish of Eday, is situated in Westray Firth, and north-west of Eday, and forms a northern point of Fersness bay. All these isles are of very small extent, and uninhabited. HOLM of MIDGARTH, in the parish of St. Peter, Stronsay, is also of moderate extent; but it has two dwellings, and six persons at present reside upon it.

HOLMS, THE, isles, in the parish of UNST, county of SHETLAND. These are three minute uninhabited isles, which lie to the north-west of the island of Unst; they are nearly of the same size, and are the smallest of the whole Shetland group.

HOLTON-SQUARE, a village, in the parish of ALLOA, county of CLACKMANNAN; containing 295 inhabitants. It is a colliery-village, consisting of about sixty dwellings, and appendant to the mines of the same name.

HOLYTOWN, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of BOTHWELL, Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 11 miles (E. by S.) from Glasgow; containing, with the villages of Chapelhall and Newarthill, 8169 inhabitants, of whom 900 are in the village of Holytown. This district is situated in a part of the county abounding with coal and ironstone, both of which are wrought to a very great extent. The collieries comprise all the various seams, and not less than from twenty to thirty are in operation; the ell coal, the nine feet, and the splint coal are found in abundance in the mines of Chapelhall. On the Woodhall estate, ironstone of good quality, principally that called blackband, is plentiful; and it is wrought at Calderbraes, near the village of Holytown, and at Greenside, near Newhouse. The Monkland Iron and Steel Company have extensive works near Chapelhall, in which are three blast-furnaces, making together about 1440 tons of pig-iron monthly, and six others producing 2880 tons: in the same establishment are mills and forges in which 400 tons of malleable iron are manufactured weekly. Some works at Cairnbroe, also, belonging to a firm, contain six blast-furnaces, yielding 600 tons of iron per week; and two more furnaces are in contemplation. About one hundred tons of steel are made by the Monkland Company annually, of which thirty tons are wrought into files; and about sixty tons of scrap iron per month are collected by them, and manufactured into engines for steamboats and other purposes. In the company's works more than 2400 persons, including miners, are constantly employed; and the average annual amount of the produce of the various iron-works in the district is estimated at £676,000.

Among the principal mansions are, Woodhall, an ancient house in good preservation; Cleland House, a handsome modern mansion, beautifully situated on the South Calder; Carfin and Jerviston, both on the banks of the same river; Lauchope House, an elegant mansion recently erected, and tastefully embellished; and Cardanoch, a beautiful house in the Elizabethan style. The village stands on the great road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and the district is intersected by the Caledonian railway, by the roads from Stirling to Carlisle, and from Edinburgh to Ayr and Hamilton, and by the Monkland canal. It is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the collieries and iron-works. The post has a good delivery. The quoad sacra parish of Holytown was about four miles in length, and of nearly equal breadth, comprising an area of 12,000 acres, of which one-half are arable, and of the remainder about one-third woodland and plantations and two-thirds meadow and pasture. The soil is a cold and tenacious clay, difficult to work, but, from the improved state of husbandry, producing favourable crops, though not more than sufficient for the supply of the population. Ecclesiastically Holytown is within the bounds of the presbytery of Hamilton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. A preaching station was for some time established in the district, which, within the last few years, was replaced by the erection of a handsome church, containing 830 sittings; the minister derives his stipend, £80, from the seat-rents and collections, and has a commodious and comfortable manse. This church is under the patronage of the male communicants. There is also a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod. District parochial schools are supported by small endowments, in addition to the fees; five schools are maintained by the parties connected with the several works, in which more than 1000 children receive instruction; and three more are about to be erected by subscription. There are also eight Sabbath schools; and to those of Holytown, Newarthill, Chapelhall, and Cairnbroe, libraries are attached.

HOLYWOOD, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Dumfries; containing 1061 inhabitants, of whom 81 are in the village. It is uncertain when the present name was first applied to the parish; but the oak forest that once overspread the ground, and the Druidical temples situated here, leave no doubt as to its origin. The wood, or forest, extended, it is supposed, for about eight miles, reaching to Snaid, in the parish of Glencairn; and as it must have been well known by the early Christian missionaries to have been a retreat of the Druids, some of whose temples are still to be seen in the vicinity, the memory of its primitive consecration was probably transmitted by them, under the name of Holywood. The ancient ABBEY of Holywood, which stood in the south-east corner of the present burying-ground, was founded by Dervorgilla, or Donagilla, daughter of Allan, lord of Galloway, who died in 1269: she was the mother of John Baliol, declared king of the Scots by Edward I., in 1292. It was called *Monasterium sacri nemoris*, on account of its situation in a grove of oaks; and its monks were of the Præmonstratensian order: among them is said to have been Johannes de Sacro Bosco, a great mathematician, and author of the book *De Sphæra*. This monastery, like that of Whithorn, is supposed to have sprung from the religious institution of Souls-seat, near Stranraer, founded by Fergus, lord of Galloway, early in the twelfth century. The remains of the abbey, the roof of which was supported by a fine pointed arch across the middle of the building, were taken down in 1778, and the materials used for the erection of the present parish church. Two bells belonging to the edifice were, however, preserved; they are of excellent tone, and are now the parish bells. The patronage of Holywood formerly belonged to the Earls of Nithsdale, one of whom sold it in 1714 to Alexander Ferguson of Isle in Kirkmahoe, whose son, Robert, disposed of it to Robert Ferguson of Fourmerkland in this parish, after which it passed through several hands, and was purchased in 1823 by the late John

Crichton, Esq., of Skeoch. Cowhill, in the parish, was long the seat of the Maxwells, cadets of the noble family of Nithsdale. In the year 1560, the old castle at Cowhill was burnt by the English; and a tower, in lieu, was built in 1579; but being obtained by purchase, in 1783, by G. Johnstone, Esq., a Liverpool merchant, he pulled the building down in order to erect an elegant mansion on its site.

The PARISH is about ten miles long, and its mean breadth is one mile and a half; containing 8960 acres. It is situated in the most beautiful part of Nithsdale, and is bounded on the north-east by the parish of Kirkmahoe; on the east by the parish of Dumfries; on the south by the parishes of Terregles, Irongray, and Kirkpatrick-Durham, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; and on the west and north by the parishes of Glencairn and Dunscore. Being in a broad valley, the surface is flat and low, with the exception of one range of hills, which, however, is neither abrupt nor of great height. The lands are watered by the Nith and the Cluden, the latter of which is a famous trout-stream. The soil in the vicinity of these rivers is for the most part a rich alluvial mould free from stones. Adjacent to this the earth is lighter, and rests upon fine sand or gravel. There is also a deep strong loam, incumbent upon a tilly subsoil; and although this in its natural state is not so fertile as the former kinds, yet when drained, limed, and properly tilled, it becomes very productive, except in cold and wet seasons. The hilly ground is of the same character, but less deep; it is covered with an ordinary kind of grass, mixed with heath and harsh weeds. The parish comprises 7500 acres under tillage, 560 in wood, 360 moss, 300 hill land, 120 meadow, and 120 occupied by roads. Both white and green crops of all kinds are produced, and the system of husbandry followed is of the first description. Fine crops of turnips are raised by the liberal and judicious application of bone-dust manure, and are eaten off the ground by the sheep. The cattle are mostly the black Galloways, with cows for the dairy of the Ayrshire breed: the hilly tracts are occupied by the native Scotch sheep; but the English breed is preferred on the lower grounds, from the superior quality of the wool. Extensive improvements have been carried on for a considerable time in the different branches of husbandry, comprising subdivisions of land, good drainage, the repairing and enlarging of farm-houses, &c.: indeed, the rental of the parish has been considerably more than doubled since the year 1790, the annual value of real property in Holywood now amounting to £7437. The upper or hilly part of the parish contains greywacke; in the midland district there are strata of hard red freestone and of limestone. Boulders, also, of large and small grained greywacke, conglomerate, and trap, with boulders of granite and sienite, are to be seen. There are two small villages, viz., Holywood and Cluden. The facilities of communication are unusually great, about thirty miles of road being distributed in different directions throughout the parish, all of which are in excellent condition for travelling: the turnpike-road from Glasgow to Dumfries and Carlisle is the principal of the roads. The Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway also intersects the parish. At Cluden are some extensive mills, which are let on lease to the Company of Bakers at Dumfries: about 16,000 bushels of wheat; 12,000 of oats; of barley shelled, 1000; and of barley for flour, between 400 and 500 bushels, are produced at the mills every year. About a mile higher up the Cluden is another mill, in which barley is ground, flax prepared, and wool carded. Wool is also spun by machinery, on a small scale, at Speddoch.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; patron, James Otto, Esq., of Skeoch. The stipend of the minister is about £200; and there is a good manse, with seven acres of arable land, valued at £10. 10. per annum. Holywood church was built in 1773, and thoroughly repaired in 1821. It is a neat building with a square tower, and well adapted for the purpose of accommodation, but inconveniently situated, being eight miles distant from a part of the population: the edifice contains 600 sittings. There are three parochial schools, in which all the usual branches of education are taught. The master of the first school has a salary of £26; the second master has £15, and the third £10. The total income of the first master is about £60; that of the second and third, between £25 and £30 each. There is also a subscription library, established about fifty years ago, the volumes in which are chiefly theological. About a quarter of a mile south-west from the church, are eleven large stones, placed in an oval form: the number was twelve till within these few years. They have been universally ascribed to the Druids; and the massy size of the stones, the largest of which weighs twelve tons, excites the astonishment of all visiters. Mr. Charles Irvine, who in 1790 discovered the method of rendering salt water fresh, for which he was rewarded by government with a grant of £5000, was connected with the parish.

HOPEMAN, a village, in the parish of DUFFUS, county of ELGIN, 2¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Burgh-Head; containing 588 inhabitants. This village, also called Hopeman Harbour, is situated on the shore of the Moray Firth, and between the ports of Burgh-Head and Lossiemouth. It is of some little importance as the seat of a considerable fishery, but though regularly built, has not been remarkable hitherto for a cleanly appearance. In 1840 a new and excellent harbour was completed here, having seventeen and a half feet of water at spring tides, and five feet at low water, with an easy entrance of thirty-six feet, at right angles to the coast, leading from the outer to the inner harbour, the whole perfectly sheltered. Salmon, herrings, and white-fish are taken off this part of the coast. In the village is a small school.

HORDA, an isle, in the parish of BURRAY, county of ORKNEY. It is one of the smaller isles, lying in the Pentland Firth, between South Ronaldshay and Swinna; and is about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, affording pasturage to cattle and sheep.

HORISDALE, an island, in the parish of GAIRLOCH, county of Ross and CROMARTY; containing 27 inhabitants.

HORNDEAN, a village, in the parish of LADYKIRK, county of BERWICK, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Berwick; containing 124 inhabitants. This place consists chiefly of the Kirktown of the ancient parish of Horndean, which was annexed at the Reformation to the parish of Ladykirk. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity rising from the banks of the river Tweed, and is inhabited by persons employed in the various handicraft

trades carried on for the supply of the neighbourhood; in the salmon-fishery; and in agriculture.

HOSPITAL-MILL, a hamlet, in the parish of CULTS, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE; containing 46 inhabitants. It consists of a small group of houses, and of a mill, formerly a corn and flax mill, and now a tow mill, in which are annually spun nearly 200 tons of tow, for which Dundee is the principal market.

HOUNAM, a parish, in the district of KELSO, county of ROXBURGH, 11 miles (S. S. E.) from Kelso; containing 280 inhabitants, of whom about 45 are in the village, and the remainder in the rural districts of the parish. This place, the name of which is of doubtful origin, is not distinguished by any events of historical importance, though, from its situation on the confines of England, and the remains of numerous forts, it probably participated in the frequent hostilities of the border warfare. It measures about eight miles in length and six in mean breadth, and is bounded on the south-east by the English county of Northumberland. The surface is almost one continued series of hills, forming part of the Cheviot range, and is diversified with gentle undulations in some parts, and in others with small valleys and narrow glens intervening between the bolder hills. Through these valleys the waters of the Kale and Capehope wind for several miles, along the banks of which are some small tracts of level land. The highest of the hills is Hounam Law, which has an elevation of 1464 feet above the level of the sea; it is of conical form, easy of ascent, and is about nine miles in circumference at the base. The lower hills vary from 900 to between 1200 and 1300 feet. The Kale water has its source in the hills in the parish of Oxnam, and taking a northern course, divides the parish into two nearly equal parts, and after a very circuitous progress, unites with the Capehope at the village, a little to the west of which it forms a picturesque cascade, falling from a rocky precipice. These, and various smaller streams which flow through the parish, abound with excellent trout. There are also numerous springs of excellent water, and one of medicinal properties westward of the village, which is in some repute as a gentle diuretic.

In this parish the SOIL varies greatly in different parts, but is notwithstanding tolerably fertile, and in the valleys and lower grounds extremely rich; in the higher lands it is a sandy gravel, and in some places moss and heath. The whole number of acres is estimated at 14,458; of these, about 13,540 are hilly pasture and sheep-walks, 816 acres arable, and 102 in wood and plantations. The crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips: the system of agriculture is advanced; the lands have been drained, and considerable portions of waste reclaimed. The farm-houses, most of which have been rebuilt, are substantial and commodiously arranged; those of modern erection are of stone, and roofed with slate. All the more recent improvements in agricultural implements have been generally adopted. The number of sheep fed on the pastures is about 13,000. They are principally of the Cheviot breed, to the improvement of which much attention is paid; those on the lower pastures are of a mixed breed between the Cheviot and the Leicestershire. Above 1600 stones of wool are annually produced for sale. About seventy cows are kept in the parish, and 120 head of young cattle: a few horses are reared for agricultural purposes. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5171. Wood formerly abounded in some parts, and there are still scattered remains of ancient forests; but the woods have been nearly all cut down, and very few trees, if any, have been planted in their place. The plantations are chiefly of recent formation: those of Chester House have attained considerable growth; and the younger plantations at Greenhill, and in the vicinity of the village, are in a thriving state, and, when mature, will add greatly to the beauty of the scenery. There are also some well-grown trees in the hedge-rows, including oak, ash, elm, and beech; and birch, hazel, alder, and mountain-ash appear to be indigenous to the soil. The plantations are mostly plane, Scotch fir, and larch. In this district the rocks are principally of porphyry formation, and in the cavities are found grey amethyst, rock-crystal, calcareous spar, quartz, agates, and jasper; the two last afford some very beautiful specimens. The substrata in the lower parts are chiefly clay, gravel, and sand. Greenhill, a seat of the Duke of Roxburghe's, is a handsome and spacious mansion, beautifully situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and embellished with shrubberies and ornamental plantations.

The village, which is of considerable antiquity, is pleasingly seated on the eastern bank of the Kale water, and at the base of a gently rising ground, which gradually terminates in a hill of considerable height. It consists of a substantial inn, and a few dwelling-houses, each of two stories, and all lately rebuilt. Almost adjoining it, is a neat range of houses which may be regarded as a continuation of the hamlet. Fairs are held on the Oxnam side of the parish, on the 31st July and 15th October, for lambs and ewes, and they are well attended. Facility of intercourse with the market-towns is afforded by various good roads that pass through the parish, and by handsome and substantial bridges lately erected over the different streams, and all of which are kept in excellent repair. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Jedburgh, synod of Merse and Teviotdale: patron, Sir George Warrender, Bart. The stipend of the incumbent is about £206; the manse, erected in 1776, and enlarged and repaired in 1832, is a tolerably comfortable residence, and the glebe comprises about nine acres, valued at £11 per annum. Hounam church is very ancient, and was formerly a cruciform structure; but it has been curtailed in its proportions, and is at present a plain rectangular building, adapted for a congregation of not more than 200 persons. The parochial school affords education to about thirty children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £11. There are traces of ancient camps in various parts: the Roman road called the "Street" passes through the parish; and on some rising ground near the village, overlooking the Kale water, are the remains of an old fort, which has given the name of Chester House to the lands on which it is situated. On Hounam-Mains farm are distinct traces of a very extensive circular intrenchment called the Rings; likewise part of a circle of upright stones, supposed to be Druidical; and in several parts of the parish are similar stones, of large dimensions, in detached situations. There are also some cairns, which are thought to have been raised over the tombs of warriors killed in battle.

HOUNDWOOD, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of Coldingham, county of Berwick, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Ayton; containing, with the villages of Auchincraw and Reston, 1334 inhabitants. This district, which is situated in the southern portion of Coldingham, comprised about 12,000 acres, of which 8500 are arable, 300 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. Its surface is diversified with hills, the highest of which, Wardlaw Bank, has an elevation of 640 feet above the level of the sea, commanding from its summit a splendid view to the east, south, and west, embracing the German Ocean, the Merse, part of Roxburghshire, the heights of Lammermoor, and the Cheviot hills in the distance. The lands are watered by the small river Eye, which flows for nearly eight miles through the district, and falls into the sea at Eyemouth: common trout of excellent quality are found in abundance. The soil is tolerably fertile, and the arable grounds are in good cultivation, producing favourable crops; the system of husbandry is improved; the lands have been drained and inclosed, and the farm houses and offices are substantial and commodious. The plantations are chiefly oak, elm, birch, and fir; they are under good management, and generally in a thriving state. Renton House, the seat of Sir Samuel Stirling, Bart., and Houndwood House, the property and residence of Mrs. Coulson, are the principal mansions. In the village of Reston is a small manufactory for woollen cloths of the coarser kind; but the population of the district is mostly agricultural. The cattle and sheep bred in the pastures are sent to Ayton, Dunse, and Morpeth; and other agricultural produce chiefly to Dunbar, Eyemouth, and Berwick. The North-British railway passes through the district from south-east to north-west: at Reston the Dunse branch quits the line. Ecclesiastically Houndwood is within the limits of the presbytery of Chirnside, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and the patronage is vested in the male communicants: the stipend of the minister is £87, arising from seat-rents and collections; with a manse. A chapel which was erected on the lands of Renton, in 1794, by the Renton family, and in which divine service was performed by a minister of their endowment, has been closed since the opening of the present church in 1836. The church is a handsome structure in the Grecian style of architecture, and contains 500 sittings: it was built by subscription, at a cost of £800, towards which £167. 10. were contributed from the General Assembly's funds. Renton chapel is still in good repair. There are a parochial school, and a school supported by subscription. Formerly numerous remains existed of strongholds, of which that of Houndwood was the hunting-seat of the prior of Coldingham: in this ancient residence, a small apartment is pointed out as the place where Queen Mary rested in 1566, on her Berwickshire tour.

HOUSTON and KILLALLAN, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of Renfrew; including the village of Crosslee and part of the late quoad sacra district of Bridge-of-Weir, and containing 2818 inhabitants, of whom 623 are in the village of Houston, 14 miles (S. W.) from Glasgow. This place consists of two parishes which were united in the year 1760, when the population of both of them was scarcely more than one-third of the present number. The principal resident proprietor is W. M. Fleming, Esq., whose ancestor, Peter Fleming, held the estate of Barochan, in this parish, and being celebrated for his skill in falconry, received from James IV. the hood of his favourite hawk, richly studded with gems, as a reward for his dexterity: this hood, though many of the jewels have been lost, and among them a ruby of great value, is still preserved in the house at Barochan, the residence of his descendant. Houston parish is supposed to have derived its name from Hugo de Padvinan, who obtained a grant of the barony of Kelpeter from Baldwin, sheriff of Lanark, and who substituted his own name for that by which the barony had been previously called. The name of the other parish is thought to be a corruption of Killfillan, an appellation said to have been obtained from Fillanus, its tutelary saint.

The united parish is about six miles in length and three in breadth. It is bounded on the north and east by the parish of Erskine; on the south by the river Gryfe, which separates it from the parish of Kilbarchan; and on the west by the parish of Kilmalcolm. The river Gryfe has its source in the upland moors and high hills between Kilmalcolm and Largs, the latter place situated on the coast of the Firth of Clyde; and, augmented by numerous streams that meet near Duchal, it enters the parish, and pursues a rapid course towards the low lands at Fulwood, in its progress to which it is precipitated over several rocky heights. Thence it winds its way into the Clyde, first receiving the river Black Cart at Walkinshaw, and the White Cart near the bridge of Inchinnan. The surface is irregular, and in many parts beautifully diversified. In the lands of Houston is an extensive wood, consisting chiefly of oak, ash, birch, and plane trees, many of which are of venerable growth: there is a similar wood of natural growth, with extensive and thriving plantations, at Barochan. The high grounds in the district of Killallan, likewise, are largely planted with oak, ash, beech, and Scotch fir; and the mosses have been covered with trees which appear to be thriving well. Agriculture forms but a secondary pursuit in the parish, and comparatively only a small portion of land is in cultivation; the greater number of the inhabitants being employed in the various manufactures that have been established. Improvements have been made in draining the grounds, and many of the mosses have been reclaimed, and produce abundant crops; the farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and are all roofed with slate. The scarcity of common manure has led to the introduction of a compost of moss prepared with oil, which, under proper management, has been found to answer well. The substratum is chiefly clay, covered in some parts with moss six feet in depth. In the higher districts, granite of good quality is prevalent; and in the lower parts, sandstone and limestone are quarried. Coal exists in abundance, and mines have been opened for the supply of the extensive works in the parish, and for fuel in the neighbouring places. Barochan, the patrimonial seat of Mr. Fleming, is of considerable antiquity, and has recently undergone great improvements; it is beautifully situated, and embellished with ornamental plantations, forming a conspicuous feature in the landscape. A subscription library has been established in the village of Houston. Fairs are held in May, chiefly for milch-cows, young cattle, &c., of the Highland breed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £11,293.

The chief manufacture is that of cotton, for which several extensive mills have been erected, mostly on the banks of the river Gryfe. Among these are the New mills, near Bridge-of-Weir, in the district of Killallan, erected in 1792, and at present conducted by Messrs. Findlay: they contain 6240 mule spindles; are driven by a water-wheel thirteen feet in diameter, with power equal to that of twelve horses; and afford employment to nearly 100 persons. The mill at Gryfe grove, erected in 1822, contains nearly 1000 mule spindles, and 500 for water-twist, with the requisite machinery, set in motion by a cast-iron water-wheel of twelve feet diameter, and giving occupation to about forty persons: adjoining is a mill erected by the same proprietor, for carding wool. A mill has also been erected by Mr. Shanks, in which are 1400 spindles, driven likewise by an iron water-wheel twelve feet in diameter. Gryfe mill, to the east of the Bridge-of-Weir mill, and belonging to Messrs. John Freeland and Co., was built in 1793, and contains 18,000 spindles; it is set in motion by a water-wheel nineteen feet in diameter, and employs nearly 300 persons. Crosslee mill, conducted by Messrs. Stevenson and Sons, is driven by a wheel of cast-iron, twenty-six feet in diameter, and equivalent to seventy-horse power; it affords constant employment to 300 people. Houston cotton-mills, situated on the burn of that name, and built in 1793, is driven by a wheel of eighteen-horse power, about thirty feet in diameter, and employs 140 persons; attached to this mill is a steam-engine, by which the machinery is set in motion when the water of the stream is insufficient for that purpose. Houston bleachfield, on the same rivulet, belonging to Messrs. Carlisle, is an extensive establishment, chiefly employed for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley: about 4000 pounds of cotton-yarn, 60,000 pounds of linen yarn and thread, and 12,000 pounds of raw silk, are annually bleached in this establishment, in which fifty persons are engaged. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock railway, opened throughout in 1841, skirts the eastern extremity of the parish, where a station is fixed. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of Alexander Spiers, Esq. The minister's stipend is £264, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £13. 10. per annum. Houston and Killallan church, erected in 1775, is conveniently situated; it is in good repair, and is adapted for a congregation of 800 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34, with £24 fees, and a house and garden.

HOWGATE, a hamlet, in the parish of Penicuick, county of Edinburgh, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Penicuick; containing 81 inhabitants. It lies near the high road from Edinburgh to Dumfries; and in its neighbourhood are several fine streams, some of which are tributaries to the Esk. The village is but a short distance from the boundary of Peeblesshire. A Secession meeting-house was built here in 1750.

HOWIESHILL, a hamlet, in the parish of Cambuslang, Middle ward of the county of Lanark, 2½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Rutherglen; containing 62 inhabitants. It is situated on the road leading from Rutherglen to Hamilton, and is one of numerous hamlets in the parish.

HOWWOOD, a village, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, Upper ward of the county of Renfrew, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Johnstone; containing 252 inhabitants. It is seated in the north-eastern part of the parish, and on the road from Lochwinnoch to Johnstone, which runs nearly parallel with the Ardrossan and Johnstone canal. The village is neatly built, though of small extent, and consists principally of detached houses and cottages inhabited by persons engaged in cotton-mills and in agriculture. A school has been established, the master of which has a good house and garden rent-free, and occasionally a donation raised by voluntary contribution of the inhabitants: his principal income arises from the fees. A friendly society, also, has long been formed, and has acquired ample funds.

HOY, an island, in the county of Orkney; containing 1486 inhabitants, of whom 1153 are in the parish of Walls and Flotta, and the remainder in that of Hoy and Græmsay. *See the articles on those two parishes.*

HOY and GRÆMSAY, a parish, in the county of Orkney, 2½ miles (S.) from Stromness; containing 547 inhabitants, of whom 214 are in the small island of Græmsay. This parish is chiefly situated in the island of Hoy, the principal of the South Orkney isles. It is bounded on the north by the Sound of Hoy, which separates it from the parish of Stromness, in the main land; on the east, by the bay of Scalpa, in which is the small island of Græmsay; on the south and south-east, by the parish of Walls; and on the west, by the Atlantic Ocean. The district of Hoy, or that part of the parish which is in the isle of Hoy, is about nine miles in extreme length, and six miles in breadth. Its surface is boldly elevated, forming the highest ground in the island, and the lands are chiefly marked by three lofty hills, ranged in triangular form, of which that to the north-east rises from a broad base to a height of 1200 feet above the level of the sea. The soil along the shore is a rich loam, and in other parts peat, alternated with clay. The greater portion of the district is covered with heath, affording pasture to many flocks of sheep which roam at large: in the husbandry of what is arable very little improvement has been made. For want of timber, the scenery has a dreary aspect, relieved however in some parts by small valleys, intersecting the hills, and watered by numerous rivulets, whose banks are ornamented with a few shrubs and wild-flowers. The hills abound with Alpine plants; and there are several deep glens, in which the sound of the voice, or the report of a musket, is re-echoed by repeated reverberations. A rock on the brink of a valley, called the Dwarfie-stone, has been excavated into three distinct apartments; in one of these is something resembling a bed, and between this and a smaller apartment is a recess apparently intended as a fire-place, with a hole cut in the roof to emit the smoke. The whole mass is of sandstone, about thirty-two feet in length, seventeen feet in breadth, and seven feet and a half in height. Veins of iron and lead ore have been discovered; and the latter ore, on analysis, was found to contain a considerable proportion of silver: some grains of gold have also been met with. The island of Græmsay, which is separated from the rest of the parish by a sound about a mile in breadth, is a beautiful spot, a mile and a half in length and a mile broad. Its surface is level, and covered with verdure affording luxuriant pasturage; the soil is fertile, and that portion of

the land which is arable produces rich crops of grain: the substratum throughout is clay-slate, which is wrought for roofing. Cod, ling, and other fish are found in abundance off the coast of the parish; and seven boats belonging to the parish are regularly employed in the herring-fishery, during the season.

Ecclesiastically Hoy and Græmsay are within the limits of the presbytery of Cairston, synod of Orkney. The minister's stipend is £150, to which are added £8. 6. 8. for communion elements; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £8 per annum: patron, the Earl of Zetland. There are two churches, both in good repair, the church of Hoy built towards the close of the last century, and that of Græmsay thoroughly repaired about the year 1810; they contain each 182 sittings. Divine service is performed every third Sunday at Græmsay, and on the two other Sundays at Hoy. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £26, with a house and garden, and the fees are about £2 per annum. A school in Græmsay is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. Among the precipices on the coast is a massive lofty insulated pillar which, from a fancied resemblance, is called the "Old Man of Hoy"; it is conspicuously seen from the Caithness coast.

HULMITRAY, an isle, in the parish of Harris, county of Inverness. This is one of the smaller isles of the Hebrides, and is situated in the Sound of Harris, north-eastward of the island of North Uist.

HUMBIE.—See Keith and Humbie.

HUME.—See Stitchell and Hume.

HUNA, a township, in the parish of Canisbay, county of Caithness, 19 miles (N.) from Wick; containing 111 inhabitants. This place is situated on the shore of the Pentland Firth. It consists, in its western part, from Huna Inn to Gill's bay, of one of the most fertile districts in the parish; and, eastward to Duncansbay burn, of moss, which prevails to the very brink of the sea. The parochial church stands on an eminence close by the shore, and the manse is built about a quarter of a mile, inland, from it: the tall white spire of the former is an excellent landmark at sea. Here is a post-office, from which the mail-boat with the Orkney bags crosses the Firth three times a week, the distance to the landing-place in Orkney being about twelve miles. Edwin, King of Scotland, fought an army of Orkneymen at Huna, and signally defeated them.

HUNDA, an island, in the parish of St. Peter in South Ronaldshay, South isles of Orkney; containing 6 inhabitants. It lies in Scalpa Flow, to the north of Ronaldshay, and west of the isle of Burray; and is of small extent.

HUNIE, a very small islet, in the parish of Unst, county of Shetland; lying on the east side of the isle of Unst, and a short distance from Balta.

HUNTERFIELD, a small village, situated in the parish of Cockpen, and county of Edinburgh; containing 90 inhabitants.

HUNTHILL, a hamlet, in the parish of Blantyre, Middle ward of the county of Lanark, 3½ miles (W. N. W.) from Hamilton; containing 60 inhabitants. It is situated on the western borders of the parish, and nearly adjoins the village of Blantyre, in the manufactures and works connected with which the population is partly engaged.

HUNTLY, a burgh of barony and a parish, in the district of Strathbogie, county of Aberdeen, 39 miles (N. W.) from Aberdeen, and 145 (N. by E.) from Edinburgh; containing 3642 inhabitants, of whom 2731 are in the burgh. This parish, consisting of the united parishes of Dumbennan and Kinoir, anciently formed part of the ample possessions of the powerful family of Cumyn, of whose baronial seat, Strathbogie Castle, there are still considerable remains. During the contested succession to the throne of Scotland after the death of Alexander III., the Cumyns, who were adherents of Edward I. of England, were nearly extirpated by the Gordons, upon whom Robert Bruce conferred the castle and lands of Strathbogie, in reward of their important services. The castle was almost destroyed after the battle of Glenlivet, in 1594, but was restored, with considerable additions, by the first Marquess of Huntly, in 1602, and, under the name of Huntly Castle, was the seat of the head of the Gordon family till their removal to Fochabers, when this place became the residence of the Marquess of Huntly, eldest son of the Duke of Gordon. On the death of George, the fifth duke, in the year 1836, without issue, the dukedom of Gordon became extinct; while the marquessate of Huntly, his second title, descended to his kinsman, the Earl of Aboyne. The duke's heir of entail, the Duke of Richmond, is, with the exception only of the estate of Avochy, the present proprietor of all the lands.

The town derives its name from its founders, the family of Gordon. It is beautifully situated on a peninsula, near the confluence of the rivers Doveron and Bogie, over the former of which is an ancient bridge of one spacious arch, and over the latter a substantial bridge of three arches. The streets are regularly formed, intersecting each other at right angles; and in the centre is a noble square, surrounded with handsome houses, some of which are of very elegant appearance. Huntly is well paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. There are several libraries, the chief of which are, the Farmers' Agricultural Library, an evangelical subscription library, and a circulating library: there is also a reading-room, supplied with public journals and periodical publications. The environs abound with picturesque scenery, enlivened by numerous villas, and deriving much interest from the venerable ruins of the ancient castle, and the beautiful grounds of Huntly Lodge, on the opposite bank of the Doveron. The linen manufacture was formerly carried on here to a great extent, but since the termination of the war it has very much declined; and at present not more than about forty weavers are employed, for the wholesale houses of Aberdeen, and a few in the weaving of damask. There are a bleach-field upon a moderate scale, and a tannery and distillery in full operation; the usual handicraft trades for the supply of the neighbouring district afford employment to many of the inhabitants, and there are numerous shops supplied with merchandise of various kinds. From its situation on the principal road from Aberdeen to Inverness, the town has a considerable degree of traffic. The post-office has a daily delivery; and there are branches of the North of Scotland, the Town and County, and the Aberdeen Banks, for the first of which a handsome building has been erected in the square. A market is held on Thursday, which is amply supplied with grain, and nume-

rously attended by dealers from different parts of the country; and fairs, chiefly for cattle and horses, are held monthly, of which those at Whitsuntide and Martinmas are also for hiring servants. Facility of communication is afforded by good turnpike-roads; that from Aberdeen to Inverness passes through the town, that to Banff through the north-east, and one to Portsoy through the northern, district of the parish. The town was erected into a free burgh of barony by charter of James III., granted to George, second Earl of Huntly; and is governed by a baron bailie, appointed by the superior, but whose jurisdiction extends only to the removal of obstructions in the streets and thoroughfares.

The parishes of Dumbennan and Kinoir were united in 1727, and, in honour of the eldest son of the Duke of Gordon, called Huntly. The united parish is about ten miles in length, and four miles in breadth. Its surface is diversified with hills of moderate height, which surround the town on all sides, and of which the hill of Kinoir, in the immediate vicinity, consisting of several thousand acres, has been planted by the Duke of Richmond at an expense of nearly £3000. The rivers are the Doveron and the Bogie. Of these, the Doveron has its source in the hills of Cabrach, and flowing through the parish in a north-eastern direction, receives the waters of the Bogie. The Bogie rises in the parish of Auchindoir, and forms the boundary between this parish and that of Drumblade for two or three miles. Both the rivers abound with trout, and salmon are also found in the Doveron. The quantity of land which is arable cannot be precisely determined, but there is little waste capable of improvement: the soil, though various, and consisting principally of clay, moss, and gravel, is tolerably fertile; and the chief crops are oats, barley, and bear. There is good pasture on the hills for cattle, of which considerable numbers are reared, and sent to the English markets; but few sheep are bred in the parish. The system of husbandry has been improved under the auspices of an agricultural society of which the Duke of Richmond is patron, and which holds annual meetings in the town for the distribution of prizes, when a cattle-show takes place. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7245. The plantations consist chiefly of birch, elm, oak, and larch, Scotch, and spruce firs, all of which are carefully managed, and in a thriving state. In general the rocks are of granite and whinstone: limestone has been quarried, though it is of inferior quality, and very difficult to work with any prospect of advantage; and ironstone and plumbago have been also found. Huntly Lodge, the seat of the Dowager Duchess of Gordon, was originally a shooting-box belonging to the dukes: about twenty years since, it was enlarged and greatly improved as a residence. It is an elegant mansion, beautifully situated in a demesne embellished with plantations, and tastefully laid out in walks, and enlivened by the rivers Doveron and Bogie, which unite within the grounds. Avochy House, the seat of John Gordon, Esq., is a pleasant residence, in the grounds of which are some slight remains of the ancient castle of Avochy.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Strathbogie, synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is £185. 13. 9., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum; patron, the Duke of Richmond. Huntly church, situated in the centre of the town, is a spacious plain structure, erected in 1805, at a cost of £2600, and containing 1800 sittings. The new church, erected in 1841, at an expense of £1400, is also in the town, and contains 1100 sittings; the duty is performed by a missionary, appointed by the General Assembly, and who has a stipend of £100, derived chiefly from the seat-rents. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, and Independents; also an Episcopalian chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel, the latter a handsome structure in the later English style. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £60. He also receives £30 per annum from the Dick bequest. The school is held in a building erected by the Duchess Dowager of Gordon, in which are also held a school connected with the new church, and supported by subscription, and an infant and a sewing school, the mistresses of which receive salaries from the duchess. A dispensary is maintained; and there are several friendly societies, and a savings' bank in which are deposits amounting to £3644. The remains of the castle consist partly of those of the ancient castle of Strathbogie, of which the chief portion is a large circular tower, now in ruins; and partly of the restorations of Huntly Castle, which also are greatly dilapidated. The whole forms a venerable ruin, situated on the Doveron, near the bridge.

HURLET, a village, in the ABBEY parish of the town of PAISLEY, Upper ward of the county of RENFREW, 3 miles (S. E.) from Paisley; containing 287 inhabitants. This village and the adjacent hamlets are inhabited chiefly by colliers, and others employed in the extensive mineral works carried on in the district. The immediate neighbourhood abounds with coal, which has been wrought for more than three centuries; and ironstone is found in great abundance, in the procuring of which alone about 100 men are at present constantly engaged. The manufacture of copperas was introduced into Scotland by a company from Liverpool, who established their works at this place; and a similar concern was formed at Nitshill, in the vicinity, in 1807, by a company who subsequently purchased the works at Hurlet, which they converted into a manufactory for alum. Large quantities of muriate of potash and sulphate of ammonia are also produced, and conveyed to Glasgow and Paisley by canal, and by the Hurlet railway. The produce of the mines and mineral works in the district, in a recent year, was, 42,554 tons of coal, 4931 tons of limestone, 5701 tons of aluminous schistus, 1200 tons of alum, and 300 tons of copperas; the number of men employed was 580. To remedy the distress to which the miners and others are subject, from the frequent occurrence of accidents in their dangerous employments, a friendly society has been established; and about 100 children of the workmen attend a school in the neighbourhood, where they are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and on Sunday receive religious instruction. The villages of Corsemill and Dovecothall, in the vicinity, are chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the bleaching and print fields on the banks of the river Levern; and several persons are occupied in the extensive cotton-mills at Barrhead, in the adjoining parish of Neilston. In the year 1848 an act of parliament was passed for the construction of a railway from Paisley to Barrhead, with certain branches; to be called the Paisley, Barrhead, and Hurlet railway.

HURLFORD, a village, in the parish of RICCARTON, district of KYLE, county of AYR, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Kilmarnock; containing 371 inhabitants. This place is seated on the south bank of the river Irvine, over which is a good and substantial bridge, that has lately undergone extensive alteration and repair. The population is chiefly engaged in the coal-works in operation in the parish. The great high-road from Ayr to Edinburgh intersects the village. There is a school, the master of which has a free house and garden.

HUTCHESONTOWN, a small district, including a town, in the parish of GOVAN, barony of GORBALS, within the jurisdiction of GLASGOW, county of LANARK; containing about 5000 inhabitants. This place, which forms one of the principal suburbs of the city of Glasgow, is situated to the south of the river Clyde, on land purchased in 1647 by the corporation of Hutcheson's Hospital. The town was commenced in 1794, and consists of several spacious and well-formed streets, intersecting each other at right angles; the houses are generally from three to four stories in height, and are respectably built of stone, and roofed with slate. The whole is well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. There was facility of communication with the city provided by a bridge over the Clyde, which was scarcely completed when it was swept away by an inundation of the river, in 1795. The loss of this bridge greatly retarded the progress of the town; and it was not till the year 1829 that the foundation stone of a new one, on the same site, was laid by the preceptor of the hospital. The bridge is a handsome structure of five arches, from a design by Mr. Robert Stevenson, civil engineer; it is 406 feet in length, and thirty-six feet wide within the parapets.

A large portion of the population are employed in the cotton manufacture, weaving both by power and hand looms; and in different branches of the linen trade. A very extensive factory for weaving stripes and checks for furniture, various fabrics for women's dresses, shirtings, and other articles, was established here by Messrs. Somerville and sons. There are also some foundries and iron-works in the district, the most important of which are those of Mr. W. Dixon, who has erected several hot-blast furnaces on the principle of Neilson's patent, in which about 4000 tons of pig-iron are annually produced. The greater portion of the town was included within the late ecclesiastical district of Hutchesontown, formed under an act of the General Assembly, and attached to the parish of Gorbals. The church is a plain but elegant structure, erected in 1839, at a cost of £2600, by the Church-Building Society, and containing more than 1000 sittings: it is now rented by a Free Church congregation. The members of the United Presbyterian Church have also a place of worship. A school-house, capable of receiving 650 children, has been built by subscription, aided by a grant from government; instruction is afforded upon very moderate terms. There are likewise several Sunday schools for children of both sexes.

HUTTON, a parish, in the county of BERWICK, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Berwick-upon-Tweed; containing, with the village of Paxton, 1133 inhabitants. The parish of Hutton was enlarged in the year 1614, by the annexation of the neighbouring parish of Fishwick; and these two districts form the parish as it at present exists. Hutton, which lies near the Whitadder river, is supposed to have derived its name from the situation of its village in a hollow, whence the term How-town, corrupted into Hutton. Fishwick, which is on the banks of the Tweed, is generally thought to have derived its name from the avocations of its inhabitants as fishermen in ancient times: the churchyard there still continues, but the owner of the property some years since built a family cemetery in the pointed style, in the form of a chapel, on the ruins of the church, which are not now visible. From a diary of the progress of Edward I. through Scotland, it seems probable that the king encamped in this locality on the 29th of March, 1296, the day preceding that on which he took the town of Berwick. It appears that *Hatton*, or *Hauden*, was the place where he rested with his army the day after he left Coldstream; and as this parish lies in the direct line of his march to Berwick from Coldstream, where he crossed the Tweed on the 28th of March, it is concluded that Hutton must be the spot there referred to.

The PARISH, which resembles in figure an irregular triangle, is about four miles long and three broad, and contains 5261 acres. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Chirnside, Foulden, and Mordington, from which it is separated by the Whitadder river; the parish has the river Tweed on the south, the parish of Berwick on the east, Edrom on the west, and Whitsome and Ladykirk on the south-west. The surface presents almost one continued flat, with the exception of the ground on the banks of the Tweed and Whitadder, which, being diversified with gentle elevations, relieves the tame and uninteresting scenery in the other parts of the parish. The height of these elevations, however, above the sea, seldom exceeds 150 feet. Near the rivers the soil is a rich deep loam, resting upon sandstone, and exceedingly fertile, producing heavy crops. In the middle of the parish the ground is of an inferior quality, being thin, wet, and moorish, and rests upon a tenacious clayey subsoil. A tract of this description, about a mile broad, commences here, and runs from east to west, to the extremity of the county; while on each side of it the earth is rich and productive. The parish comprises 4950 acres either cultivated or occasionally in tillage. Above sixty acres on the banks of the rivers, being too steep for the operations of the plough, remain for the most part in natural pasture, part of which is of very superior quality. About 250 acres are occupied by wood, consisting of ash, elm, plane, oak, beech, and all the varieties of fir: this department of rural economy claims much of the attention of the proprietors, especially on the estates of Broad Meadows, Paxton, and Fishwick, where the plantations are in a very thriving condition. The lands are considered most suitable to wheat, but excellent crops of turnips are produced, as well as of grain of all kinds. Tile-draining has of late years been extensively practised in the parish with great effect. The farm-buildings and offices are in general neat and convenient; and nearly the whole of the grounds are inclosed with good thorn-hedges. Improvements in every department of husbandry have, indeed, been carried on for many years past. Sandstone of various kinds is the prevailing rock: on the estate of Hutton Hall is a stratum of very fine gypsum. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,446.

There are several mansion-houses, of which *Hutton Hall* is the most ancient and remarkable. It is situated

on an eminence near the Whitadder, and appears to have been originally a square tower constructed principally for observation and security, to which many subsequent additions have been made, to accommodate it to the usages of modern times. This mansion is now uninhabited, and fast verging to ruin. The mansion of *Paxton* was built about eighty or ninety years ago, of dark sandstone; the front is massive and commanding, and the house is enlivened by the passage of the river Tweed on the south-east: the apartments are elegant and commodious, and a very valuable collection of paintings enriches the mansion. *Broad-Meadows* is constructed of fine white freestone, and is a modern building in the Grecian style of architecture. The scenery in the vicinity of these residences is interesting, and in some parts beautiful, especially that near Paxton. Not far from the last-named place are *Spittal House* and *Tweed Hill*, the latter of which stands on the river Tweed, in the vicinity of the Union chain-bridge.

The population are almost entirely agricultural; their chief communication is with the town of Berwick. On the estate of Paxton is a manufactory for bricks and tiles, where large quantities of the latter are produced for drainage. Three corn-mills are also in operation in the parish, the produce of which, consisting of flour, meal, and pearl-barley, is exported from Berwick to London. Upon that part of the Tweed forming the boundary line of the parish are four or five fishing-stations; upwards of twenty men are employed, and considerable quantities of trout, salmon, and grilse are caught, which are packed in ice at Berwick, and despatched by steam-vessels to the London market. Two turnpike-roads pass through the parish, one leading from Berwick to Dunse, and the other from Berwick to Kelso by way of Swinton: the lines of turnpike-road are about ten miles, and the parish roads of equal extent. About two miles and a half from the village of Hutton, and six from Berwick, is the iron suspension-bridge over the Tweed, erected in 1820, and by which many serious accidents and the loss of lives have been prevented: it is 361 feet in length, and of one hundred tons' weight of malleable iron; the whole expense being between £7000 and £8000. Another bridge has been lately erected near Hutton Mill, across the Whitadder, connecting the parish with Foulden, and also opening a facility of communication with the sea-port of Eyemouth: it is a handsome structure, and most convenient for the locality. Ecclesiastically Hutton is within the limits of the presbytery of Chirnside, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and the patronage is vested in the Crown: the stipend of the minister is £236, with a manse, built fifty or sixty years ago, and enlarged and repaired in 1822. There are two glebes, one of them in Hutton and the other in Fishwick, amounting together to about thirteen acres, valued at £30 per annum. The present church, erected in 1834, is remarkably neat in its external appearance; it is in the Norman style of architecture, and affords excellent accommodation for upwards of 600 hearers. There is a parochial school, in which Latin, mathematics, geography, &c., are taught, and for which a good school-house, and dwelling-house for the master, were lately built: the master's salary is £34. Another school is held in Paxton, and a girls' school in Hutton. The parish also has two small parochial libraries, a friendly society, and an agricultural association, the last designed chiefly to promote improvements in ploughing.

Dr. Andrew Foreman, Bishop of Moray, Archbishop of Bourges in France, and afterwards Archbishop of St. Andrew's, who flourished at the beginning of the sixteenth century, was a native of the parish.

HUTTON and CORRIE, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Lockerbie; containing 809 inhabitants. The name of Hutton appears to be derived from the term *Holt*, signifying an elevated piece of ground or a mound of earth: some mounds of artificial construction in the district were used in ancient times as seats of deliberation, and for the administration of justice. Corrie, which was joined to Hutton soon after the Reformation, derives its appellation from a rivulet which runs through it, and the name of which, in the Gaelic language, signifies "a narrow glen": the stream issues from a glen. On the farm of Closs, in the parish, are some remains of a place called Maskersa, where the Grahams of Gillesbie formerly had their residence, but from which they removed, more than 300 years ago, to a tower on the brink of the Dryfe, which was a fortress of great strength, surrounded by a fosse. Of this family the descendants still retain property in the neighbourhood. It was in the Tower of Gillesbie that the first president of the court of session was for a time confined, when taken away to prevent his giving a decision in a suit in which one of the parties thought he had too much influence.

The PARISH extends twelve miles in length from north-west to south-east, and the average breadth is about three miles; comprising an area of nearly 23,000 acres. It is bounded on the north-east by the ridge of hills which divides Annandale from Eskdale; on the south-east by the Water of Milk, which separates Corrie from the parish of Tundergarth; and on the north and west by the parishes of Wamphray, Applegarth, and Dryfesdale. The general aspect of the country is diversified with an agreeable variety of scenery. Towards the north the hills are covered with verdure, and the banks of the Dryfe with wood, the effect of which is considerably heightened by the course of the stream, which runs over a gravelly, and frequently a rocky, bottom. In the direction of the Milk, the view is somewhat similar; but the features of the landscape are less marked and prominent. On the heights between these two waters, the scene is reversed, and becomes bleak and rugged. The soil in some places in the parish is mixed with a fine gravel, and in others with good clay; in the high lands it is mossy or moorish. About 3000 acres of land are occasionally cultivated. None of the remaining 20,000 have been ploughed within the last fifty years: much of this ground was formerly in tillage; but the consolidation of the small farms has led to the conversion of a considerable quantity of ploughed land into pasture. All kinds of white and green crops are raised, with the exception of wheat; and the system of husbandry in this as in other parishes is greatly improved. About two-thirds of the lands are employed as sheep pasture in nine or ten regular breeding-farms, keeping about 10,000 sheep, which are wholly Cheviots except 600 or 700 of the black-faced. The cattle, which are also of a superior description, and much attended to, are of the black Galloway breed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5300. The communication of the people is chiefly with Dumfries, seventeen miles distant. Formerly the roads were in bad condition; but they have been

entirely re-constructed within the last thirty or forty years: among them are two lines, one of which leads from Dumfries towards Hawick, and the other from Moffat towards Langholm and Carlisle. There are bridges over the Dryfe, the Corrie, and the Milk, which, as well as the roads, are kept in good repair.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Lochmaben, synod of Dumfries; patrons, the Johnstone family of Annandale. The stipend of the minister is about £240, with a manse, built in 1803, and since enlarged and improved, and a glebe of about thirty-six acres, worth £25 per annum. The church is situated near the Dryfe, equidistant from the north-eastern and southern extremities of the parish; it is in good repair, and accommodates 312 persons with sittings. There is a parochial school in the Hutton division of the parish, where the classics, mathematics, and French, with the usual branches of education, are taught. The master has a salary of £27, a house and garden, and about £20 fees; he receives also two-thirds of the interest of £260 bequeathed in 1802 by Mr. James Graham, a native of the parish, for teaching poor children reading, writing, and arithmetic. There is another parochial school at Corrie, which has been for a considerable time endowed with a bequest by Mr. Edward Moffatt, of Exeter, consisting of the interest of £280, for teaching the children of this division of the parish reading and writing. In 1820, Col. James Wilson, grand-nephew of the founder, added £20 per annum to the salary, on condition of the master teaching the children arithmetic, and that the school should be considered as endowed, he and his heirs appointing the master. The heritors of Corrie pay the master £16 a year; and besides a house and garden, he has five acres of good pasture ground; together with fees paid for teaching other branches than reading, writing, and arithmetic, these three being taught free. The same branches of instruction are taught here as in the school at Hutton. The relics of antiquity consist of the remains of several old intrenchments of a circular form, called British forts, and of a rectangular intrenchment at Carter-town, which was a Roman camp, and is supposed to have been a post of communication between Annandale and Eskdale, where the Romans had several stations.

I

IBRIS, or EYEBROUGHY, an isle, in the parish of DIRLETON, county of HADDINGTON. This islet lies close to the main land of the parish, in the Firth of Forth, and is of small extent, and very narrow. The isle of Fidrey, also appertaining to Dirleton, is distant about a mile east-north-east from Ibris.

ICOLMKILL, county of ARGYLL.—See IONA.

ILLARY, an island, in the parish of NORTH UIST, county of INVERNESS; containing 80 inhabitants. It is one of the Hebrides, lying westward of North Uist; and is three miles in length, and in most places one mile and a half in breadth. The soil is partly sandy, and partly a black loam, yielding tolerable crops of barley, and some pasture for cattle. Illary is of insular appearance only at the flow of the tide.

INCH, a parish, in the county of WIGTOWN, 2½ miles (E.) from Stranraer; containing, with the villages of Cairnryan and Lochans, 2950 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, and distinguished for its lochs, appears to have derived its name from an island in the loch of Castle-Kennedy, which was called the Inch, an appellation corrupted from the Celtic word *Inis* or *Ynis*, signifying "an island". In very ancient times the locality was occupied by the *Novantes*, whose town of *Rerigonium* was situated on the bank of the *Rerigonius sinus*, now called Loch Ryan, and was near the farm of Innermessan, adjacent to which is a large circular mound or moat, formerly surrounded, as is supposed, by a fosse, and measuring seventy-eight feet in height, and 336 feet round its base. Various purposes have been assigned to this work of antiquity; but whether it was intended for the administration of justice, for a rendezvous in times of danger, or for the Beltan (Bel's fire), or for all these, is uncertain. The circumstance, however, of charred wood, ashes, and bones having been found at some depth below the surface, within its line of circumscription, is strong evidence of its having been used occasionally, and perhaps regularly, as a place of sepulture. On or near the site of *Rerigonium*, at a later period, stood the town and castle of Innermessan. The former, till eclipsed by the town of Stranraer, was the largest place in the Rhins of Galloway; the latter belonged to Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw; but no traces of either remain, except a sewer about three feet under ground.

The celebrated abbey of SOULSEAT, or Saulseat, was founded here in the twelfth century, by Fergus, lord of Galloway, for Præmonstratensian monks. Though its history is for the most part involved in obscurity, Chalmers is of opinion that it was the first institution of the order in Scotland; that its abbots were the superiors of the Præmonstratensian monks throughout the kingdom; and that the establishment was the parent of the more opulent priory of Whithorn, as well as of the abbey of Holywood. In an act of parliament of 1487, it is spoken of as not being subject to the authority or appointment of the Pope. In 1532, it appears that David, abbot of Soulseat, was invested with a commission from the king, to visit and reform all the houses in Scotland of his own order; and in 1658, the abbot is named in a document as uniting with others in defence of the queen. The abbey was situated on a peninsula that stretched out into a lake, to which it gave its name; and was surrounded by a burying-ground: it was called *Sedes Animarum*, and *Monasterium viridis stagni*, the latter term in allusion to the green appearance, at certain times, of the surface of the lake. Soulseat Abbey was a ruin in 1684, and but very small portions of the remains are now to be seen: part of the burying-ground is still occasionally used as a place of interment. The mansion of CASTLE-KENNEDY, which was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1715, was a lofty and spacious structure, supposed to have been built in the reign of James VI., and was the seat of the powerful Earls of Cassilis, whose property and influence spread over so large a part of Wigtownshire. It passed with the lands, in the time of Charles II., to Sir J. Dalrymple the younger, of Stair, in whose family the estate has since continued, though the building, the remaining walls of which are seventy feet high, has not been inhabited since the fire. The structure is surrounded by grounds beautifully laid out

after a military plan devised by Marshal Stair; and adjoining are flourishing plantations, containing some lofty and luxuriant ash-trees.

The PARISH formerly comprehended the parish of Portpatrick and part of that of Stranraer. Portpatrick was separated and made distinct in 1628; and about the same period, a portion of Inch, with some land in Leswalt, was allotted to form the parish of Stranraer, and the old parish of Soulseat was united to Inch. The parish has the county of Ayr on the north, the parishes of New and Old Luce on the east, and that of Stoneykirk on the south; on the west it is bounded for about eight miles by Loch Ryan. It is ten miles in length, and in one part nearly of the same breadth, comprising 30,600 acres, of which 12,600 are cultivated or occasionally in tillage, and the remainder waste or natural pasture. The northern portion is principally high land, rising in some places to an elevation of 812 feet above the level of the sea; and, with the exception of a small portion under the plough, is in general rugged, and covered with heath, about 800 acres only being considered capable of cultivation. The southern portion, which is part of an isthmus formed by Loch Ryan and the bay of Luce, is slightly undulated, but when viewed from the hills has the appearance of a continuous plain. It contains several hollows, provincially called *Pots*, which were produced by the action of the water when spread over this division of the parish, and one of which is 1000 feet in circumference, and 100 feet deep.

The river Luce, in which are good salmon, forms the boundary line between this parish and Luce; and the Piltanton, a smaller and slower stream, falling, like the former, into the bay of Luce, divides Inch from Stoneykirk. There are also twelve fresh-water lochs, including those of Castle-Kennedy and Soulseat, both which are celebrated for their beautiful scenery. The whole of the lakes abound in pike, perch, trout, eels, and roach; and in the frosty weather, some of them are frequented by large numbers of wild-duck, teal, widgeon, coots, and cormorants. These, with the swarms of wild-geese near the brooks and the sea-shore, and the flocks of curlews, plovers, and every kind of game on the high lands, afford ample gratification to the sportsman, and impart an air of liveliness to the district, which is sometimes increased by crowds of persons of all ranks enjoying the favourite amusements of curling and skating upon the frozen surface of the lakes. Swans, also, frequently visit the place in the winter; and in the spring the sea-mew finds a retreat among the sedge of the lochs, for bringing forth her young. Loch Ryan, at the mouth of the Clyde, has always been a secure retreat for vessels entering or leaving that river, and for vessels navigating the Irish Channel, even in the most stormy and dangerous weather, there being excellent anchorage and safe shelter off the village of Cairnryan. It is between eight and nine miles in length, from its northern extremity to the town of Stranraer at its head, and is about three miles wide at the entrance. The loch has at first from four to five fathoms' depth of water, which gradually increases to from seven to eight; and it is considered to be admirably adapted for a mail-packet station between Scotland and Ireland. Salmon are taken in its estuaries; and the produce of the fishery of Loch Ryan comprises cod, haddock, whiting, herrings, flounders, and oysters of very superior quality.

The SOIL, varying almost as much as the surface, is in the high grounds partly loam, but chiefly clay, with a considerable portion of moss, and large tracts of peat, from which the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with good fuel. In the lower parts it is light and fertile, resting on gravel or sand, and produces good crops of all kinds of grain, with potatoes, turnips, and hay. The cultivation of the turnip was introduced into the parish, about a century since, by Marshal Stair, and though practised only to a very inconsiderable extent till within the last few years, has now become a favourite branch of husbandry, the lightness of the soil being remarkably suited to the root. The turnip crops are eaten off the ground by sheep, to the great advantage of the land. In this parish the cattle are still partly of the Galloway kind; but the great regard formerly paid to this stock has lately much diminished, and the farmers, turning their attention more to the dairy, have introduced the Ayrshire cow; and cheese now forms a considerable part of the disposable produce. Numerous improvements in agriculture have taken place within the present century: many acres of bog have been reclaimed, and converted into good arable land, now yielding fine crops; and most of the farm-houses have been rendered comfortable dwellings. The present Earl of Stair resides at Culhorn House, in the parish, and has given a fresh stimulus to agricultural improvements by his encouragement and example. The fences on the lower grounds are occasionally formed of thorn-hedges, but are generally turf dykes, sown with whins; on the higher lands they are entirely of stone. The annual value of real property in Inch is £10,986. The geology of the parish has no striking features, the hills consisting chiefly of stratified transition rocks, the principal of which is greywacke: detached blocks of granite are occasionally to be seen; and near Loch Ryan is an excellent slate-quarry. Several attempts have been made to discover coal, but without effect. There is a little natural wood, principally in the glens of the higher district; the plantations cover 655 acres of land, all inclosed. The oldest of the plantations are those made by Marshal Stair, and consist chiefly of beech, a wood supposed at that time to be the only one suited to the soil and climate, but which has since been equalled, if not surpassed, in growth and value by the ash and plane. These latter, with oak, elm, and larch, are now to be found, in a thriving condition, in most of the plantations, and serve very beneficially as a protection to the arable grounds.

The chief village is Cairnryan, which contains 196 persons, and is distant seven miles from the parish church; about 100 persons reside in another village, and a few in a suburb of Stranraer, lately built in the parish. The high road from London to Portpatrick, and that from Glasgow to the same place, pass through the parish; and the steam-packet plying between Glasgow and Stranraer, and that from Belfast to Stranraer, touch at Cairnryan for passengers and goods. A monthly market, called "the Stranraer cattle-market", is held from April to October. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer, synod of Galloway, and in the patronage of the Crown. The stipend is £264; and there is a manse, rebuilt in 1838, with a glebe containing eighteen acres, valued at £15. 15. per annum, and four acres, lately added by the draining of a loch. Inch church, built in 1770, and capable of ac-

commodating 400 persons, occupies a beautiful situation adjoining the picturesque woods and lake of Castle-Kennedy. A chapel was built at Cairnryan some years ago, in connexion with the Establishment; and there are two places of worship for members of the Free Church, one of them situated at Cairnryan, and the other in another part of the parish. The parochial school affords instruction in the classics, practical mathematics, and the various branches of a good education; the master receives the minimum salary, about £23 in fees, and has a house and garden.

At Glenterra is a relic of antiquity called the *Standing Stones*, situated near the road to New Luce, consisting of four large upright stones, and conjectured to have been originally a Druidical temple: near these is a single stone, also erect. There is likewise a series of stones called the *Stepping-Stones of Glenterra*, disposed like stairs, extending for about a quarter of a mile along a peaty moss, and supposed to have been placed there for the convenience of transit. Stone axes are occasionally discovered; and there are numerous cairns in the upper, and tumuli in the lower, part of the parish, which are generally thought to have been raised by the *Novantes* for sepulchral purposes. The cairns are usually called the *Auld Grey Cairns*, and are formed of a circular heap of stones, from fifty to seventy feet in diameter, and rising from six to eight feet in the centre: in the interior is a cavity formed by large flat stones, in which an urn is generally found, containing bony fragments, ashes, &c. At the farm of Larg, near the river Luce, are the remains of a castle, once the residence of the Lyns of Larg. The castle of *Craig-Caffie* was the property of the Nelsons, a family now extinct, and is a moderate-sized ancient structure, surrounded by a fosse, and still in good condition, but converted into a farm-house. In that part of the parish which, with a portion of Leswalt, was detached to form the parish of Stranraer, was a chapel dedicated to *St. John*; and near this stood a castle, which Symson, in his description of Galloway, written in 1684, calls "a good house pertaining to Sir John Dalrymple, younger, of Stair," but which is now a jail for the town of Stranraer. There are several chalybeate springs, and some partially sulphureous. Marshal Stair, celebrated in military and political history, was a native of the parish of Inch. North-west Castle is the seat of Sir John Ross, the well-known navigator of the Arctic, who was born here in 1777, during the incumbency of his father, the Rev. Andrew Ross; and General Sir J. Alexander Agnew Wallace, distinguished as a military officer in Egypt, India, and the Peninsula, resides at Lochryan House, in the parish.

INCHBRAYOCK.—See Rossie.

INCH-CAILLOCH, an isle, in the parish of Buchanan, county of Stirling. This beautiful island, the name of which signifies the "Isle of Old Women", is situated in Loch Lomond, and is one of a cluster in that magnificent and celebrated lake. It lies close to the shore, about two miles distant in a line westward from the church of Buchanan, and is a mile in length, elevated, and covered with wood, except where cultivated for wheat and oats, which it produces of very good quality. Here formerly stood a nunnery, the church attached to which was once the parochial church of Buchanan; but owing to the inconvenience arising from crossing to the island in boisterous weather, divine service was transferred to a chapel near the house of Buchanan. This place is the property of the Duke of Montrose.

INCHCOLM, an island, in the parish of Aberdour, district of Dunfermline, county of Fife, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from Aberdour; containing 5 inhabitants. It is situated in the Firth of Forth, immediately opposite to Aberdour; and the approach to it is very beautiful. On this island are the remains of a celebrated monastery of Augustines, founded in 1123, by Alexander I., in accordance with a vow, and most richly endowed by his munificence. It soon became famous for its sanctity; and in consequence, Alan de Mortimer, lord of Aberdour, bestowed half of the lands of the parish on the monks, for the privilege of a family burial-place in their church. The wealth of the convent proved so great a temptation to the army and seamen employed in the invasion of the kingdom by Edward III., that they ravaged it without mercy, not sparing even the vessels consecrated to divine worship. A storm, however, happening instantly to follow, which overtook their ships, and in which many of them perished, they were struck with what they regarded as a judgment upon their impiety; and they returned on the cessation of the tempest, and restored the spoil. The monastery continued a place of consequence, and was highly venerated, until the Reformation. On every side the island is hemmed in by rugged rocks: in the centre is a hollow vale, connecting the two circular ends of the island, as if by an isthmus; and a range of fine land and marine scenery appears in all directions, with a splendid view of the city of Edinburgh on the south-east. A small part of the island is arable; and a few stunted trees grow round the ancient walls of the ruined cloisters. The isle abounds in rabbits; has an occasional lobster-fishery; and is noted for its onions, which it produces in great quantities. During the late war with France, Inchcolm was garrisoned by a party of artillery; and on the east end, where it is high and rocky, a battery of ten guns was at that time erected.

INCH-CONAGAN, an isle, in the parish of Luss, county of Dumbarton. It lies in the fine water of Loch Lomond, about a mile eastward of the shore, and is one of a group of several isles closely bordering on one another. Inch-Conagan is more than half a mile in length, and about two furlongs and a half in breadth; containing about ninety-four acres, chiefly under wood.

INCH-CRUIN, an isle, in the parish of Buchanan, county of Stirling. This isle, the name of which signifies "the Round Island", is situated in Loch Lomond, and is about three-quarters of a mile in length, affording some good arable and pasture ground. There was formerly a retreat here for insane persons.

INCH-FAD, an isle, in the parish of Buchanan, county of Stirling. The name of this isle, in English "Long Island", is descriptive of its form; it is about a mile in length, and between two and three furlongs in breadth, and lies, like the preceding isle, in Loch Lomond, not far from the main land of the parish. The soil is very fertile, producing excellent grain, and fine pasture; and there is a small portion of wood.

INCHGARVIE, an isle, in the parish of Inverkeithing, county of Fife. This is a small islet in the Firth of Forth, about half a mile south of Queensferry in the parish of Inverkeithing, and double this distance from Queensferry on the opposite shore of Linlithgowshire.

In the reign of James IV., a fort was erected here, which was latterly used as a state prison; and this fort, or another built on its site, is still remaining on the summit of the isle, in ruins. Owing to the alarm occasioned by the appearance of Paul Jones and his squadron in the Firth, in 1779, the fortifications were renewed, and four twenty-four pounders were mounted upon them; but they have been since removed.

INCHINNAN, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of RENFREW, 3 miles (N.) from Paisley; containing about 500 inhabitants. This place derives its name, signifying in the Gaelic language "a river island", from its peninsular situation, being almost surrounded by the rivers that form its principal boundaries. In some documents it is mentioned under the designation of Killinan, from the circumstance of the site of its church being totally insulated by the winding of one of those rivers, the channel of which, however, was long since diverted. The manor was one of the many grants conferred upon the family of Stuart, previously to their accession to the throne; and is particularly noticed in a charter of Malcolm IV., dated at Roxburgh in 1158, in which that monarch confirms to Walter Stuart the office of high steward of Scotland, and the lands that had been bestowed upon him by David I. In 1511, James IV. granted by charter to Matthew, Lord Darnley, and second Earl of Lennox, the manor and palace of Inchinnan with their dependencies, all which, upon the death of the fourth earl, descended to his grandson James VI., who conferred them upon his great-uncle John, Lord D'Aubigny, whom he also raised to a dukedom in 1581. These estates, again reverting to the crown, were in 1680 given by Charles II. to his natural son Charles, whom he had created Duke of Lennox and Richmond, and who sold them to the Duke of Montrose, from whom they were ultimately purchased by the ancestor of Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, the present proprietor.

The PARISH is about three miles and a half in length, and varies from three-quarters of a mile to something more than two miles in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the river Clyde, which separates it from the parish of Kilpatrick, in the county of Dumbarton; on the south by the river Gryfe, which separates it from the parish of Renfrew; on the east by the river Cart, which also divides it from Renfrew; and on the west, by the parishes of Erskine and Houston. The surface rises gradually from the rivers in a gentle acclivity, in some parts diversified with hills of considerable elevation, cultivated from the base nearly to their summits, which are clothed with plantations, adding much beauty and variety to the scenery. The Clyde, which has been much improved by the deepening of its channel, still affords some salmon; and great quantities of those fish used to be taken here, but the operations of late years carried on for deepening the river have materially affected the salmon-fishery. The river Gryfe flows with a tranquil course, in a clear and pellucid stream, between picturesque banks, till it forms the boundary of the parish. It then passes through the grounds of Walkingshaw, where it receives the Black Cart; and afterwards winding along a level tract of rich land, meanders round the rocky hill on which the church is built. Then, being joined by the White Cart near the bridge of Inchinnan, it takes the name of Cart, expands into ample breadth, and continues its course till it falls into the Clyde near Blythswood. Both the Gryfe and the Cart abound with perch, and trout, and eels; and in the river Cart, near its confluence with the Clyde, is an island occasionally frequented by the halcyon or kingfisher. On the banks of the Gryfe and other streams, snipes, wild-duck, and other water-fowl are abundant; pheasants and partridges are plentiful, and grouse are often found on the moors.

The whole number of acres in the parish is 3060, of which 2600 are arable land in good cultivation, 100 natural pasture, and 300 wood. In general the soil is a stiff clay; on the banks of the rivers, a rich black loam; and in the hilly parts, a light sand and gravel. The crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips; the system of husbandry is in a very advanced state, and great improvement has been made in draining and inclosing the lands. Much attention is paid to the management of dairy-farms, and nearly 300 cows are kept for that purpose, which are the finest of the Ayrshire breed: few horses are reared but such as are employed in agriculture; these are the Clydesdale. The produce of the dairies finds a ready market at Paisley, to which town also, and to Glasgow, the grain raised in the parish is sent. The farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and, with very few exceptions, are all roofed with slate. Considerable portions of the moorlands have been reclaimed, and brought into cultivation. Such of them as still remain produce great quantities of peat, which is used for fuel; and much of the best quality, which is found on the Southbarr estate, is sent to Edinburgh and Clackmannan by water, and to Glasgow and Greenock by land carriage, for the supply of the distilleries. The substratum of the soil is generally a loose gravel, interspersed with boulders of primary and secondary rocks, resting upon a bed of carboniferous rock, traversed by dykes of whinstone, some of which are of great thickness, and alternated with grey sandstone, in which are found occasionally beautiful specimens of fossils. Limestone and coal are predominant; and both have been worked, especially the first, to a very considerable extent. Whinstone is quarried for paving, and for mending the roads. Freestone of superior quality is quarried on the lands of Park, whence the stone was taken of which the church and the bridge of this parish are built; and from the whin dykes, all the materials were furnished for the use of the trustees for the improvement of the Clyde navigation. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6308. The seats are Southbarr, Park, and House of Hill or Northbarr. There are two assemblages of houses, namely, Broomlands and Luckensford, but neither deserves the name of village: the population of the parish is purely agricultural. The bridge over the Gryfe and the White Cart, near their confluence, is an elegant structure erected at an expense of £17,000, and consists of two divisions, each spanning one of those rivers: near it is a wharf, to which coal is brought for the supply of the inhabitants; and there is another bridge at Barnsford. Good roads afford communication with the neighbouring towns.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Paisley, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend of the incumbent is about £260; the manse is a comfortable residence of modern erection, and the glebe comprises seven acres and a half of profitable land, valued at £20 per annum. The incumbent

also receives the revenue arising from a piece of land called Ladyacre, which, before the Reformation, was given for the maintenance of an altar in the parish church. Inchinnan church was a very ancient building, supposed to have been founded before the reign of David I., who granted it with all its dependencies to the Knights Templars, after whose suppression it was transferred to the Hospitallers, who had a commandery at Torphichen, in the county of Linlithgow. The last of the superiors, at the dissolution of monasteries, laying aside his monastic office and title, purchased the lands that had belonged to the establishment from the crown, and was created Lord Torphichen. At later periods the patronage of the church of this place was held by the Dukes of Lennox and Montrose, from the latter of whom it passed by purchase to the ancestor of Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, in whom it is at present vested. The present parish church was erected on the site of the ancient structure, in 1829; it is a handsome edifice in the pointed style, with a massive square tower. Inchinnan parochial school is under good regulation, and is attended by about sixty scholars; the master has a salary of £34, with £24 fees, and a house and offices, a spacious schoolroom and play-ground for the children, and half an acre of garden. Agricultural chemistry is taught in this school. There is a female school of industry, superintended by a mistress, who has a schoolroom, house, and garden provided for her by the heritors, and is supported partly by the fees, which are very moderate, and principally by subscription. The parish has also two Sabbath schools, and a parochial library containing a good collection of religious and historical works, to which all the parishioners have access on payment of a nominal subscription. The ancient palace of Inchinnan, which was situated in the northern part of the parish, overlooking the Clyde, was built by Matthew, Earl of Lennox, at the commencement of the sixteenth century: there are now no remains of it, the materials having been used for various purposes; and no memorial is preserved except the site. Silver and copper coins of the reigns of Henry IV. of France, and William and Mary of England, were found among the ruins of the old church, which was taken down in 1828. In the churchyard are several tombs, with crosses of different character sculptured on the ridges of the covering stone; they are said to have been the tombs of Knights Templars. Robert Law, author of the *Memorials of Scotland*, was a native of the parish.

INCHKEITH, an island, in the parish of KINGHORN, district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE, 2½ miles (S. S. E.) from Kinghorn; containing 9 inhabitants. This is a rocky isle, in the Firth of Forth, lying nearly equidistant between Kinghorn and Leith. It derives its name from the gallant Keith, who in 1010 greatly signalised himself at the battle of Barrie, in Forfarshire, against the Danes; the island, with the barony of Keith, being conferred upon him on that occasion, as a reward for his valour, by Malcolm II. In the fourteenth century, having fallen to the crown, it was bestowed, with the lands of Kinghorn, on Lord Glammis; and the Strathmore family retained it until 1649, when it became the property, by purchase, of Sir John Scott of Scotstarvit. After passing subsequently into the hands of various persons, it at length came to the Dukes of Buccleuch. The isle is above a mile in length, of various breadth, and of irregular surface: it has excellent pasturage for cattle and sheep, and some patches of good arable land; with fine springs of water, collected by tubes into a tank for the supply of vessels. On the south side is a small quay; and a lighthouse stands on an elevation of 180 feet above the sea, and is seen at the distance of eighteen nautical miles. At the close of the fifteenth century, Inchkeith was made a place of compulsory retirement for persons labouring under a loathsome disease called the "grandgore". It was subsequently an important military station, particularly during the regency of Mary of Guise, and the reigns of the unfortunate Queen Mary, and Charles I.

INCH-KENNETH, an isle, in the parish of KILFINICHEN, county of ARGYLL. This isle lies in Loch-na-Keal, about two miles east of Colonsay, on the western coast of Mull, and twelve miles west-by-south from Aros. It is a pleasant island, about a mile long and half a mile broad, and having some good land. In 1773, Inch-Kenneth was the retreat of Sir Allan Maclean, the chief of his clan, who was here visited by Johnson and Boswell: his residence is now in ruins. Some vestiges of a chapel mark the site of an ancient seminary of monks, dependent on the abbey of Iona.

INCH-LONAIG, an isle, in the parish of LUSS, county of DUMBARTON. This islet is one of a numerous group, beautifully situated in Loch Lomond, and is about a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, and estimated to contain 145 acres, of which a number are occupied by wood. It lies equidistant between Luss, on one side of the lake, and the parish of Buchanan, on the opposite shore; and has been latterly appropriated as a deer-park, by the Colquhoun family, whose handsome seat of Rhoss-dhu is on the borders of the lake. The isle is remarkable for the number and size of its fine old yew-trees, which are of natural growth, and of which bows and arrows were formerly made.

INCH-MARNOCK, an island, in the parish of ROTHESAY, and lying in the Firth of Clyde, 2 miles distant (W.) from the Isle of Bute. This island, which is situated opposite to St. Ninian's Point in the bay of that name, was anciently a settlement of Culdee monks. It was subsequently granted by Roderick of Cantyre to the monastery of Cantyre, about the year 1229, before the erection of Rothesay into a parish; and continued to form a part of that establishment till the Reformation. Inch-Marnock is two miles in length and half a mile in breadth, and comprises 560 acres, of which 120 are arable, and the remainder moorland and pasture. The surface is pleasing; and near the eastern shore are the remains of a chapel dedicated to St. Marnock.

INCH-MICKERY, an isle, in the parish of CRAMOND, county of EDINBURGH; situated in the Firth of Forth, near the isle and village of Cramond, and a little to the east of Inchcolm. It is of very small extent, not being more than a few furlongs in circumference; and is remarkable for a profusion of mosses, lichens, and long tangling sea-weed. On its shores are noted oyster-beds.

INCH-MOAN, an isle, in the parish of LUSS, county of DUMBARTON. This isle, the name of which signifies "the Moss Isle", lies in Loch Lomond; is about three-quarters of a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in breadth; and contains about 100 acres, mostly covered with moss, and supplying peat to the village of Luss and its neighbourhood.

INCH-MURRIN, the largest and most southern of the islands of Loch Lomond. This island, according to some accounts, is not included in any county, or parochial division: by other accounts it is placed in Dumbartonshire. Its length is about two miles and its breadth one; it is finely wooded, and affords excellent pasture. The isle was the residence of the ancient Earls of Lennox; and at the south end are the ruins of a castle, surrounded by venerable oaks, in which the noble family resided. It is now the property of the Duke of Montrose, and is kept chiefly as a deer-park. In 1793, the late duke built a handsome hunting-seat and offices here, at present occupied by the keeper, who cultivates some ground around the house. The island is said to have derived its name from St. Murrin, the tutelary saint of Paisley.

INCH-TAVANACH, an isle, in the parish of Luss, county of Dumbarton; one of the numerous islands in Loch Lomond, and lying near the west margin of the lake, between Ross-dhu and the village of Luss. The name signifies "the Island of the Monk"; and the isle appears to have been a place of retirement for some contemplative hermit. This is the loftiest land in the loch, and is chiefly composed of grey granite, with some rocks of micaceous schistus, and quantities of quartz. Inch-Tavanach is about three-quarters of a mile in length and three furlongs in breadth, and is largely covered with wood and heath, some out-field occasionally producing good crops. A family resides upon it.

INCHTURE and ROSSIE, a parish, in the county of Perth; including the villages of Baledgarno and Ballindean, and containing 765 inhabitants, of whom 243 are in the village of Inchture, 13 miles (E. by N.) from Perth. The word Inchture is altogether of doubtful derivation, but is conjectured to be formed from the terms *innis*, "an island", and *ear*, "the east", the eminence on which the church and village stand being the most eastern of a series of elevations that are said to have been formerly islands. The present parish comprehends the ancient parish of Rossie, which is now extinct, though the ruin of the church still remains. It is situated on the north-west side of the estuary of the Tay, and measures in length four miles from north to south, and three miles in breadth, comprising an area of about 4650 acres, of which about 4000 are in tillage and pasture, and the remainder in wood. Being mostly included in the rich and fertile tract of the Carse of Gowrie, usually considered as the "garden of Scotland", the parish shares in all the superiority of scenery, soil, and produce for which that beautiful district is so justly celebrated. The surface is considerably diversified. On the south-east, where the lands are washed by the estuary, are extensive sand-banks, which at ebb-tide are seen stretching over several hundreds of acres, and which are bordered inland with a broad margin of sedge or reeds. This is succeeded by a rich alluvial plain, elevated about twenty feet, extending the whole breadth of the parish, and reaching north-westward for two or three miles. At the extremity of this plain, again, is the eminence ornamented with the pleasing village of Inchture; and still further towards the north-west appear in succession the hills of Rossie, Baledgarno, and Ballindean, forming a portion of the district called the "braes of the carse"; and the border of the Sidlaw range, rising about 500 feet high. The parish is watered by two principal streams designated "pows", which are augmented by numerous rivulets descending from the hills. One of the two streams flows for a considerable distance along the south-western boundary into the Firth at Powgavie, where it forms the harbour of that name; while the other, towards the north, formed of the burns of Baledgarno and Rossie, partly separates the parish from Longforgan, into which it afterwards runs, and where it reaches the Firth. The estuary is about three miles wide; but at low water the tide recedes to a great distance from the shore, and the sands are marked by many deep fissures, called "water-runs", being channels for the streams. The water of the Tay is strongly impregnated with salt in consequence of the large influx from the sea and the rapidity of the tide.

On the level grounds, which constitute by far the larger portion of the parish, the soil is a rich alluvial clay of great depth; the undulations and hills comprise loam, gravel, and sand, with a little peat, resting generally on red sandstone or on whinstone. The whole is highly cultivated, and presents one of the finest specimens to be met with of agricultural skill. All kinds of crops are raised: the rotation followed on about two-thirds of the grounds is the seven-shift, and in the remainder the six-shift course is followed. A large part of the district in which the parish is situated being a corn country, the rearing of cattle has hitherto been a subordinate consideration; but much more attention is now paid to it than formerly; and Leicester sheep, and the Ayrshire and the Teeswater stock of cattle, have been to some extent introduced, as well as an improved breed of horses. Most of the farms have been thoroughly drained; the reclaiming of land overflowed by the tide is carried on with spirit, and many embankments have been raised. Though the inclosures at present are principally in the upper portion of the parish, numerous hedge-rows have been planted, and palings erected, on the lower grounds; and in general the farm-houses and buildings are in good condition. In 1838 a threshing-mill driven by steam, the only one of the kind in the parish, was erected on Lord Kinnaird's property at Powgavie. The substratum of the lower parts consists of red sandstone, and the hills of whinstone, of each of which several quarries are in operation. There is limestone, but not at present worked; and the locality contains several veins of copper, which, however, have never been wrought: valuable pebbles also, and various minerals, have occasionally been found. The plantations, with the exception of the ornamental portions, are chiefly on the hills; they comprise oak, ash, elm, beech, birch, larch, and other kinds. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8011.

Rossie Priory, situated on the slope of Rossie hill, and commanding most extensive and beautiful views, was built chiefly by the late Lord Kinnaird, in 1807; it is a very superior mansion, erected with stone from the quarries on the estate, and has been much enlarged and improved by the present noble proprietor, whose ancestor, in the twelfth century, obtained a grant of the lands here from William the Lion. The only other mansion is a modern edifice named Ballindean House, situated near the foot of the hill of the same name. The village of Inchture is famed for its excellent beer; and from its brewery large supplies are sent weekly to Perth, Dundee, Cupar-Angus, and all parts of the surrounding

district. Besides Inchture the parish contains the villages of Baledgarno and Ballindean. The former of these is supposed to have been so called from Edgar, who came to the throne at the beginning of the eleventh century, and whose name is contained in the two middle syllables: his castle was on an adjoining hill, still called Castle hill, but no remains of the building are now visible. There are also several hamlets in the parish. The manufacture of linen is carried on in private houses; the article produced is a very coarse fabric for sacks or packing. The population, however, are almost all agricultural, and have somewhat diminished in number within the last few years, in consequence of the consolidation of some of the smaller farms. There is a general post-office established at Inchture, and both the railway and the high road between Perth and Dundee pass through the parish. Powgavie or Polgavie harbour forms the chief point of traffic: a considerable number of vessels come laden with coal, lime, manure, seeds, and grain, and carry away farm-produce, especially corn and potatoes, wood, fruits, &c. In 1847 an act of parliament was passed for the construction of a branch of three-quarters of a mile, from the Perth and Dundee railway, to Powgavie; and of a branch of one mile and three-quarters, to Inchture. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is about £200, with a manse, and a glebe of ten acres, valued at £30 per annum. Inchture church, conveniently situated in the middle of the principal village, was built in 1835, of red sandstone from a quarry in the vicinity. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34, with a dwelling-house, and £27 fees. On the borders of the parish is a large stone, supposed by some to be that on which the falcon alighted when, according to tradition, boundaries were assigned to the lands given to the gallant Hay and his two sons, after the celebrated battle of Luncarty. Other antiquities are, the ruins of the castle of Moncur, the cross formerly surrounded by the village of Rossie, and the interesting remains of the old church of that name, now overgrown with ivy and ash.

INISHAIL, county of Argyll.—See Glenorchy.

INNERKIP, a parish, in the Lower ward of the county of Renfrew; including the village of Gourock, and containing 3420 inhabitants, of whom 431 are in the village of Innerkip, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Greenock. This parish, the name of which, originally Inverkip, is derived from its situation at the mouth of the river Kip, formerly included the parish of Greenock, which was separated from it by charter, obtained by Sir John Shaw of Wester Greenock in 1589, and ratified by parliament in 1594. The parish is about seven miles in length and six in breadth, and is bounded on the north and west by the Firth of Clyde, on the east by the parish of Greenock, and on the south by the parish of Largs in the county of Ayr. Its coast is indented with several bays, the principal of which are Gourock on the north, and Lunderston, Innerkip, and Wemyss, on the west. The surface has a gradual ascent from the shore towards the south-east, and is beautifully diversified with level plains and gentle undulations, and intersected by small rivulets, flowing in some parts through verdant meadows, and in others disappearing in thickly-wooded glens. The principal rivers are the Kip and the Daff, which latter forms a confluence with the Kip near its influx into the bay of Innerkip. Along the shore the soil is light and sandy, in the higher grounds of heavier quality, but much intermixed with gravel. The whole number of acres has not been ascertained: more than half the parish is moorland, of which a considerable part is undivided common; there is a large extent of natural meadow and pasture, and but a small proportion is arable. The farmers rely more upon the produce of the dairy, for which they find profitable markets, than on the cultivation of the soil. Considerable improvement has, notwithstanding, been made in the system of agriculture; furrow-draining has been adopted with success, and some small portions of waste land have been reclaimed. The rocks are principally of the old red sandstone formation, and towards Wemyss bay are intersected with trap: in the upper part of the parish, sandstone of fine quality has been extensively quarried for building. The annual value of real property in Innerkip is £14,205.

The scenery throughout is pleasingly diversified; and the higher grounds embrace extensive and interesting prospects. Ardgowan House, the seat of Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart, is an elegant mansion, beautifully situated on the shore near Innerkip bay, embosomed in thriving plantations, and commanding a fine view over the Firth of Clyde. Kelly, the seat of the family of Wallace, is also a handsome mansion, on the shore of Wemyss bay, and embellished with plantations. There are several other good houses belonging to different proprietors. The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Kip, near its influx into the Clyde; it is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, and is much frequented during the season for sea-bathing. There are some well-furnished houses for the accommodation of visiters; and a post-office, subordinate to that of Greenock, has been established here. Facility of communication is afforded by an excellent turnpike-road from Greenock. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Greenock, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is £278. 14. 6., with a manse, and a glebe of four acres; patron, Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart. Innerkip parish church is a neat modern structure, containing sufficient accommodation for the population. A church has been erected in the district of Gourock, of which an account will be found under the head of Gourock. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £30. 15., but no house, and the fees average £26 per annum. On the lands of Ardgowan are some remains of the ancient mansion-house, consisting of a venerable tower; and over the Dunrod rivulet is a very antique bridge. Nearly opposite to the Cloch lighthouse, the *Comet* steam-boat was run down by the Ayr steam-packet, about five and twenty years ago, in the night, when upwards of fifty persons found a watery grave.

INNERLEITHEN, a parish, chiefly in the county of Peebles, and partly in the county of Selkirk, 6½ miles (E. S. E.) from Peebles; containing 931 inhabitants, of whom 463 are in the village, and 468 in the rural districts of the parish. This place, properly *Inverleithen*, derives its name from one of the numerous streams that flow through the lands into the river Tweed. The parish comprises about 30,000 acres, whereof 2000 are arable, 500 woodland and plantations, 30 in brushwood, and the remainder, of which probably 1500 might

be brought into profitable cultivation, hilly pasture. Its form is that of a triangle, the longest side extending along the river Tweed, and the two other sides meeting in the ridge of mountains called the Moorfoot hills. Along the shore of the Tweed the surface spreads into a rich and fertile plain, and in other parts is intersected with numerous deep glens, watered by running streams: of these glens the most spacious is that through which the Leithen flows, which contains a considerable portion of level meadow land. There are many springs in the parish, and some of them possess highly medicinal properties; the principal is that issuing from the base of a hill near the village, which from that circumstance has obtained its rapid increase. The scenery is strikingly varied, and in parts very picturesque. From the farm of Purves Hill, which has a considerable elevation, is a descent towards the river, by a continued succession of terraces, about 200 yards in length and eighteen feet broad, divided into several series by unequal intervals of level ground. These terraces, as seen from the lands below, form a singular feature in the landscape; and some timber of mature growth, and various thriving plantations on some of the lands in the parish, add much to the beauty of the scenery.

Near the river the soil is rich and fertile, but in the higher grounds of inferior quality, abounding with heath and moss. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, peas, and turnips: the system of husbandry is advanced; the farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and the lands are well inclosed. About 400 head of cattle are kept in the parish, and much attention has been paid to the improvement of the breed, originally the old Tweeddale, by the introduction of the Alderney and the Northumberland: about 16,000 sheep, also, are pastured here, which are chiefly of the black-faced and Cheviot breeds. Few horses are reared, except for purposes of agriculture. The woods consist of oak, ash, elm, hazel, and birch; and the plantations, of larch and other firs, intermixed with the usual hard-woods. The substrata are greywacke, greywacke-slate, clay-slate, and porphyry of red and grey colour, the last of which abounds with crystals of felspar. Slate has been quarried in several parts; and a quarry at Hollylee, which was long abandoned, has again been opened by the proprietor, and the produce used for paving the halls of his mansion. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7072, of which £818 are returned for the Selkirkshire portion. The chief houses are Glen-Ormiston and Hollylee, which are both spacious and handsome structures, finely situated, and embellished with thriving plantations: that of Glen-Ormiston was purchased with the beautiful estate, in 1849, by the well-known Mr. William Chambers, of Edinburgh.

The village, as already stated, is indebted for its increase to the mineral water of Innerleithen. It is neatly built; and several good houses have been erected for the accommodation of the numerous visiters who, during the summer, take up their residence here for the benefit of the water, which is found efficacious in various complaints. On being analysed the water is found to contain, in one imperial quart, 5·3 grains of carbonate of magnesia, 9·5 grains of muriate of lime, and 21·2 grains of muriate of soda. The spring issues from a mountain composed of greywacke, clay-slate, and red porphyry; and there is a second spring, which varies a little in the proportions of its ingredients, containing 10·12 grains of carbonate of magnesia, 19·4 of muriate of lime, and 31· of muriate of soda. A handsome building has been erected, with a viranda in front, for the use of the visiters; and the village is growing into some repute as a watering-place. A club has been formed for the promotion of gymnastic exercises, under the patronage of several noblemen and gentlemen of the district; and is supported with much spirit. The woollen manufacture was introduced here about fifty or sixty years since, by Mr. Brodie of Traquair, who erected a large factory for that purpose, which, after his decease, was let to several tenants, by whom the various departments of the trade are still carried on, giving employment to fifty persons. Facility of intercourse with Peebles, the nearest market-town, and with the other towns in the district, is afforded by good roads, of which the turnpike-road from Kelso to Glasgow passes for nearly ten miles along the shores of the Tweed. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Peebles, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, John Booth, Esq. The stipend of the incumbent is about £250; the manse is a comfortable residence, and the glebe comprises twelve acres, valued at £20 per annum. Innerleithen church, built in 1786, is a neat substantial edifice, conveniently situated, and adapted for a congregation of 350 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34 per annum, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £40 per annum. There is a friendly society, which is well supported, and has contributed materially to diminish the number of applications for parochial relief.

INNERLEVEN, in the county of Fife.—See Dubbieside.

INNERWICK, a parish, in the county of Haddington, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Dunbar; containing, with the hamlet of Skateraw, and village of Thorntonloch, 961 inhabitants, of whom 144 are in the village of Innerwick. This place, the name of which is descriptive of its relative position, was granted by David I. to Walter Stewart, to whom the gift was confirmed by Malcolm IV. in 1157; and it remained in the possession of his descendants till the reign of Charles II. It afterwards passed to the Hamiltons, and ultimately to Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, ancestor of the present proprietor. The parish, which is about ten miles in length, and varies from two to three miles in breadth, is bounded on the north-east by the German Ocean, and comprises 11,725 acres, whereof 5040 are arable, 6300 meadow and pasture, and 378 woodland and plantations. Its surface is varied with fertile vales and deep dells, and, from the shore, rises gently towards the Lammermoor hills: the coast, which extends for about two miles, is rocky, but marked with few features of grandeur. The scenery is pleasing, and in some places enriched with wood: that part of the parish bordering upon the hills is characterized by picturesque beauty. There are two small streams, one of which, called the Monynut, rises nearly in the centre of the parish, and taking a south-eastern course, falls into the Whitadder at Abbey St. Bathan's in the county of Berwick. The other, called the Thornton water, rises also near the centre of the parish, and flowing in a direction from south to north, falls into the sea near the village of Thorntonloch.

In general the SOIL is fertile, consisting of a deep rich loam; and the crops are oats, wheat, barley, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is in a very advanced state; the course of husbandry on the lighter soils is a five, and on the heavier a six, shift course. Lime and bone-dust are the principal manures. The farm-houses and offices are substantial and well arranged; and the lands are partly inclosed with stone, and partly with hedges of thorn, all of which are kept in good order: most of the farms are furnished with threshing-mills, some of them driven by steam, others by water. Much attention is paid to the rearing of live stock, for which the extent of natural pasture affords abundant opportunity. About 5000 sheep are fed in the hilly district, and a large number, also, are pastured on the lower lands: the former are chiefly of the Cheviot and black-faced breeds, with occasionally a cross between the two; the latter are the Leicestershire. Very few black-cattle are reared; but a considerable number are purchased and fattened for the markets. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,384. The woods are mostly oak, and the plantations fir: some of the trees are of very ancient growth; and from the names of several places, it would appear that the lands were at one time covered with extensive woods. Of the higher portion of the parish the substrata are greywacke, greywacke slate, and red sandstone intersected with veins of trap rock; and of the lower, limestone, ironstone, bituminous shale, and indications of coal, which last appears to have been formerly worked. The limestone, which is of excellent quality, is quarried at the Skateraw shore, where is also a kiln for burning it into lime for agricultural use. Great quantities of limestone used to be sent from the quarries to the Devon iron-works; at present, the stone is burnt here, and then sent chiefly to Berwickshire. Freestone of good quality for building is also found in the parish, and is worked as occasion requires. A small harbour was constructed on the Skateraw shore, some years since, for the exportation of the produce of the quarries, and for the importation of coal; and belonging to it are two boats employed in the fishery off the coast, where haddock, mackarel, lobsters, and other fish are taken. The village of Innerwick is situated about a mile from the London turnpike-road; it consists of irregularly built and detached houses, on the base of a steep but richly cultivated hill. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the trades requisite for the supply of the parish. The North-British railway and the London road intersect the lower part of the parish, and other facilities of intercourse are afforded by roads kept in repair by statute labour.

Innerwick church, together with its revenues, was granted by Walter Stewart to the abbey of Paisley, which gift was confirmed by Malcolm IV. in the twelfth century; it of course ceased to belong to the monks at the Reformation, and in 1670 the great and small tithes were bestowed on Sir Patrick Wedderburn. The parish is now in the presbytery of Dunbar, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of Mrs. Hamilton Nisbet Ferguson; the minister's stipend is £277. 19., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum. The church, situated on an eminence, in the village of Innerwick, is a neat plain edifice, erected in 1784. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. Innerwick parochial school, also situated in the village, is well attended; the master has a salary of £31, with £33 fees, and a house and garden. There is a parochial library in the village; and at Thorntonloch, a small itinerating library. The poor are partly supported by the interest of £800 vested in securities. There are some remains of the ancient castle of Innerwick, formerly the baronial residence of the Stewarts, and afterwards of the Hamiltons. In 1403, when occupied by an English garrison, it was assaulted and taken by the Regent, the Duke of Albany; and, together with Thornton Castle, which stood on the opposite bank of the glen, it was attacked by the Protector Somerset, on his invasion of Scotland. The remains are now very slight, and are rapidly disappearing. At a short distance from the castle are some small remains of Edinkens Bridge, the origin of which is involved in obscurity: near it were four large stones, apparently indicating the tomb of some distinguished person, supposed to have been Edwin of Northumbria, who took refuge with Malcolm III. from the tyranny of William the Conqueror. Several stone coffins have been found in the parish, in two of which were a ring and part of a sword; and near the village is a field called Corsikill Park, in which tradition records a conflict to have taken place between Cospatrick and William Wallace. On the Skateraw shore was an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Dennys, the remains of which have within the last few years been completely destroyed by encroachments of the sea.

INNISKENNETH.—See INCH-KENNETH, and KILFINICHEN.

INSCH, a parish, in the district of GARIOCH, county of ABERDEEN, 3¾ miles (W.) from the village of Old Rain; containing 1379 inhabitants. The name Insch is thought to be of Celtic derivation, and to signify "an island": the reason of its application is doubtful, but the site of the village appears to have been formerly surrounded by water. The parish is situated on the northern bank of the small river Shevock, which separates it from the parishes of Premnay and Kinnethmont, and running eastward, falls at length into the Urie. The lands measure six miles in length and three miles in breadth, comprising 7618 acres, of which 5410 are under cultivation, 108 in plantation, and the remainder waste. The surface is varied by several interesting elevations. That of the hill of Foudland is the most lofty, forming the chief of a series of slate hills stretching into Gartly on the west, and into Culsamond on the east; it rises 1100 feet above the level of the sea, and commands extensive and beautiful prospects, especially of the rich and fertile vale of the Garioch. The hill of Dunnideer, however, about a mile west of the village, though only half the height of the former, is by far the most striking object in the scenery, not only on account of its isolated situation, and its ample base, measuring 3000 yards in circumference, but especially from its abrupt and almost perpendicular ascent, and its conical form. Its summit, somewhat flattened, attracts the antiquary by the curious ruins to be seen on it, and the tourist by its picturesque beauty. Opposite to Dunnideer, on the west, is the equally abrupt eminence of Christ-kirk, in the parish of Kinnethmont, which is separated from Dunnideer only by a narrow valley, watered by the Shevock.

The SOIL in general is a light loam, upon a gravelly or clayey subsoil: on the sides of the hill of Foudland it is a clay, mixed with slaty earth; and in this

and various other parts are peat mosses, supplying fuel. Most of these, however, have become nearly exhausted, so that wood and coal are now much used, the latter brought from Aberdeen by canal to Inverury. Much of the arable land is of superior quality, and produces excellent crops, chiefly of oats. The cattle are of the Aberdeen or the Angus kind, which are frequently crossed with the short-horned or Durham breed; and the improvement in the stock has been considerable, in consequence of the great encouragement offered by the cattle-shows held by the Highland and the local agricultural societies. A six years' rotation is prevalent; and the general system of husbandry includes all the modern improvements: bone-manure is liberally and successfully applied to the turnip lands; and threshing machines, generally driven by water, one of them by steam, are every where in operation. The chief deficiency is the want of inclosures and of good farm-buildings. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5334. J. M. Lesly, Esq., of Balquhain, holds the estates called the Barony of Meikle-Wardhouse, Knockenbaird, and others. The slate of the Foudland hill quarries, an excellent material of blue colour, has long been highly celebrated, and wrought to a great extent. About 900,000 slates used to be annually raised, a large portion of which were sent to Aberdeen; but not more than half this number are now produced, the demand having diminished on account of the facility with which the Easdale slates, from Argyllshire, can be conveyed by sea. In the smaller hills the rock is principally gneiss, with black or grey granite; and on the low grounds, near the base of Dunnideer, considerable quantities of bog-iron ore have been found. The only gentleman's seat is Rothney, a handsome modern mansion in the cottage style, finely situated on a gentle acclivity on the northern bank of the Shevock; it is beautifully ornamented with wood, and the approach to it from the village is particularly admired.

The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and in trading in corn and cattle; a few are employed in making stockings for the Aberdeen manufacturers. The feuars of Insch are heritable proprietors of their houses and small gardens; they also mostly rent about four acres of ground each, under Sir Andrew Leith Hay, superior of the ancient burgh of Insch, to which it is supposed the power of "pot and gallows" was formerly attached, there being a mound near the village called the Gallow hill. Within the last thirty years, the village has been almost entirely rebuilt; the houses are generally of two stories, constructed of stone and lime, and there are several good shops. It has been some years supplied with gas. The Aberdeen mail-road passes through the parish, and is of considerable service, the produce of the district being conveyed along it to the canal at Inverury, from which place the carts bring back coal, lime, and bones for manure. Two fairs for cattle, horses, and general wares, are held respectively on the third Wednesday in May and third Tuesday in October (both O. S.); and there are feeing-markets on the Fridays before the 18th May and 18th November. The weekly market, held on Friday, has been discontinued.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of Sir John Forbes, Bart. The minister's stipend is about £200, with a manse, a glebe of twelve acres, valued at £15 per annum, and a right to fuel, which has been commuted for an annual payment of £9. 8. 10. Insch church, a plain building in the village, is supposed, from a date on its fine old belfry, to have been built in the year 1613; it was well roofed in 1789, new-seated in 1793, and contains 460 sittings, of which sixty are under the control of the Kirk Session, and are let on very low terms for the benefit of the poor. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school affords instruction in Greek and Latin, English grammar, geography, mathematics, &c.: the master has a salary of £27, with a house and garden, and about £15 fees; he also participates in the benefit of the Dick bequest. There is likewise a school supported by the General Assembly; the master receives a salary of £25, with £14 fees, and has a house, garden, and three acres of ground. The same branches are taught in this school as in the parochial school; and its situation among the glens of Foudland, convenient not only for part of Insch, but for parts of the parishes of Forgue, Drumblade, and Gartly, far removed from their respective parochial schools, renders it a source of much advantage. A savings' bank has also existed some years: the deposits are upwards of £2700. The relics of antiquity comprise several Druidical remains on eminences, and stone pillars, and obelisks; but the principal relic is the celebrated vitrified fort on the hill of Dunnideer. It consists of an outwork in the shape of a parallelogram, inclosing an old ruin of a tower; and the stones, which are of granite, have been cemented by that singular process seen in similar antiquities in the country, but of the precise character of which many opinions exist. The castle in the interior, constructed apparently of the materials of the vitrified fort, is supposed by some to have been built by King Gregory.

INSH, for a time a quoad sacra parish, formed of part of the parish of KINGUSSIE, and a small part of that of ALVIE, in the county of INVERNESS; containing 613 inhabitants, of whom 88 are in the village of Insh, 7 miles (N. E.) from Pitmain. This place was anciently a vicarage, united to the rectory of Kingussie; and under act of the General Assembly in 1833, it was again declared a distinct parish, ecclesiastically, which privilege, however, it afterwards ceased to possess. It is situated on the south bank of the Spey; and when the river swells, a branch of it flows on each side of a small hill whereon the church stands: hence the name of Insh, signifying "an island". The Spey passes here through a fine lake called Loch Insh, about a mile and a half in length and nearly the same in breadth; and near its eastern margin is the mansion-house of Invereshie, where is a ferry across the Spey. Ecclesiastically Insh is in the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray, and the patronage is vested in the Crown: the stipend of the minister is £120, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £2. 10. per annum. The church is dedicated to St. Ewan. A school, situated at the village of Insh, is supported by the Education committee of the General Assembly. A considerable increase in the population of this district took place within the decennial period between the late and the preceding census.

INVER, a village, in the parish of LITTLE DUNKELD, county of PERTH, ½ a mile (W. S. W.) from Dunkeld; containing 106 inhabitants. This is a small place, situated at the confluence of the rivers Tay and

Bran, and on the great Highland road from Perth to Inverness. Before the bridge of Dunkeld was built, here was a ferry across the Tay. The celebrated composer of Scotch reels, Neil Gow, was a native of the village.—See DUNKELD, LITTLE.

INVER, a village, in the parish of TAIN, county of Ross and CROMARTY, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Tain; containing 211 inhabitants. This village is situated at the eastern extremity of the parish, on the shore of Dornoch Firth; and is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the fishery, for which it forms the principal station. The fish taken here are haddock, flounders, cod, whiting, and skate, which are found in great abundance, for the supply of the adjacent district; and during the season, herrings are also plentiful. A school for the instruction of the children of the fishermen, who speak chiefly the Gaelic language, is supported in the village by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

INVERALLOCHY, a village, in the parish of RATHEN, district of DEER, county of ABERDEEN, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Fraserburgh; containing 507 inhabitants. This village is situated on the north-eastern shore of the parish, a short distance eastward from Cairnbulg Point, and nearly adjoining the fishing-town of Cairnbulg. The male population consists chiefly of fishermen, who with their families remove in the summer season to Fraserburgh, where they assist in the herring-fishery of that place. On the shore here is an abundance of seaweed, which is largely used in manuring the neighbouring lands. Until of late, kelp was manufactured to some extent; the reduced value of the article, however, has led almost to the abandonment of its manufacture. The castle of Inverallochy, now in ruins, appears to have been a place of considerable strength; it was anciently the property of the Cumyns, Earls of Buchan. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church.

INVERARITY, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, 4½ miles (S.) from Forfar; containing 997 inhabitants. This place derived its name from a Celtic term descriptive of the locality of its church, which, till the year 1754, was situated near the spot where the river Arity is joined, almost at right angles, by the Corbie burn, at a small distance from the present house of Fothringham. The parish comprehends the ancient parish of Meathie; it measures three miles square, and contains about 6000 acres. On the north it is bounded by the parish of Forfar, on the south by the parishes of Monikie and Murroes, on the east by Guthrie and Dunnichen, and on the west by Kinnettles, Tealing, and Glammis. The surface is uneven, consisting of a valley, well cultivated and fenced, surrounded by rising grounds and hills of various elevation, some of which are richly wooded. The soil on the higher lands is a dark loam; in several places it is alluvial; its ordinary character, however, is that of clay. About 4000 acres are cultivated; 1000 are waste, consisting of coarse pasture and moor; and the remainder are occupied by plantations, composed of oak, beech, plane, and all the firs usually grown in the country. The value of the produce is considerable; grain of every kind forms a prominent article, and all the various green crops are also raised, of good quality. The common breed of cattle is the Angus or native black, to which great attention is paid. The best system of agriculture is followed; and extensive drainage, the inclosing with hedges or stone-dykes, and marl-manuring, with various other improvements in husbandry, have been carried on to such an extent that very little remains to be done. In this parish the prevailing rocks are sandstone and grey slate, several quarries of which are extensively wrought. The mansions are those of Fothringham, the seat of the ancient family of that name, and the House of Kincaldrum. Four miles of the turnpike-road from Forfar to Dundee pass through the parish; and before the introduction of railways a coach from Aberdeen to Edinburgh, and another from Brechin to Dundee, used to travel daily upon it. The annual value of the real property in the parish is £5593.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns; patrons, the family of Fothringham, of Powrie. The stipend of the minister is about £300, with a good manse, and a glebe of twelve acres. Inverarity church, in the centre of the parish, was built in 1754, is in good repair, and will accommodate 600 persons with sittings. There is a parochial school, in which Latin is taught, with the usual branches of education; the master has the maximum salary, and fees to the annual amount of about £27. The chief relic of antiquity is the Roman camp called "*Haer Faads*", part of which lies in the parish of Guthrie; it is nearly a parallelogram, measuring about 300 yards by 700. At the Kirk Brae, near the dene of Fothringham, is the last vestige of the old church. James Webster, the traveller in Egypt, &c., whose posthumous works have been published; Drummond, the botanist, who died some time since; and the mother of the distinguished Professor Playfair, were natives of the parish.

INVERARY, or INVERARAY, a royal burgh, the county town, and a parish, in the district and county of ARGYLL, 60 miles (N. W. by W.) from Glasgow, and 114 (W. N. W.) from Edinburgh; containing 2285 inhabitants, of whom 1233 are in the burgh. This place takes its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Aray, which here falls into Loch Fine or Fyne. It appears to have been, if any thing, only an inconsiderable hamlet consisting of a few fishermen's huts, prior to the fourteenth century, when the Campbell family, selecting it as their principal residence, erected a baronial castle, around which the original town gradually arose. In 1745, Archibald, third Duke of Argyll, commenced the erection of the present magnificent castle, which, after a short interruption during the time of the rebellion, was completed at an expense of nearly £300,000, when the ancient castle was taken down. In 1748, the duke introduced the linen manufacture, which was carried on for some time with considerable benefit to the inhabitants; and in 1776, John, the fifth duke, established a woollen manufacture at the Water of Douglas. For this purpose he built premises, erected machinery, and provided every requisite, at his own expense; giving the farm on which the factory was built, and the factory itself, at a low rent, to a person who carried on the manufacture for a time with tolerable

Burgh Seal.

success. His grace also pulled down the houses nearly contiguous to the castle, and built others of superior character, on grounds which he gave to the inhabitants at a nominal rent.

The TOWN is beautifully situated on the western shore of Loch Fine, and to the south of the pleasure-grounds of the castle, of which it commands an interesting view. The houses are substantially built, and of handsome appearance; the streets are clean, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The principal trade carried on here is the herring-fishery: the season commences generally about the end of June, and continues till the beginning of January; and during the interval, the fishermen are many of them employed in agriculture. The number of boats engaged in the herring-fishery of Loch Fine is about 500, employing on an average three men and a boy each; and nearly 160 persons are occupied in curing and packing the fish, of which about 20,000 barrels are annually exported. Inverary harbour is not adapted for vessels of any considerable burthen; and previously to 1809 the quay was in a very bad state; but a good pier has since been constructed, which in 1836 was extended at an expense of £1200, whereof £800 were contributed by the Fishery Board, and the remainder by the then Duke of Argyll and the corporation of the town. The post-office has a daily delivery of letters. A ferry to the opposite shore of Loch Fine is kept up by the corporation; and great facilities of communication are afforded by steamers. The market is well supplied with provisions; and fairs are held annually on the 17th of May and 16th of September, for cattle, and on the 15th of July, for wool.

The first notice of the place occurs in a charter granted to Colin, first Earl of Argyll, erecting the town into a burgh of barony; and it was subsequently made a ROYAL BURGH by charter of Charles I. while a prisoner in Carisbrooke Castle, vesting the government in a provost, four bailies, and a council. Since the passing of the Municipal Reform act, however, the corporation has consisted of a provost, two bailies, and sixteen councillors. The magistrates exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the chartered boundary of the burgh, with the exception of the castle and park of Inverary; but the former kind of jurisdiction has been almost superseded by the sheriff's small-debt court, and the latter is limited to petty riots and assaults. This burgh is associated with Oban, Campbelltown, Rothesay, Irvine, and Ayr, in returning a member to the imperial parliament. The number of £10 householders within the parliamentary boundaries is sixty-three, of whom thirty-one are burgesses; and of those above £5, and below £10, twenty-three, of whom four are burgesses. The town-house, in which the courts for the burgh and for the county are held, is a handsome building containing a spacious court-room, and the sheriff, justice of peace, and town-clerk's offices. A new prison has been built, of much larger dimensions than the old one.

The PARISH, originally named Kilmilieu, is situated between the Lochs Awe and Fine, and bounded on the south and east by the latter, along which it extends for about ten miles, in the form of a crescent, presenting an outline of projecting rocks indented with bays. It is sixteen miles in extreme length, varying from three to six miles in breadth, and is supposed to comprise an area of fifty-two square miles, or 34,280 acres, of which by far the greater portion is in pasture. The surface is mountainous, and of great diversity of character. The highest of the mountains is Benbui, which has an elevation of 2800 feet; and in front of the castle are two perpendicular masses of porphyritic rocks, called Dunchuaich and Dunchorvil, the former of them 700 and the latter 800 feet high. The headlands of Kenmore and Stronshira command an interesting view of the parish. In general the shores are smooth and level; but towards the southern extremity, the rocks rise precipitously from the loch, and assume a bold rugged aspect. The chief rivers are, the Shira, which flows through the vale of Glenshira into the Douloch, or "black lake"; and the Aray, flowing through Glenary into Loch Fine. A river called the Gear-Amhuinn, or "short river", connects the Douloch with Loch Fine. Both these lochs abound with salmon, trout, and other kinds of fish; and salmon-trout, herrings, cod, and flounders are often taken together in the same net. Near the shore the soil is chiefly a thin light loam, on a gravelly bottom; at the bases of the mountains, in the valleys, a deep dark loam on sand and clay; and in other parts, moss, with a small quantity of earth washed down from the higher grounds. The system of agriculture in the valleys is in an improved condition; but in the higher lands so much progress has not been made, as the farms contain a much larger portion of pasture than of arable ground. On the principal farms the buildings are substantial, but many of those on the smaller farms are of very inferior order. Much regard is paid to the rearing of cattle, generally of the West Highland breed: little attention is bestowed on the dairy, though for some years the Highland Society has awarded prizes in the county for cheese. The sheep, of which great numbers are reared, are of the black-faced breed. The horses are sometimes of a mixed breed between the native and the Clydesdale, and considerable numbers of pigs are fed for market. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6836, of which £1973 are returned for the burgh. The geological formation is mica-slate intersected with porphyry, limestone, and greenstone; and many of the rocks abound with garnet. There is an extensive quarry of good paving-stone, great quantities of which are raised for the city of Glasgow.

The plantations are in a very thriving condition, and consist mostly of oak, Scotch fir, spruce, larch, ash, beech, and plane. They were chiefly formed by the first Marquess of Argyll and his son, the ninth earl, and by Archibald, third duke, and his successors; and are supposed to occupy an area of about 12,000 acres. Among the earliest were those of Dunchuaich and the heights above the castle of Inverary, including the stately avenue of beech at the entrance of the vale of Glenshira; and among the more recent are those of the hills of Douloch and Stronshira, which contain some beautiful specimens of larch, Norway spruce, and American black and white spruce, silver fir, laburnum, and lime. Inverary Castle, the seat of the Duke of Argyll, erected near the site of the ancient baronial castle, is a spacious quadrangular structure, with circular towers at the angles. The great hall is ornamented with ancient armour, among which are 150 stand of arms used by the Campbells at the battle of Culloden, ranged on each side: in a circular recess fronting the entrance, are various specimens of Highland armour. The gallery leading to the principal

apartments is spacious, and superbly decorated; and the paintings, family portraits, and tapestry are all of the very highest order. The demesne, which is nearly thirty miles in circuit, is tastefully embellished, and laid out in walks and rides, comprising much picturesque and romantic scenery, and commanding extensive and richly-diversified prospects. A noble avenue of trees of ancient growth leads into the beautiful glen of Essachossan. In her trip to Scotland in the year 1847, Her Majesty the Queen paid a visit to his grace the Duke of Argyll at Inverary Castle: the royal party was received by a distinguished circle, and after a stay of about an hour and a half, returned to the royal squadron.

Inverary is the seat of the presbytery of Inverary, and the synod of Argyll. There are two ministers: the minister of the first charge has a stipend of £168. 15. (one-third paid from the exchequer), with a glebe valued at £45 per annum, and also a manse; and the minister of the second charge, a stipend of £157. 15. (four-fifths derived from the exchequer), with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum: patron of both charges, the Duke of Argyll. The church, erected in 1798, and repaired, after being greatly damaged by lightning, in 1838, is a spacious and handsome structure, with a central tower and spire 115 feet in height, dividing it into two distinct portions, one for the first or Gaelic church, containing 450, and the other for the English congregation, containing 410 sittings. There are places of worship in connexion with the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Synod. Of the several schools in the burgh, are, a parochial school, with a salary of £25. 13., besides a schoolroom, dwelling-house, and garden; and a grammar school under the patronage of the corporation, with a salary of £20, and the other accommodations. A female school in the burgh is supported by the Duke of Argyll, who pays the teacher £20 per annum, to which £4 are added by the council; and a female school of industry, also in the burgh, is supported by the duchess, who allows £26 to the teacher, with a dwelling-house, coal, and other perquisites. In the rural districts of the parish are, a parochial school, the master of which has a salary of £25. 13., with a house and garden; a school maintained by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, the master of which has a salary of £15, to which the duke adds £8, with a house and garden, fuel, and grass for a cow; and a female school, the teacher of which has £5 from the society, and a house from the duke. The poor, the average number of whom on the parish list is fifty, are supported partly by collections at the church, averaging £65 annually, and the interest of funds in the hands of the Kirk Session, producing nearly £10; but chiefly by the Duke of Argyll, who, in various ways, distributes about £300 annually for their relief. There are some slight vestiges of an old fort at Dunchuaich; of the ancient castle of the Mac Naughtens, on the banks of Douloch; and of some religious houses at Kilbride and Achantiobairt. The market-cross, supposed to have been brought from Iona, was removed from the old town, and erected in the present burgh; and on the lawn of Inverary Castle is an upright stone, thought to have been erected in commemoration of some battle near the spot. Over the water of Douglas is a very ancient bridge of one arch, forming the segment of a circle, and thence called the Roman bridge; but the date of its erection is unknown.

INVERAVEN, a parish, partly in the county of Elgin, but chiefly in the county of Banff, 11 miles (N. E. by E.) from Grantown; containing 2417 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Aven, which has its source in a lake at the base of the mountains Benmacdui, Bein-na-main, and Cairngorum, and after receiving various streams in its course, enters the parish of Inveraven, and falls into the Spey about a mile above the church. The parish is chiefly noticed in historical records as the scene of a memorable battle which occurred in 1594, between the Earl of Huntly and the Marquess of Argyll, when the latter, after an obstinate engagement, in which many were slain on both sides, was totally defeated. Not far from the field of battle is a tumulus called Lord Auchindown's Cairn, pointing out the spot where Sir P. Gordon, of Auchindown, was killed while fighting on the side of the Earl of Huntly. Inveraven parish is bounded on the north-west by the river Spey, is about twenty miles in length, and varies from nearly four miles to eight or nine in breadth. It comprises 6400 acres of arable land in good cultivation, about 1000 in plantations, and 500 in natural wood, with a wide extent of heath and moor. The surface is mountainous, with large intervening tracts of moorland; and the lower part, near the Spey, is divided from the district of Glenlivet, forming the rest of the parish, by the Cairnocay mountains, a lofty range extending, in a direction almost parallel with the Spey, from the hill of Benrinnes to the stream of the Aven. The district of Glenlivet is separated into two nearly equal portions by the hill of Bochle, which rises to a considerable elevation from the centre of the vale, which is watered by the Livet, a tributary to the Aven. On this river was a waterfall called the Linn of Livet; but it was destroyed in order to give a readier passage to the salmon that frequent the stream. The Spey, which flows by the parish for several miles, abounds with various kinds of fish, and was formerly much celebrated for the size and flavour of its salmon, which were found in greater numbers than at present, both in that river and in the Aven; but the fishery has been much diminished by the establishment of others nearer the mouth of the Spey, which prevent many of the fish from ascending so far up. In that part of the parish bordering on Kirkmichael is a small lake formed by the river Aven, and supposed to be almost of unfathomable depth.

The soil of the cultivated lands, though inferior in some places, is generally fertile, consisting, in the lower portion, of loam partly mixed with gravel, and in the district of Glenlivet of pure loam and a rich strong clay. Considerable improvements have been made in the agriculture of the parish: large tracts of waste have been drained, and brought into cultivation; and numerous thriving plantations have been raised, especially near the Spey, in Inveraven Proper, which abounds with ornamental timber. The principal crop is oats, with a good proportion of barley; and wheat is also raised in small quantities, in the low end of Glenlivet. In this parish the plantations consist of larch, oak, and mountain-ash, which grow luxuriantly on the banks of the Spey and Aven; and of Scotch and spruce firs, of which there are some beautiful specimens. The Highland and Agricultural Society encourage the breed of live stock by the distribution of premiums; but comparatively little attention is paid to improvement in this respect. In general

the sheep are of the black-faced kind, with a few of English breed, which are not so well adapted to the soil; the breed of horses is rather small, but better suited to the state of the country than a breed of larger size. The farm-buildings are usually commodious, though still capable of great improvement; and in parts, especially in Glenlivet, are several of very superior character. Glenlivet was formerly noted for the manufacture of illicit spirits, and on almost every stream in the parish were houses for making whisky in defiance of the law; but this practice has of late materially diminished, and there are now in the vale two very extensive distilleries, where whisky of the best quality is legally produced, which obtains a high price in every part of the country. In the parish are several mills; also some small manufactories for woollen cloths and plaidings, chiefly under the management of the farmers. The annual value of real property in Inveraven is £5032.

Ballindalloch House, in the parish, the property of Sir John Macpherson Grant, Bart., is a perfect specimen of the old Scottish castle; it is a square edifice with three circular towers, and some additions have been made to the old building during the last century. The place is situated about half a mile from the confluence of the Aven with the river Spey; it is richly embellished with timber, and surrounded by scenery of interesting character. At a short distance may still be traced the foundations of the original castle, which has long been suffered to fall into decay, and almost into oblivion, the only memorial being preserved in a traditionary legend, by which its restoration is said to have been prohibited. Sir John's estate of Ballindalloch has been much improved of late years, especially by extensive draining. The substratum of the parish is generally primitive rock. Red granite, of good quality for building, is found near the river Spey, and on the north of the Benrinnes mountain, in which asbestos has also been discovered. Limestone, embedded in gneiss, is found in the vale of Glenlivet: no regular quarries have been opened, but it is frequently dug by the tenants on the different farms, for their own use; and numerous limekilns have been erected in various parts of the vale. The roads and bridges are kept in good repair; and considerable intercourse is maintained with the villages of Tomantoul and Charlestown (respectively three miles from each extremity of the parish), where markets are occasionally held; and also with Grantown and Dufftown. Fairs are held at Burnside, about a mile from the church, on the Tuesday before the third Friday in February, the Tuesday before the 26th of May, the second Tuesday in July, O. S., and the Tuesday before the 23rd November, for the sale of horses, cattle, and grain, and for the hiring of servants.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Aberlour, synod of Moray, and in the gift of the Earl of Seafield; the minister's stipend is about £238, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £7 per annum. The church, which was erected in 1806, is in good repair, and affords accommodation to about 550 persons. In Glenlivet is a missionary station, supported by the Royal Bounty: the chapel was erected, or rather rebuilt, in 1825, and the minister has a salary of £60, with a house, a small farm, and a range of hill pasture for sheep, on the Gordon estate, rent-free. There are also in the vale two Roman Catholic chapels, one at Tombia, and the other at Chapelton; the former will contain a congregation of nearly 1000, and the latter of about 300 persons. The parochial school affords education to about fifty children; the master has a salary of £28. 17. 5., with £11 fees, a house and garden, and a portion of the Dick bequest. There are two male, and one female school, for Protestants, in the vale of Glenlivet. The masters of the two former derive their salaries from the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and the General Assembly's Committee for Highland schools, and have free houses, crofts, and gardens, on the Gordon estate. From this estate, also, the mistress of the female school has a house and garden, and the sum of £5 per annum, in addition to a similar sum from the society. In Glenlivet are likewise three Roman Catholic schools, two for females and one for males, all supported by funds contributed by the congregations at the two chapels: two of these schools are aided by a bequest. Various traces of the Druids exist in several parts of the parish, the most considerable of which are at Chapelton of Kilmaichlie. On Kilmaichlie farm, ancient coins of silver of the size of half-crowns, and some old weapons, have been discovered by the plough. The cemetery of a religious house formerly existing at Downan is still used as a burying-ground, as is also that of another, at Buitterlach, near which is a cairn of large dimensions. On the farm of Haughs of Kilmaichlie, is a spot of ground supposed to have been anciently a place of sepulture, and which has been lately planted with trees. A portion of the old castle of Drumin occupies an elevated site on a promontory, near the confluence of the rivers Livet and Aven; the walls on the east and north sides are of considerable height, and of massive thickness. At Blairfindy are the ruins of a hunting-seat that belonged to the Earls of Huntly.

INVERBERVIE, in the county of HADDINGTON.—See BERVIE.

INVERBROTHOCK, a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of ST. VIGEAN'S, county of FORFAR; containing 5195 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the small river Brothock, forms the principal suburb of the town of Arbroath, and participates largely in manufactures. The spinning of hemp and flax gives employment to more than 1500 of the inhabitants; and the yarn produced from the several mills is partly exported, and partly woven. About 300 persons are employed in weaving the coarser kinds of linen, for sacking, and for sail-cloth for the supply of shipping. The terminus of the Arbroath and Forfar railway is within this district; and facility of communication is also afforded by the Dundee and Arbroath railway, the great north road, and various other roads. Inverbrothock church was erected in 1828, at an expense of about £2000, raised by subscription, towards which the town council of Arbroath and the principal heritors largely contributed; it is a neat structure containing 1230 sittings. The minister, who is chosen by the proprietors of the pews, has a stipend of £150, with an allowance of £20 for communion elements. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, Original Seceders, and Wesleyans. A handsome schoolroom was erected in the year 1842, by subscription, aided by a grant from government; it is capable of receiving 250 scholars, and the school is supported wholly by the fees. There is a Sabbath-school library, containing 480 volumes; also a theological library of 400 volumes.—See the articles on ARBROATH, and ST. VIGEAN'S.

INVERCHAOLAIN, a parish, in the district of Cowal, county of Argyll, 7 miles (N.) from Rothesay; containing 699 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from the Chaolain, a small stream which joins Loch Straven or Striven, an arm of the sea intersecting the parish in a northern direction. Inverchaolain is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and is about fifteen miles long, and eight miles in extreme breadth, including Loch Straven: it comprises upwards of 40,000 acres, of which 1300 are arable, 1500 low pasture, nearly 1500 wood, and the remainder hill pasture. The surface is irregular, and rises in the form of elevated ranges on each side of the loch, which is more than nine miles long, and about two miles broad at the entrance, narrowing as it penetrates into the country. The depth of the loch varies in the middle from twenty to fifty or sixty fathoms, but in general it is more shallow towards the shores, which in many parts are smooth and sandy, offering excellent facilities for bathing. Other waters connected with the parish (besides a few rivulets which exhibit several interesting cascades) are the Kyles of Bute and Loch Ridon or Riddan, forming respectively the south-western and western boundaries, and affording herrings and the ordinary white-fish. The whole of the sea-shore belonging to the parish measures between thirty and forty miles.

Near the coast the soil is light and sandy, mixed in some parts with moss; in the more inland tracts it passes through several varieties, and much of the earth is of a red cast. Agriculture is in a very low state, the old system of cultivation generally prevailing. Most of the land is laid out in sheep-farms, merely interspersed with arable tracts, and held on lease for only nine years. Some parts, however, form an exception, are highly cultivated, drained, and fenced, and have very comfortable houses, the leases running for nineteen years. The sheep, which number upwards of 10,000, are all of the black-faced kind, except a few Leicesters fed on the lower grounds. Considerable numbers of cows are kept, chiefly the Argyllshire, with some of the Ayrshire for the dairy; and about 200 calves are annually reared. In general the cattle are disposed of to the drovers, for the low-country markets; the sheep are sold to the Greenock, Glasgow, Rothesay, or Dunoon butchers. The substrata of the parish chiefly comprise mica-slate, and a variety of hard common rocks lying in beds, with many whinstone dykes. Limestone was formerly quarried, but it has been superseded by Irish lime in shell, the latter being of superior quality and less expensive. The wood comprehends about 440 acres of thriving plantations, principally larch, spruce-fir, oak, ash, and birch: there are also 1000 acres of oak coppice, the periodical cuttings of which make a profitable return. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3283. The mansion of Southhall, situated near the opening to the East Kyles of Bute, embraces beautiful views of the Firth of Clyde; and at Gortan, on the eastern side of Loch Straven, a cottage has been lately built, surrounded with nearly 100 acres of plantations, and commanding fine prospects of Rothesay bay, with Ayrshire and Arran in the distance.

The dwellings of the inhabitants are scattered in various directions, and the people are chiefly employed in agriculture, but mostly keep nets for taking the fish with which the different waters abound, comprising all kinds of white-fish, with herrings, and lobsters, crabs, and other shell-fish. The peat obtained in the district is used for fuel; but more frequently coal is burnt, brought from various places. The parish is tolerably well supplied with roads, some of which are kept in very good order. A fair is held in November, for the sale of black-cattle. Inverchaolain is in the presbytery of Dunoon, synod of Argyll, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Bute. The minister's stipend is £150, of which more than a third is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe of nearly five acres, valued at £13. 10. per annum. The church, built in 1812, is situated on an eminence, and surrounded by a picturesque burying-ground; it contains 250 sittings, and forms that will accommodate about forty more. A chapel connected with the Establishment, and situated on the East Kyles of Bute, was opened in 1840, having been built by subscription, and a contribution from the General Assembly's church-extension fund. There are two schools, a parish school and a side school; the masters have salaries of £22 and £11 respectively, and the fees. On a small island in Loch Riddan is the ruin of the ancient castle of Elland-heirrig, fortified by the Earl of Argyll when he made his descent upon Scotland in 1685, and which is seen by passengers in steam-boats passing along the Kyles of Bute. The island, and the property lying in the vicinity, were at that period possessed by a family named Campbell, now extinct, who had other very considerable lands in this part of Scotland, and were of some celebrity as warriors.

INVERCRUDEN, in the county of Aberdeen.—See Cruden.

INVERESK, a parish, in the county of Edinburgh, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the town of Musselburgh, and the villages of Monktonhall, Cowpits, Craighall, Stoneyhill, and part of New Craighall, 8263 inhabitants, of whom 211 are in the village of Inveresk. This place derives its name from its situation near the influx of the river Esk into a bay on the south shore of the Firth of Forth. The parish is about three miles in length and two and a half in breadth, comprising 4000 acres, of which, with the exception of a small portion of woodland and plantations, the whole is arable, and in a high state of cultivation. Its surface, though generally level, and sloping towards the coast, is pleasingly varied with gentle undulations, which, in the direction of the southern boundary of the parish, terminate in a ridge, but of inconsiderable height, having an elevation of little more than 500 feet above the level of the sea. Along the shore of the Firth are some beautiful downs of great extent, well adapted for the celebration of public games, and on which a fine race-course has been formed, and a handsome and commodious stand erected. The river Esk, combining the waters of the North Esk, which has its source in the Pentland hills, and of the South Esk, which rises in the Moorfoot range, flows from Dalkeith Park (where the two streams unite), in a pleasing winding course through the parish, and falls into the bay of Musselburgh. Salmon are found in the river, though not in any considerable numbers; and off the coast are taken haddock, cod, flounders, whiting, and occasionally soles and mackerel.

Near the village the soil is a light sandy loam, of great fertility; and on the higher grounds, a deep clayey loam; the whole producing exuberant crops of wheat,

barley, oats, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips. The system of husbandry has been brought to much perfection, and the lands generally are in the highest state of cultivation; the farm-houses are substantially built and well arranged, and on most of the farms are threshing-mills, several of which are worked by steam. The lands have been well drained, and inclosed either with stone walls or hedges of thorn; and all the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. The cattle reared are not confined to any particular breed, the horses are usually the Clydesdale, and the sheep of the Cheviot and Leicestershire breeds. A considerable portion of land is cultivated as gardens; and large quantities of fruit, flowers, and vegetables are raised for the supply of the Edinburgh and Glasgow markets. The annual value of real property in the parish is £26,677. The plantations are ash, oak, elm, plane, beech, and larch, Scotch, and spruce firs, with a few pines, all of which seem well adapted to the soil, and are in a thriving state. In this parish the principal substrata are coal, freestone, and limestone. The coal-field extends under the whole of the parish, on both sides of the river Esk, and contains forty seams, varying from two and a half to nine feet in thickness: of these seams three are wrought, which are respectively three, four and a half, and four feet thick, and at depths of nine, twelve, and ninety fathoms. The chief collieries now in operation are at New Craighall, Monktonhall, and Edmonstone: at New Craighall a steam-engine of 140-horse power was many years ago erected, at an expense of £6000, by Messrs. Claud Girdwood and Company, for drawing off the water. Another, of still greater power, has recently been erected. There were formerly collieries at Pinkie-burn, Midfield, and Cowpits; but the workings have been long abandoned. Several quarries of limestone are wrought to a considerable extent, both at Chalkieside, in this parish, and at Cousland, in the adjoining parish of Cranston.

Among the principal mansions in the parish is *Pinkie House*, the seat of Sir John Hope, Bart., anciently the country residence of the abbots of Dunfermline, and, according to an inscription in front of the building, enlarged or improved by Lord Seton in 1613. Its most ancient portion is a massive square tower, crowned with turrets, and the walls of which are of immense thickness, and the ground-floor strongly vaulted. The mansion in its present state, though only part of a more magnificent structure, is spacious, and contains many splendid apartments, in one of which, called the King's Room, the abbot entertained his sovereign. The painted gallery, which is 120 feet in length, and has an enriched ceiling painted in device, was used as an hospital for the wounded, after the battle of Pinkie; and Prince Charles Edward slept in the apartment on the night after the battle of Prestonpans. *Carberry House* is beautifully situated on the acclivity of Carberry hill, upon the summit of which the place is still pointed out where Mary, Queen of Scots, sat, while holding a conference with Kirkaldy of Grange. This mansion, which is of great antiquity, has within the last thirty or forty years been repaired, and partly modernised; it commands a fine prospect embracing the Firth of Forth. The grounds are tastefully embellished, and enriched with groves and avenues of oak, chesnut, and beech, of stately and venerable growth. There are numerous other mansions, the principal of which are, *Stoneyhill House*, anciently the seat of the son of Archbishop Sharpe; *Monkton House*, now in ruins, said to have been built by General Monk; and *New Hailes*, formerly the seat of Lord Hailes, author of the *Annals of Scotland*. The grounds of the last are pleasingly laid out; and near the house is a column, erected to the memory of the Earl of Stair. The village of Inveresk is beautifully situated on rising ground overlooking the picturesque and fertile valley of the Esk; and from the mildness of the climate, and the interesting variety of the scenery around, it has long been distinguished as the "Montpelier" of Scotland, and selected as a favourite place of residence. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the North-British railway.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dalkeith, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £324. 11., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £22 per annum; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. There is also an assistant minister, who receives the interest of a bequest of £340, £5 from seat-rents, and from £35 to £40 from his office as session-clerk. The church of St. Michael, a spacious building, supposed to have been originally erected soon after the introduction of Christianity into Britain, was taken down in 1804, and a new structure erected on its site in 1806. The present church, containing 2400 sittings, is a plain edifice in the Grecian style of architecture; with a lofty tower and spire, forming a conspicuous landmark, and towards the building of which a contribution was made by the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses. A "quoad sacra" church has been built in Fisherrow, in the parish; and there are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, Independents, and Wesleyans; and an episcopal chapel. A grammar school, at Musselburgh, is under the patronage of the magistrates and town council, who give the master a salary of £27. 4. 5., in addition to the house and schoolroom. There are also English schools in Musselburgh and Fisherrow, the masters of which receive salaries of £12 and £17, respectively, from the corporation funds. The relics of antiquity that have been discovered in various parts of the parish, afford striking evidence that this place was not merely a military station, but a Roman colony or *municipum*. The ancient church of St. Michael was built on the site, and partly with the materials, of the prætorium of a Roman camp on Inveresk hill. Foundations of baths, and numerous other vestiges of Roman occupation, have been discovered at different times. Among these were, a votive altar inscribed *Apollini Granno;* a golden coin of Trajan, much obliterated; and a copper medal with the inscription *Diva Faustina*. Walker, an eminent engraver of portraits, and Burnet, a distinguished historical engraver, were natives of the parish; as is, also, Alexander Ritchie, who has excelled as a sculptor. Logan, the poet, was educated in the grammar school.—See MUSSELBURGH, NORTHESK, &c.

INVERGORDON, a village and small sea-port, in the parish of ROSSKEEN, county of Ross and CROMARTY, 19 miles (N. E.) from Dingwall; containing 998 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the north shore of Cromarty Firth, at nearly an equal distance from Tain and Dingwall, has greatly increased in importance since the construction of a commodious harbour by Roderick Mc Leod, Esq., in 1828, at a cost of more than

£5000. The village is neatly built, and the scenery derives much additional beauty from the pleasure-grounds of Invergordon Castle, in its immediate vicinity. A subscription library has been established. A cattle-show takes place annually; there are numerous inns for the accommodation of travellers; and from its central situation, the place is rapidly advancing. Invergordon harbour is accessible to vessels of large burthen. The port carries on an extensive trade in the exportation of grain, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and all the various kinds of agricultural produce; and is one of the most frequented in Easter and Wester Ross. A substantial pier has been erected for the loading and unloading of vessels, and also a slip for building and repairing ships. A wooden jetty has lately been added to the pier, in order to secure a depth of ten feet water at ebb-tides; and the trade of the place is facilitated by a ferry across the Firth to Cromarty. Facility of communication is also afforded by good roads, and by steamers, which ply during the summer months, weekly, to Inverness, Aberdeen, and Leith, and every alternate week to London. The north and south mails pass daily through the village. Fairs for cattle, horses, agricultural produce, fish, and various kinds of wares, are held on the first Thursdays in every month throughout the year; on the second Tuesdays in April, October, and December; on the third Tuesday in February; and the first Tuesday in August.

INVERGOWRIE, a village, in the parish of Liff, Benvie, and Invergowrie, county of Forfar, 3 miles (W.) from Dundee; containing 108 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Tay estuary, and gives name to a fine bay, at the bottom of which is the small mouldering ruin of Invergowrie church, half covered with ivy, close on the water's edge. This is said to have been the first Christian structure north of the Tay; it was probably founded in the seventh century, by a papal legate named Boniface. From Invergowrie Alexander I. embarked on his escape from assassination at the palace of Liff. The village stands at the commencement of the Carse of Gowrie, on the high road from Perth to Dundee, and near the Perth and Dundee railway, which has a station here. About half a mile from it, on Invergowrie hill, are the remains of a Roman camp, which had a communication on the north-east with the camp of Hare Faulds, and was designed, it is supposed, to keep up a communication with the Roman shipping in the Tay. Its site is now surrounded with a plantation of trees.

INVERKEILLOR, a parish, in the county of Forfar, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Arbroath; containing, with the hamlets of Chapelton of Boysack, Leysmill, March of Lunanbank, and Millfield, 1879 inhabitants, of whom 141 are in the village of Inverkeillor. This parish derives its name from its situation at the mouth of the Keillor, a small rivulet which flows into the bay of Lunan about a mile south-eastward of the village. It lays claim to a considerable degree of antiquity; and near the mouth of the river Lunan are the ruins of the ancient house of Redcastle, said to have been built for a hunting-seat, the probability of which is confirmed by the names of several of the adjacent lands. In the year 1749 the roof and part of the walls of Redcastle were taken down; a statue of King William the Lion was then removed from its pedestal, and owing to the inattention or unskilfulness of the workmen, it fell to the ground, and was broken to pieces. The parish is bounded on the north, and also intersected, by the river Lunan; on the east is the sea. It is about seven miles in length, and of very irregular form, varying from about two and a half to four and a half miles in breadth; and comprises an area of 7500 acres, of which 130 are woodland and plantations, 2500 pasture, and the remainder arable. The surface is generally level, but rises towards the north by a gentle acclivity from the river Lunan, and towards the south from the Keillor, terminating, in the latter direction, in a high ridge of rocky coast, at the promontory of Redhead, which has an elevation of 230 feet above the level of the sea. Of the two streams, the Lunan has its source near Forfar, and flowing eastward, through the northern portion of the parish, falls into Lunan bay: the Keillor rises in the southern part of the parish, and joins the sea at the southern extremity of the bay of Lunan. The coast extends for nearly six miles; and the shore along the bay of Lunan is a flat firm sand, beyond which, to the south, it is bold and rocky. Lunan bay affords good anchorage for vessels; and all along the coast are salmon-fisheries.

The soil is in general fertile, in some places a deep rich loam, and in others of a lighter quality; the crops are, grain of every kind, with potatoes and turnips. The system of husbandry is in a very improved state; the lands are well drained, the farm-buildings of superior construction, and the fences, which are chiefly of stone, are kept in good order. Of the live stock, the cattle reared in the parish are usually of the Angus black breed, without horns: most of them are sold when three years old, for the English market, where they obtain a high price; and the others are pastured for home use, or for the Glasgow market. The sheep are of the Highland black-faced breed, with a few of the Cheviot and the Leicestershire. The annual value of real property in the parish amounts to £8761. The plantations are beech, elm, oak, birch, and plane, with larch and Scotch fir, for which the soil is well adapted. Freestone is extensively quarried at Leysmill, where paving-stones are dressed by machinery driven by steam: in the works here, which are the property of Mr. Carnegie of Boysack, about fifty men are constantly employed. Ethie House, the seat of the Earl of Northesk, is an ancient mansion originally erected by Cardinal Beaton, and is pleasantly situated near the coast. The only other houses of any note are Kinblethmont and Anniston.

The village of Inverkeillor stands on the great north road from Edinburgh to Aberdeen: its inhabitants are the ordinary tradesmen necessary for the convenience of a country population. Some of the inhabitants of the parish are employed in the spinning of flax, for which there are several mills, some being driven by steam, and others by the water of the Lunan. Near the church is a posting-house, called Chance Inn; and facility of communication is afforded by the Arbroath and Forfar and the Aberdeen railways, by good roads, and several bridges over the Lunan river. For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Arbroath, synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £246. 14., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £8. 15. per annum; patron, the Crown. Inverkeillor church, erected in 1735, and enlarged by the addition of an aisle in 1799, is a plain structure containing 700 sittings. There is a place of worship for members of the

Free Church. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34 a year, with a house and garden; he receives £10 from a bequest, for the gratuitous instruction of twelve poor children, and the fees average about £15 per annum. There is also a school at Chapelton, the master of which has a free house and garden, and a salary of £7 arising from a bequest, in addition to the fees. The bequest from which the two payments to the schools are made, amounts to £1000, under the management of the Kirk Session, who appropriate the remainder of the proceeds to the poor not upon the parish roll. Near the sea are the remains of St. Murdoch's chapel, with the burying-ground attached to it; and at Chapelton are the remains of the chapel of Quytefield, the burial-place of the family of Boysack.

Obverse. *Reverse.*

SEAL AND ARMS.

INVERKEITHING, a parish, sea-port, burgh, and market-town, in the district of DUNFERMLINE, county of FIFE, 12½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the village of Hillend, 2530 inhabitants, of whom 1674 are in the burgh. This place is supposed to have derived its name from its position at the influx of the river Keithing into the Firth of Forth, and the parish at present includes the ancient parish of Rosyth, so called, in the Gaelic language, from its peninsular situation. Inverkeithing appears to be of considerable antiquity; and the adjacent ferry was, on her flight from England, the landing-place of Margaret, who afterwards became the queen of Malcolm III. Several battles have at various times occurred in the immediate vicinity, the last of which was between the Scots and the forces of Oliver Cromwell, in 1651; and there are still the remains of a redoubt, said to have been thrown up by Cromwell's army while it was encamped on the Ferry hill. The TOWN is pleasantly and advantageously situated on an eminence overlooking the bay of St. Margaret's Hope in the Firth of Forth, and consists chiefly of one principal street, from which a smaller street and some lanes branch off in different directions. In general the houses are well built, of sandstone or greenstone; and many of the older buildings have been taken down, and replaced with others of more modern and handsome appearance. There are a public subscription library, a circulating library, and a library exclusively for religious works, all of which are well supported. The environs are pleasant, and abound with objects of interest; the place has, on the whole, a clean and cheerful aspect, and has lately been lighted with gas.

A distillery is conducted on a very extensive scale, employing about eighty persons; and the produce, which is chiefly whisky, is shipped off for the supply of the London market. There are two iron-foundries, where works of the larger kind are cast; and in connexion with them are forges, in which steam-engines and various kinds of machinery are manufactured; the whole affording occupation to fifty persons. Bricks for common uses, and fire-bricks of very superior quality, are made in great numbers; chimney and other ornaments are manufactured, resembling freestone in appearance, and retorts are supplied hence for the principal gas-works of Scotland. These retorts have attained considerable celebrity, lasting from two to three years, whilst iron ones last only about six months. There are a tannery, salt-works, and a laboratory for magnesia, in full operation; two mills for meal and flour; one for barley; and a mill worked by steam for crushing bones for agricultural purposes, the produce of which is sent to most places on the eastern coast. Inverkeithing has also a large yard for building and repairing ships, and a rope and sail work; where a considerable number of people are engaged.

It appears that the trade of the port in stone was formerly very extensive, but declined for some time, until its revival within the last few years. Large quantities of whinstone or trap rock used to be shipped here for paving the streets of London, but this stone has for some years been to a great extent superseded for that purpose by the use of granite from Aberdeen. The trade, however, has of late revived, and upwards of a hundred men are employed in working the stone, principally for government works at Chatham, Woolwich, and other places, as well as for the London market, railways, &c. There is also a considerable trade carried on in the export of lime, sandstone, corn, and the produce of the manufactories, and in the importation of timber, bark, and bones for grinding. But the principal feature in the trade of the port, which is very extensive, is the export of coal for the foreign and home markets; this being the shipping-place for the coal from not less than six different collieries, namely, Cuttlehill, Lochgelly, Townhill, Crossgates, Halbeath, Cowdenbeath, and Hill of Beath. The coal raised at these works is of the best quality for the use of steamers. There is a railway from Halbeath and the Dunfermline coal-fields, six miles in length, for conveying coal, stone, lime, and bricks to the shipping. In 1843 there were twenty-eight vessels, varying from twenty to 160 tons' burthen, registered as belonging to the port, and mostly employed in the coasting-trade. Steam-boats sail from the village of North Queensferry, in the vicinity, to Leith, Stirling, and other ports, affording a facility of intercourse with the principal towns in this part of the country; and several lines of good turnpike-road, also, serve to maintain an easy communication with the neighbouring market-towns. The market, on Monday, for grain and live stock, is held in a handsome and commodious market-house. Five annual fairs are held in the town for horses, cattle, and various kinds of merchandise, which used to be numerously attended by dealers from different parts; but very little business is at present transacted, except at the cattle-fair in May, and the Lammas fair on the first Friday in August, which latter is resorted to by considerable numbers of people from the neighbouring districts, when horse and foot races regularly take place. A branch of the Eastern Bank of Scotland has been established.

Second Seal of the Burgh.

The inhabitants at a very early period received a charter of incorporation, which is recited in a charter granted by William the Lion, and was confirmed and enlarged by charters of Robert III. and James VI., giving to the burgesses certain land customs, and the customs on vessels navigating the port from the great stone near Milnathort on the north to the middle of the Firth of Forth on the south, and from the river Leven on the east to the river Devon on the west; with certain tracts of land, and various other privileges. By these charters, the government is vested in a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and a council of ten burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk and other officers, all chosen under the regulations of the Municipal Reform act. The provostship was made hereditary, by a grant of Mary, Queen of Scots, in the family of Henderson of Fordel; but the burgh successfully resisted this grant as an invasion of their independence. The provost of this burgh was, in public processions, next in precedence to the provost of Edinburgh. By their ancient charter, the magistrates had power of jurisdiction in capital offences; and a rising ground near the town still retains the name of Gallowhill, being the place where criminals were executed. The provost, bailies, and the other officers of the corporation, were formerly all elected by the council; and the council filled up vacancies as they occurred from the burgesses, by a majority of their own body. There are five incorporated trades, viz., the hammermen, tailors, shoemakers, bakers, and weavers, which are severally governed by deacons; and the freedom of the burgh is obtained by becoming a member of any one of these companies, on the payment of certain fees. The jurisdiction of the provost and bailies, the former of whom is a justice of the peace by virtue of his office, extends over the whole of the royalty of the burgh, and the magistrates hold courts for the determination of civil actions to any amount; but all criminal cases, except trifling misdemeanors, are referred to the county assizes. Inverkeithing unites with Culross, South Queensferry, Stirling and Dunfermline, in returning one member to the imperial parliament; the right of election being vested, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., in the householders and owners of property of the annual value of £10 or upwards, resident within seven miles of the royalty. The number of electors is ninety, of whom thirty-four are burgesses; and the number of persons whose houses are below the value of £10 per annum, is forty-five, of whom six are burgesses. There is a town-hall, a neat building of stone, well adapted to the use of the corporation, and for holding the courts: the prison, which is only for the temporary confinement of offenders, is small and insecure. The market-cross is a neat, and rather lofty, pillar of stone; and between the town and the village of North Ferry, is a handsome building originally erected for a lazaretto, but which has been superseded by stationing a frigate in the bay of St. Margaret's Hope, for the quarantine service. The annual revenue of the burgh is between £600 and £700, and is increasing.

The PARISH extends for six miles along the shore of the Firth, including the bay of St. Margaret's Hope, so called from the landing of Queen Margaret. It comprises about 2500 acres, chiefly arable, with a moderate portion of pasture, and a few acres in plantations. The surface is greatly varied, consisting of hills of considerable elevation with intervening valleys, and level sands stretching along the coast and often interrupted by cragged heights. In the Firth are the rocky island of Inch-Garvie and the rock of Bimar, which latter has been the cause of frequent shipwrecks. The streamlet called the Keith or Keithing, as already stated, here falls into the Firth; and two small burns, after intersecting the parish, unite their streams, and also join the harbour. The scenery is marked rather with features of romantic character, than of picturesque beauty; and the want of ornamental timber gives an appearance of bleakness to the landscape. In this parish the soils are various, but fertile, and much waste and mossy land has been reclaimed by draining, and brought into profitable cultivation; the system of husbandry is of the most approved kind. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, and turnips; the little pasture there is, is on the acclivities of the hills. The plantations are chiefly of recent growth; they consist of larch and fir, interspersed with oak, ash, beech, and elm trees, and on the banks of the streams there are some alder and willow. For the most part the farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and several, of modern erection, are very superior: steam-power is generally used for threshing-mills. The lands are inclosed principally with hedges of thorn, which are kept in good order; but a few of the fields are fenced with stone dykes. The substratum is generally greenstone, or trap rock, in the southern part of the parish, and coal, limestone, and sandstone in the northern part. Among the minerals are quartz, steatite, felspar, sulphate of barytes, calcareous spar, ironstone, and pyrites of iron; and boulders of chlorite and mica-slate are frequently found. The greenstone is quarried extensively for building, paving, and for mending the roads; and large quantities are shipped from the port: the sandstone is also quarried, and sent to the towns on the neighbouring coast; and there are quarries of limestone of excellent quality, of which great quantities are forwarded to distant places. The coal is worked to the extent of 30,000 or 40,000 tons annually in the parish. The yearly value of the real property in the parish is returned at £7431. On the estate of Duloch is an ancient mansion; also a modern house, the occasional residence of its proprietor; and on a promontory near St. Margaret's Hope is a handsome marine villa.

Inverkeithing is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Dunfermline, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of Lady Baird: the minister's stipend is about £300, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £40 per annum. The church, which is situated in the centre of the town, is a handsome edifice in the later style of English architecture, built, with the exception of the tower, in 1827, to replace the former structure, destroyed by an accidental fire in 1825. It is a conspicuous feature in the view of the town, and is adapted for a congregation of nearly 1000 persons. There is a place of worship for a congregation of the United Presbyterian Church. Inverkeithing parochial school, for which an elegant building

has been erected, and which is also the burgh school, affords a liberal education to 170 scholars: the master, who is appointed jointly by the town council and the heritors, has a salary of £34, with £100 fees, and a house and garden. A female school has been established for teaching reading and sewing, the mistress of which is appointed by the council, who give her a salary of £5 and a school-house, in addition to the fees.

There are some Druidical remains on the summit of Letham hill; and in the north of the parish is a stone pillar, about ten feet in height, on which are rudely-sculptured figures of men and horses, much defaced by time: it is supposed to have been raised in commemoration of some successful conflict with the Danes. On the summit of a rock in the bay connected by a narrow isthmus with the main land, are the remains of the ancient castle of Rosyth, consisting of the walls of a square tower, which, from the traces of foundations, appears to have been at the north-east angle of a quadrangular range of buildings. The castle is said to have been anciently the baronial seat of the Stuarts of Rosyth, descendants of Walter, high steward of Scotland, and father of Robert II.; it is now the property of the Earl of Hopetoun. Over the gateway is a coat of arms, those of Queen Mary, surmounted by a crown, with the inscription M. R. and the date 1561; and near the door on the south side is a couplet in the Scottish dialect, having allusion to the bell, as summoning the guests to the banquet. On the transoms of the windows in the hall, also, are engraved the initials M. S. and M. N. An old building in the town is said to be the remains of the residence of Annabella Drummond, queen of Robert III., in which she died in 1403: the tenement, though in the centre of the town, is exempt from the jurisdiction of the magistrates, who, under their charter from that monarch, were obliged to pay her 100 shillings annually. Near it are numerous ruins, among which were lately discovered the foundations of an ancient chapel belonging to one of the monasteries founded here for brethren of the Franciscan and Dominican orders. In the town are also some old houses that were the residences of the families of Fordel, Claverhouse, and Rosebery. During the repairs of the former church, there was found a beautiful hexagonal font of sandstone, richly sculptured on each face of the shaft with the bust of an angel with expanded wings, bearing on its breast a shield of antique form, in which were the arms of Scotland and of several of the monarchs: it had apparently been buried with care.

INVERKEITHNY, a parish, in the county of Banff, 10 miles (N. E.) from Huntly; containing 687 inhabitants. This place takes its name from the large burn of Keithny, which here falls into the river Doveron. The parish lies on the south side of the Doveron, extending along that stream between five and six miles, and measuring from four miles to five in breadth. On the north it is bounded by the parish of Marnoch, on the west by that of Rothiemay, on the south-west and south by Forgue, on the south-east by Auchterless, and on the east by Turriff, the three last parishes in the county of Aberdeen. It is computed to contain 5610 acres, of which 4000 are cultivated, 800 waste or natural pasture, and the same number in woods, plantations, and undivided common. There is scarcely any thing to be met with in the nature of peat or moss. The soil is tolerably good, and a considerable quantity of grain is annually raised; the land is farmed upon the most approved system, and the rents average about 15*s.* per acre, the annual value of real property in the parish amounting to £3343. The public road from Banff to Huntly, to the former of which towns the agricultural produce is mostly sent, passes through the western portion of the parish. Ecclesiastically the place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Turriff, synod of Aberdeen; and the patronage is vested in Thomas G. Bremner, Esq.: the stipend of the minister is £215, with a manse, built in 1787, and a glebe of nearly six acres, valued at £10 per annum. Inverkeithny church, a very plain edifice, stands in a narrow vale, near the bank of the Doveron, where, also, is the manse. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the salary of the master is £34 per annum, with about £30 fees, and a house: fifty children are educated.

INVERLEVEN, in the county of Fife.—See Dubbieside.

INVERMORRISTON, a village, in the parish of Urquhart and Glenmorriston, county of Inverness, 21¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Bonar Ferry; containing 94 inhabitants. It is situated at the confluence of the river Morriston with Loch Ness; and an excellent road has been formed from it, coastwise, along the north-west shore of the loch, to Bonar Ferry. The Grant family have a handsome seat in the vicinity; and there is an excellent inn. A missionary preaches here, and in the upper part of the glen, alternately; and a branch of the parochial school is in the village.

Arms.

INVERNESS, a royal burgh, a sea-port town, and parish, in the county of Inverness, of which it is the chief town, 156 miles (N. N. W.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the villages of Balloch, Clachnaharry, Culcaboch, Hilton, Resawrie, and Smithtown of Culloden, 15,418 inhabitants, of whom 11,568 are in the burgh. This place derives its name from its situation near the mouth of the river Ness, and is the largest and most flourishing town in the Highlands, of which it may be considered as the capital. It is supposed to have been the ancient metropolis of the kingdom of the Picts, and the residence of their kings previously to the union of the Picts and Scots in the reign of Kenneth II., who lived in the ninth century. It is also thought to have been visited, in the sixth century, by St. Columba, for the conversion of the inhabitants to the Christian religion. The castle, for many years the occasional residence of the Scottish kings, is identified by Shakespeare as the scene of the murder of Duncan by Macbeth, lord of Ross and Moray, though, by most historians, the perpetration of that crime is said to have taken place in the vicinity of Elgin. It was razed to the ground, about the middle of the eleventh century, by Duncan's son, Malcolm Canmore, who erected, near the site, a strong fortress which was held for the king by one of the most powerful of the nobility, with a view to keep the inhabitants of this Highland district in subjection. Soon after the completion of

this castle, some houses were raised in its immediate neighbourhood; and a town gradually arose, which, under its protection, increased in extent and importance, and was frequently visited by the kings. Though often plundered by the inhabitants of the Isles and by the Highlanders, the town continued to prosper; and in the thirteenth century it had attained a considerable degree of commercial consequence, being inhabited by numerous Flemings and Saxons, who had settled here, and who carried on a lucrative trade in the exportation of hides, malt, and various kinds of fish.

In 1303, the castle was besieged and taken by Edward I. of England; but it was soon afterwards retaken by the adherents of Robert Bruce, who was then raising forces in the Western Islands, to assert his right to the throne; and it remained in the possession of his successors, kings of Scotland, till the reign of James I. In 1411, the town was plundered by Donald, Lord of the Isles, who, in his march from the battle of Harlaw, set fire to the castle, which was nearly destroyed; it was, however, restored by the king, who repaired the fortifications, and made the chief of the Macintosh family, descended from one of the Earls of Fife, governor. The castle continued for some time to be a place for the confinement of state prisoners, and, in 1508, was placed under the command of the Earl of Huntly, who was also created heritable sheriff of the county. On the insurrection of a succeeding earl, in 1562, Mary, Queen of Scots, in her progress to the north to quell the rebellion, came to Inverness with a few attendants, and being refused admission into the castle, at that time held in her name by the insurgent earl, lodged in a house at the base of the fortress. From this perilous situation the queen was relieved by the Frasers, Monroes, and Mackenzies, whom her proclamation had brought to her assistance; the castle was compelled to surrender, and the deputy-governor was executed on the spot. The queen, after remaining four days in the castle, left the town, and retired to Aberdeen.

During the parliamentary war, the castle was an object of constant dispute between the contending parties. It was repeatedly besieged and taken for the king by the Marquess of Montrose, and as frequently retaken by his opponents: in 1649, it was nearly demolished by the royalists under Sir Thomas Urquhart; and during the same year, the town was seized by the royal forces under Generals Middleton and Monroe. The castle was, however, recaptured by Cromwell, who erected a strong fortress for the defence of the town, capable of accommodating 1000 men, to provide materials for which he destroyed the monasteries of Kinloss and Beauly, and all the religious houses in the neighbourhood. After the Restoration, this fortress was demolished, to conciliate the Highlanders, who had been held under powerful restraint, and severely annoyed, by the garrison of Cromwell; and several of the more ancient houses in the town were built with the materials. The royal castle which had been nearly demolished by Urquhart was, at the time of the Revolution, restored by government, at an expense of £50,000, and garrisoned, in order to keep the Highlanders in subjection. It was still further improved, in 1718, by the erection of a house for the governor; and the whole of the buildings, called Fort-George, formed a royal garrison under a governor chosen by the crown, an appointment held always by one of the principal of the nobility, and which, though it subsequently became merely nominal, was possessed by the Gordon family till the death of the last duke, in 1836. In 1745, the castle was assaulted by the forces under the command of Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, by whom it was taken and destroyed. That prince, on the night last but one before the battle of Culloden, which took place near the town, slept at the house of Lady Drummuir, in Church-street; and on the night after the battle, the Duke of Cumberland, who made Inverness his head-quarters, slept in the same house, which appears to have been almost the only one of any importance in the place. The circulation of money by the troops of the duke during their stay in the town, appears to have contributed greatly to its restoration from that state of decay into which, from the time of the Revolution, it had been gradually falling. The walls of the royal castle, which remained nearly entire for some years, have been removed, and the site converted into a bowling-green. During Her Majesty's stay in Scotland in the autumn of 1847, the town of Inverness was visited by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who on the same day dined with Mr. Baillie, M.P. for the county, at Dochfour: in the evening the prince paid a second visit to the town, for the purpose of attending the grand annual ball of the Northern Meeting, after which he returned to Dochfour, where he passed the night. Towards the end of January 1849, an inundation of the river caused great damage. The fine old bridge was swept away, and the streets on both sides of the river were flooded, in some places to the depth of five feet; a third part of the town was submerged, and upwards of 1000 people were with difficulty rescued in open boats. The damage done to the Caledonian canal was estimated at £10,000.

The TOWN is situated chiefly on the east bank of the river Ness, near its influx into the Moray Firth, and consists of several well-formed and spacious streets, crossing each other at right angles. In general the houses are substantial and well built, and many are large and of handsome appearance, the residence of opulent families; the streets are paved with granite, and the foot-paths laid with Caithness flags. Inverness is lighted with gas from works erected at an expense of £8757, by a company established under an act of parliament; and the inhabitants are supplied with water raised from the river by machinery, and distributed to the houses by pipes. In 1847 an act was passed for better supplying the town and suburbs with gas and water. There are several subscription and circulating libraries, and two public reading and news rooms, all well furnished with newspapers, and the most interesting periodical works. The Northern Institution for the promotion of science and literature, established here in 1825, has been discontinued; and its valuable library, and museum of antiquities and natural curiosities, have been presented to the directors of the Inverness Academy, for the use of the pupils. In Church-street is a plain neat building called the Northern Meeting Rooms, containing an elegant ball-room, in which card and dancing assemblies are held, a spacious dining-room, and other rooms, in which public meetings take place. Leading from the extremity of the High-street, was a handsome bridge of stone, of seven arches, erected in 1685-88, by subscription, at a cost of £1300, and connecting the principal

part of the town with that portion of it which lies on the west bank of the river, and with the various suburbs in that vicinity. This bridge was destroyed by an inundation of the river, as above mentioned, in 1849. Higher up is the new bridge, of wood, built in 1808, by private subscription, at an expense of £4000. The environs abound with interesting and pleasing scenery. In the river, which is here of great breadth, are two picturesque islands, beautifully laid out in lawns, shrubberies, and walks, connected with the opposite banks of the stream by suspension-bridges, and forming delightful promenades. The neighbourhood of Inverness is remarkable for the luxuriance of its gardens, fields, and plantations, presenting a great variety and richness; and the mountain screens are fine and various: each outlet is different from the others, and each is beautiful; while a short and commodious ferry connects the town with the lovely country opposite. "It is the boast of Inverness," says Dr. Macculloch, "to unite two opposite qualities, the characters of a rich open Lowland country with those of the wildest Alpine scenery, both being close at hand, and in many places intermixed; while to all this is added a series of maritime landscape not often equalled." There are several good family hotels in the town, of which the Caledonian hotel is very extensive, and elegantly fitted up; also numerous commodious inns and lodging-houses. An act was passed in 1846 authorizing the construction of a railway to Aberdeen.

The chief manufacture carried on is that of cloth for bags, sacking, and tarpaulins, for the London market, and for exportation to the East and West Indies: about 300 persons are employed in this manufacture, of whom more than half are women. The weaving of Highland plaids and tartans is also pursued to a small extent, affording occupation to twenty-five persons. There are three tanneries, a distillery, and two public breweries; and about 100 families are supported by the sawing of timber. The trade of the PORT consists chiefly in the exportation of wool, grain, and hempen cloths; and the importation of hemp and timber from the Baltic, and tar from Archangel, of which last, upon an average, from 400 to 600 tons are annually landed. There are six vessels belonging to the port, of 130 tons' average burthen, employed in the trade with London; three in that of Leith; and two in that of Aberdeen. Since the completion of the Caledonian canal, the commerce of the town has been greatly extended, a direct line of intercourse having been thus opened with Glasgow and Liverpool, and with the manufacturing districts in their vicinity. The jurisdiction of the port, which embraces a large district, extends from the mouth of the river Spey to Dornoch Firth on the east, and from Assynt Point to Ardnamurchan on the west. The aggregate tonnage of the registered shipping of the whole district, in 1848, was 10,882 tons, chiefly belonging to this place: the custom duties in the year 1848 amounted to £6852. Inverness harbour, at the mouth of the river, is accessible to vessels of 250 tons; and ships of 500 tons can anchor with safety in the Kessock roads, or deliver their cargoes at the wharfs of the Caledonian canal, within a mile of the town. An act was passed in 1847 for improving the harbour and the navigation of the river, and regulating the anchorage and shore dues. During the summer months, steam-vessels sail regularly from Inverness to Leith, Aberdeen, and London. Ship-building has within the last few years been introduced, and is carried on upon a moderate scale. The market-days are Tuesday and Friday, when butchers' meat, eggs, and poultry, and garden and agricultural produce of every kind, are exposed for sale in great abundance. Fairs are held in February, July, August, and November, for cattle, horses, butter, cheese, home-made stuffs, and various other kinds of merchandise. The July fair is attended by the principal Highland sheep-farmers, and by the South-of-Scotland and English wool-staplers, when not less than 100,000 head of sheep, and an equal number of stones of wool, are generally sold. The exchange, situated near the town-hall, is a neat building, well adapted for its use; and the old cross, in front of it, is still in good preservation.

THE CALEDONIAN CANAL, which extends from Inverness on the north-east to Corpach, near Fort-William, on the south-west, intersects Scotland from sea to sea. It passes for eight miles within the parish; and its entire length is sixty miles and a half, of which twenty-three miles have been formed by excavation, and the remainder consists of a succession of three natural lakes, Loch Ness, Loch Oich, and Loch Lochy. The canal is 120 feet wide at the top, fifty at the bottom, and the full depth of water corresponding to these dimensions was proposed to be as much as twenty feet; but the works were not completed to afford a greater practicable depth than about thirteen or fourteen feet. There are twenty-eight locks on the line, fourteen ascending to, and fourteen descending from, the summit level in Loch Oich, which is about ninety-five feet above ordinary high-water at Inverness. The locks are 170 feet long, by forty in breadth, the rise in most cases being eight feet; and the bridges are of cast-iron, and swing horizontally. Acts for the construction of the canal were passed in 1803 and 1804; the works were commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Telford, in 1805; and after an expenditure of nearly £1,000,000, the navigation was opened in 1822, in the unfinished state already mentioned. The rate of tonnage-duty, levied on sailing-vessels or steam-boats laden or unladen, passing along the canal in either direction, is one farthing per ton per mile; there being no dues chargeable upon goods of any description. The produce of the rate amounted, for the year ending 30th April, 1842, to £2723; and the number of passages made by vessels during that period was 1350. Since then, the navigation has only been partially open, at irregular intervals, owing to the works not being in a perfect state. The defective and unsatisfactory condition of the canal has, however, of late engaged the serious attention of government; and nautical and engineering surveys and reports have been made by Sir Edward Parry and Mr. Walker, who concurred in recommending the efficient repair and completion of the works, with the establishment of steam tug-boats and other facilities for the accommodation of the larger classes of commercial shipping. The estimated expense of these operations was about £200,000, towards which the sum of £105,000 was voted by parliament up to 1844; and a contract was entered into for the engineering details, amounting to £136,000, to occupy a period of three years from their commencement in October 1843. The passage from sea to sea was obliged to be interrupted during their progress; but parts of the canal were directed to be kept open, and made available for the local traffic.

Burgh Seal.

The town was made a ROYAL BURGH by charter of David I.; and additional privileges were granted by succeeding monarchs to the time of James VI., under whose charter in 1591 the government is vested in a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and fourteen councillors. The councillors were formerly elected by a majority of their own body, five of whom retired every year, and were replaced: the provost, bailies, dean of guild, and treasurer remained members of the council for one year after the expiration of their office, and of course were not of the number that retired. There are six incorporated trades, viz., the hammermen, wrights and coopers, shoemakers, tailors, weavers, and skinners, into one of which a person must enter before he is eligible to the council or magistracy; the fees of admission vary from £1. 1. to £3 for sons of freemen, for apprentices from £5 to £6, and for strangers from £20 to £30. An act of parliament was passed in 1847, for establishing a general system of police in the burgh, for regulating the petty customs, and for other purposes. The magistrates hold courts, with jurisdiction equivalent to that of the sheriff, for the determination of civil pleas, and the trial of criminal offences, in which the town-clerk acts as assessor: the average number of civil causes tried annually is forty, of from £2 to £20 in amount; and of criminal causes two. There is also a court held by the dean of guild, as well as a sheriff's court for the recovery of small debts. In conjunction with the burghs of Forres, Fortrose, and Nairn, the burgh of Inverness returns a member to the imperial parliament. The town-hall, at the extremity of Church-street, was erected in 1708, and contains the necessary accommodations for transacting the public business: the gaol, erected in 1791, has a handsome spire 150 feet in height, but is ill adapted for the classification of the prisoners. The county-hall, situated on the Castle Hill, is a good building in the castellated style, erected at an expense of £7000, after a design by Mr. Burn, of Edinburgh, and has the requisite court-rooms and offices: immediately adjoining is a site reserved for the erection of a new gaol for the county and the town. From the upper windows of the county-hall is obtained a view of one of the most magnificent landscapes in Scotland.

The PARISH extends along the coast of the Moray and Beauly Firths, and is about fourteen miles in length and two and a half in average breadth, comprising an area of 12,000 acres, whereof 9000 are arable, and the remainder, of which 1000 might be brought into cultivation, woodland, plantations, and waste. The surface, a considerable portion of which, forming part of the Caledonian valley, or great Glen of Albin, is tolerably level, is diversified on each side by the mountainous chains that bound the vale, and which, towards the coast, decrease in height. These mountains subside on the east into a smooth ridge having an elevation of about 400 feet, and on the west divide into groups of picturesque hills, terminating in Craig-Phadric, a remarkable elevation with a tabular summit, the ascent to which is by precipitous and rugged acclivities. Along the line of coast, which is marked with bays of gentle curvature, is a level tract of rich land in the best state of cultivation; and most of the higher grounds are beautifully ornamented with luxuriant woods, and plantations of Scotch fir, larch, ash, elm, beech, and oak. The river Ness has its source in Loch Ness, and after a course of eight miles, flows through the parish into the bay opposite Kessoch point, between the Moray and Beauly Firths: there are also numerous rivulets, several of which in their progress form picturesque cascades. The Ness formerly abounded with salmon, and the fisheries on it produced a rental of £1100 per annum, which, within the last thirty or forty years, has been reduced to £370; and there is a prospect of a still further reduction. A few herrings or coal-fish are occasionally taken on the sea-shore. The prevailing scenery is marked with features, in some parts of grandeur, and in others of romantic beauty; and the views from the higher grounds are extensive and richly varied. Numerous handsome seats of the gentry are situated in the glens, and on the elevated ridges that intersect the parish; and the pleasing hamlets of their tenantry are scattered through the various districts. There are also many tastefully ornamented villas in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. In the upper lands the SOIL is light and sandy, resting on a substratum of gravel; and in the lower lands, a deep rich loam, intermixed with clay: the crops are wheat, barley, oats, hay, and the usual green crops. The system of agriculture is advanced; the lands are well inclosed with fences of stone or hedges, and the farm houses and offices are generally substantial and commodious. Tracts of waste land have been reclaimed and brought into profitable cultivation, and all the more recent improvements in implements of husbandry have been adopted. The cattle are usually of a mixed breed, partaking of the Old Highland, Moray, and Ayrshire kinds; and considerable attention is paid in rearing them for the dairy, and also for the market. There are some quarries of red and of grey sandstone, which are wrought to a moderate extent, chiefly for domestic purposes. The annual value of real property in the parish is £30,258, including £10,500 for the burgh. Among the gentlemen's seats are Culloden House, Raigmore House, Newcastle, the Inches, Culduthel, Dochfour, Dunain, and Muirtown, all beautifully situated in richly-planted demesnes.

This parish, with which that of Bona was united at a time not distinctly known, is the head of the presbytery of Inverness, in the synod of Moray. There are three parochial ministers, who officiate in the two ancient churches. The first and second have each a stipend of £276. 10., with a small allowance in lieu of the manses, which, being ruinous, were sold for inconsiderable sums, of which they receive the interest respectively; and the proceeds of the glebe, amounting to £100 per annum, are equally divided between them. The third minister has a stipend of £200, part of which is paid from the exchequer; but he has neither manse nor glebe. Of the two old churches, the one called the High church, in which divine service is performed only in the English language, was built in 1772; it is a plain edifice containing 1260 sittings, and has an ancient square tower, said to have been erected by Oliver Cromwell. The other, called the Gaelic church, because the service is performed in that language, was built in 1794, and is

also a plain structure, containing 1220 sittings. The patronage is in the Crown and Lord Lovat; but the latter has transferred his portion of it, during his life, to Professor Scott, of King's College, Aberdeen. The former quoad sacra parish of North Church was separated from the parish of Inverness under act of the General Assembly: the church, erected in 1837, at a cost of £1400, raised by subscription, aided by a grant from the Assembly, is a neat structure containing 1033 sittings. The former quoad sacra parish of East Inverness was nearly five miles in length and about two miles in extreme breadth, comprising an area of 5000 acres, and including an extensive rural district: the church, built in 1798, at a cost of £1400, by subscription, and altered and repaired in 1822, has 1177 sittings. There is a preaching station in the ancient parish of Bona, where divine service is performed by the assistant of one of the ministers of the parish. The episcopal chapel, erected in 1801, at a cost of £1000, is a neat building; and there are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Church, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a Roman Catholic chapel, erected in 1836, at an expense of £2000. There are also places of worship for members of the Free Church.

The old burgh grammar school has long merged into the *Royal Academy*, founded in 1792, for the education of children in the higher classes of the Highland population; incorporated by royal charter; and endowed by liberal subscriptions, and the transfer of the funds appropriated by the burgh to the support of the old grammar school. To these sources of income has been added a munificent bequest of property, now amounting to £26,794, by Captain William Macintosh, of Farr, in 1803, for the education of boys of that name, of the families of Farr, Holm, Dalmigavie, and Kellachy, or the nearest of kin; of whom there are nearly forty in the establishment. The academy is under the direction of the provost and magistrates of the burgh, the sheriff of the county, the moderator of the presbytery, and a committee of five persons chosen annually from the subscribers; and the instruction is given by a rector, who has a salary of £250 per annum, without any fees, and four classical and other masters, who, in addition to their fees, have salaries varying from £30 to £40 each. The course of studies consists of the classics, mathematics, the elements of chemistry, natural history, and philosophy, with all the branches of a commercial education. There are at present about 300 pupils. *Mr. John Raining*, of Norwich, in 1747, bequeathed £1000 to the General Assembly, for the foundation of a school, which has been established here, and placed under the direction of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge: it has two masters, who receive salaries of £48 and £40 per annum, respectively, with a house and garden each; and the number of pupils is 250. Two other schools in the parish, the masters of which have salaries of £17 and £15 each, are supported by the same society. A large school, likewise, has lately been erected by the magistrates, to whom the *Rev. Dr. Bell* bequeathed £10,000, in trust, for the foundation and support of schools on the Madras system.

The Infirmary, to which a lunatic asylum is attached, was founded in 1804, chiefly through the exertions of the provost, William Inglis, Esq., and is supported by subscriptions and donations. It is under the general direction of the magistrates of the burgh, the sheriff of the county, the moderator of the presbytery, the ministers of the parish, and a committee of subscribers annually chosen; the medical department being superintended by the faculty, who visit the institution gratuitously, by a resident house-surgeon and apothecary, a matron, nurses, and the requisite attendants. The buildings, which are pleasantly situated on the west bank of the river, beyond the town, form a handsome and spacious structure, including a distinct arrangement for the asylum, which is detached from the infirmary. The latter contains numerous airy and well-ventilated wards for the various classes of patients, with hot and cold baths. *The Dispensary*, situated on Muirtown Green, was established in 1832, for administering advice and medicines to the poor, and has afforded extensive relief; it is wholly supported by subscription. There are also several benefit societies in the town, which have tended to diminish the number of applications for parochial relief. *Mr. Jonathan Anderson*, of Glasgow, bequeathed to the magistrates property now amounting to £3845; and *Mr. Klien*, also, bequeathed £1000, the interest of which is distributed annually among decayed householders. *The United Charitable Institutions*, for which a neat building has been erected on an eminence to the south of the Castle Hill, include an infant school, a female school, a female work society, and an association for the distribution of blankets and clothing to the poor: it is proposed to add a tower to the building, fitted up for an observatory.

Above the village of Clachnaharry, westward of the town, are some rocky eminences called the *Watchman's Stones*, where anciently a guard was stationed to give notice of the approach of any hostile force, and on one of which a lofty column was erected by the late H. R. Duff, Esq., of Muirtown, to commemorate a sanguinary conflict that took place in 1333, between the clan Chattan and the Monroes of Fowlis. Near these eminences is the hill of *Craig Phadric*, on the summit of which, at an elevation of 435 feet above the level of the sea, is a vitrified fortress with a double vallum, exhibiting heaps of boulder stones strongly cemented by fire. It was connected with a chain of similar fortresses extending in various directions into the centre of the county, and upon which beacon-fires were anciently lighted, to convey signals to neighbouring parts. To the west of Craig Phadric is a high gravelly ridge called *Tor-a-Bhean*, supposed to contain the tomb of Donald Bane, a chieftain of the Hebrides, who in 1187, at the head of a body of islanders, encountered Duncan Macintosh, son of the governor of Inverness Castle, when a severe conflict ensued, in which both were killed. Near the base of this ridge, on the shore of the Caledonian canal, a massive silver chain of thirty-three double circular links was found in 1808, weighing 104 ounces, and thought to have been worn by that island-chief as an ensign of office: it is now in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh. On the margin of Loch Dochfour are the remains of the church of *Bona*; and between Loch Dochfour and Loch Ness is a quadrilateral inclosure, rounded at the angles, supposed to have been a Roman camp, and on the highest point of which are the ruins of a fort commanding the fords across the river Ness. In the same vicinity are numerous sepulchral tumuli. The eastern portion of the parish con-

tains part of the memorable field on which the battle of Culloden was fought; and bordering on the parish of Croy are many cairns, and various circles that are supposed to be Druidical. Near the mouth of the river Ness is *Cairn Arc*, a large pile of stones, in the Moray Firth; and in Beauly Firth are several similar cairns, which are corroborative of the opinion, not unsustained by facts, that the sea has made considerable encroachments on this part of the coast. The late Duke of Sussex bore the inferior title of Earl of Inverness; and the place at present gives the title of Duchess to the widow of his royal highness.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, an extensive county, in the north of Scotland, bounded on the north by Ross-shire and the Moray Firth; on the east, by the counties of Nairn, Elgin, Banff, and Aberdeen; on the south, by Perthshire and the county of Argyll; and on the west, by the Atlantic Ocean. It lies between 56° 54′ and 57° 50′ (N. Lat.), and 4° 20′ 10″ and 6° 35′ (W. Lon.), and is about ninety miles in length, and nearly eighty in extreme breadth; comprising an area of 7200 square miles, or 4,608,000 acres, exclusive of the several islands attached to it; and containing, according to the last census, 19,779 houses, of which 19,194 are inhabited; and a population of 97,799, of whom 45,538 are males and 52,261 females. This county, which takes its name from its chief town, originally formed the western portion of the ancient province of Moray, and, prior to the union of the Scottish and Pictish kingdoms under Kenneth II., was inhabited by the Picts, who are said to have had frequent battles with the Danes, by whom their territories were invaded. The town of Inverness is thought to have been the residence of the Pictish kings, and is so identified with the historical events of the county as to render any notice of them here superfluous. Prior to the abolition of episcopacy, the county was part of the diocese of Moray; it is now included in the synods of Moray, Ross, and Glenelg, containing several presbyteries, and about forty-five parishes. For civil purposes, it is under the superintendence of four sheriffs-substitute, appointed by the sheriff, and who hold their courts respectively at Inverness, Fort-William, Skye, and Long Island. The county contains the villages of Fort-George, Fort-Augustus, Portree, Grantown, Campbelton, Kingussie, Beauly, and several others. Under the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., it returns one member to the imperial parliament: the constituency numbers 850.

The SURFACE is strikingly diversified by wild and lofty mountains interspersed with deep and narrow glens, and by numerous ridges of hills inclosing valleys of various width and aspect. The mainland is divided into two nearly equal parts by the vale of Glenmore, which intersects it throughout in a direction from north-east to south-west, reaching from the Moray Firth to Loch Eil, and containing a succession of lakes, by the connecting of which the great Caledonian canal has been formed. On both sides of this valley are a number of straths, separated by mountainous ridges, and all watered by streams descending from the heights. The country on the west of Glenmore, between it and the Atlantic, is the more extensive and mountainous, constituting the Highland district; that on the east is the Lowland district, and, though in many parts of wild appearance, is in a better state of cultivation. The coast is indented with a variety of inlets from the sea, forming salt-water lochs, several of which, on the south-west, separate it from the county of Argyll; and in addition to the districts of Badenoch, Lochaber, Glenelg, Glengarry, Arisaig, Moydart, and Strathglass, into which the main land is naturally divided, the county contains the Isle of Skye, part of Lewis, North and South Uist, Benbecula, Barra, Eigg, Eriskay, Bernera, and others of the Hebrides. Among the mountains are, Ben-Nevis, which has an elevation of 4370 feet above the level of the sea; Mealfourvonie, which rises to the height of 3600 feet; and Scarsough, 3412 feet.

The chief rivers are the Ness and the Spey. The river *Ness* issues from Loch Ness, in the valley of Glenmore, and taking a north-eastern course for a few miles, falls into the Moray Firth, forming the harbour of Inverness, to which town it gives its name. The river *Spey* has its source in Loch Spey, in the district of Badenoch; and flowing eastward with great rapidity, and receiving numerous tributary streams in its long and winding course through the strath to which it gives name, it passes the village of Rothes, and diverting its course towards the north, falls into the Moray Firth at Garmouth. Of the smaller rivers, the Beauly, the Foyers, and the Garry only are deserving of any particular description. The *Beauly* has its source in the confluence of the rivulets Farrar, Carrick, and Glass, which give their names to the straths they flow through: after a course of about eight miles between rocky and precipitous banks, in which it makes some beautiful falls (the chief one being at Kilmorack), it runs into Beauly Firth. The *Foyers* rises in the mountainous district of Badenoch, and after a course of ten miles through a tract of country abounding in romantic scenery, joins Loch Ness. In its progress it makes some highly-picturesque cascades. At one part, its waters form three successive descents together from a height of above 200 feet into a pool beneath, beyond which the stream, flowing along a narrow rocky channel, falls from an elevation of more than 212 feet in one unbroken sheet, which, after heavy rains, has an impressive grandeur of effect. The river *Garry* has its source in a small lake of that name, nearly in the centre of the county, and passing through the strath of Glengarry, runs into Loch Oich. The principal rivers, and also their tributaries, abound with salmon. In this county the lakes form a very important feature: the chief of them are, Loch Ness, Loch Oich, and Loch Lochy, which are situated in the valley of Glenmore, and connected with each other by the Caledonian canal; Lochs Laggan, Treag, and Ericht, in the south; Lochs Affarie, Benevian, Clunie, and some others, in the north; and Lochs Morir, Quoich, Arkaig, and Shiel, in the western part of the county. The salt-water lochs, or inlets from the sea, in the mainland, are Lochs Moidart, Nevis, Hourn, and Beauly.

Of the lands not more than the one-twelfth part is under cultivation, the remainder being either covered with heath, or in mountain pasture. The soil on the level grounds near the sea is chiefly clay alternated with loam, and in some parts a fine rich black mould. In some of the straths, also, between the mountain ridges, the soil is extremely fertile, except in those parts where, from the rapidity of the mountain streams, beds of gravel accumulate. The arable lands are in a good state of cultivation, producing excellent crops of wheat, barley,

oats, &c.: great quantities of potatoes are raised. The system of agriculture has been very much improved, and considerable tracts of waste land have been drained and brought into cultivation: the farm houses and offices, also, are generally substantial and well arranged; but the cottages of the labourers are very indifferent. Many of the farms are of course in pasture, and the breed of cattle and sheep has of late been an object of considerable attention: the cattle, which may be averaged at 50,000, are principally of the Skye or the Kyloe breed; the sheep, of which from 120,000 to 130,000 are pastured on the different farms, are of the Linton and Cheviot breeds. The horses, previously to the increase of the sheep-pastures, were of the Old Highland breed; but the number has been greatly reduced, and those which are now reared, chiefly for purposes of husbandry, are of various kinds, according to the choice of the different proprietors, who breed them only for their own use. Considerable numbers of swine have been lately reared in several parts, the Highlanders having in a great measure overcome their wonted prejudices against that kind of food; and the stock has been improved by the introduction of the Chinese breed.

The whole county appears to have been at a remote period covered with woods; and in most of the mosses, some of which are very extensive, there are found trunks of trees. In Glenmore and Strathspey are not less than 15,000 acres of natural fir, exclusive of 70,000 acres of modern plantations of firs and larch; and in other parts of the county are most extensive and flourishing plantations of fir, larch, beech, plane, and oak, of which last there are some carefully-preserved woods at Lochiel and Fasfern. The substrata are principally limestone, freestone, and granite: the limestone abounds in many places, yet, from the scarcity of fuel, little of it is burnt into lime, which for agricultural purposes is chiefly imported. Slate of durable texture is quarried, and great quantities of it are shipped off: a quarry of grey slate was opened at Aultmore, but of too porous a texture for roofing. Marble of every variety of colour, and of excellent quality, is found in Ben-Nevis and in most of the islands; and common granite, of which the hills principally consist, is extensively quarried. A dark-coloured granite occurs in many places, in large blocks with scarcely any fissures, and is much esteemed for ornamental buildings; and a variegated kind of granite, with black, white, and red spots, which sparkle in the sun, is found in Badenoch. Freestone of a reddish colour, of compact texture, and susceptible of a high degree of polish, is met with on the lands of Lovatt; but no sandstone occurs in the county. There are some indications of coal; but the only mineral worked is lead-ore, of which there are mines in Ben-Nevis, at Inverskaddel, near Loch Arkaig, Glengarry, and other places. Black-lead, of good quality for pencils, is also found, but is not wrought: there is clay for bricks and tiles along the coast. In this county the gentlemen's seats are, Castle-Grant, Dunvegan, Castle Mc Leod, Erchless Castle, Fasfern, Lochiel, Beaufort, Belladrum, Rothiemurchus, Kinrara, Farraline, Belville, Glengarry, Dalchully, and others.

The principal manufactures are those of hemp, thread of various colours, kelp, bricks, and tiles; and some branches of the woollen manufacture, chiefly for domestic use, and confined to private families. There are several bleaching and print fields, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries; and at Inverness, and other places on the coast, a considerable trade is carried on in the exportation of cattle, sheep, wool, timber, and slates, and in the importation of coal, lime, flour, oatmeal, groceries, and other articles for home consumption. There are valuable salmon-fisheries on the rivers; the herring-fisheries, also, employ a number of the inhabitants on the western coast of the county. Facility of communication is afforded by several good roads that have been formed throughout the interior; and the great Caledonian canal, which intersects the county from north-east to south-west, passing through the valley of Glenmore for more than sixty miles, and connecting the German Ocean with the Atlantic, offers means of inland navigation for ships of considerable burthen, and facility for the conveyance of produce of all kinds. The annual value of real property in the county is £182,064, of which £161,499 are returned for lands, £17,894 for houses, £2596 for fisheries, and £75 for quarries.

Among the various remains of ANTIQUITY are the ruins of ancient fortresses consisting of stones of enormous size, placed together without cement of any kind. They are generally of circular or elliptical form, containing, between two concentric walls, a considerable interval supposed to have been used for keeping military and other stores: the area within the inner wall, which alone was pierced with windows, is thought to have been occupied by the garrison. Of these fortresses the three most perfect are at Glenelg, Castle-Spynie, in the district of Aird, and Dun-da-law, in Badenoch. On the summit of Craig-Phadric are the remains of a vitrified fort of elliptical form, of which the longer diameter is 220 feet, and the shorter little more than half that length; and near Fort-William are the remains of a similar fortress, called Dunghairdghall. Upon the east bank of the river Lochy are the remains of Inverlochy Castle, a square structure with circular towers at the angles, surrounded by a ditch inclosing an area of 7000 square yards. On the summit of a precipitous rock that divides the channel of the Lochy, are the ruins of Tor Castle; and on a projecting rock on the west side of Loch Ness, are the remains of Urquhart Castle, which was taken in 1303 by Edward I. of England, who, exasperated at the obstinate and protracted defence, put the governor and the whole of the garrison to the sword. The roads of Glenroy, consisting of three parallel lines on one side of the river, opposite to three similar lines on the other, are most probably natural, though some suppose them to have been made for the purpose of hunting. There are several Druidical remains; and in the Firth of Beauly are some ancient cairns, two of which, larger than the rest, rise above the surface of the water, and have been found to contain beams of timber, and human bones.

INVERNOCHTIE, in the county of ABERDEEN.—See STRATHDON.

INVERTIEL, or WESTBRIDGE, for a time a quoad sacra parish, partly in the parish of ABBOTSHALL, and partly in that of KINGHORN, district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE, 1 mile (S. W. by S.) from Kirkcaldy; containing 1465 inhabitants. This district was estimated to comprise 1000 acres, of which about 700 are in tillage, 200 in pasture, and the remainder under plantation. The substratum consists chiefly of brown sand-

stone of the coal formation; and coal was for some time wrought, but no mines are at present in operation. About 700 persons are employed in hand-loom weaving; and there is a flax-spinning mill, in which 100 hands are engaged. The Firth of Forth lies on the south of the parish, and the public road between Edinburgh and Dundee runs close by the village. Invertiel was within the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife, and the patronage was vested in the heads of families being communicants: the stipend of the minister was £80, arising from seat-rents and collections. The church, a plain structure, was erected in 1836-7, by subscription, aided by a grant of £272 from the Church-Extension fund: its erection removed, in a great measure, the inconvenience felt in the parish of Kinghorn from want of accommodation and pastoral attendance. The members of the Free Church have now possession of it, and the village is included within the limits of the Free Church presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife. The number of sittings in the building is 726. Sir Michael Scott, a celebrated statesman and philosopher of the thirteenth century, one of the most learned men of his age, and called by the people of his times "the Wizard", was born, and resided, at Balwearie, in this district: he was knighted by Alexander II., and died in 1296.

Burgh Seal.

INVERURY, a royal burgh, and a parish, in the district of GARIOCH, county of ABERDEEN, 16 miles (N. W.) from Aberdeen, and 137 (N. N. E.) from Edinburgh; containing 2020 inhabitants, of whom 1619 are in the burgh. This place, which derives its name from its situation at the confluence of the river Ury with the Don, is of remote antiquity, and, as part of the lordship of Garioch, was granted by William the Lion to his brother David, Earl of Huntingdon, youngest son of David I.; from whom King John Baliol, King Robert Bruce, and the present royal family are descended. Of the baronial castle of the earl, which occupied a site near the Bass, and appears to have been the first stronghold erected in the county, there are no remains existing; but a charter of the date of 1178 is still extant, by which the earl granted the church of Inverury, with several others, to the abbey of Lindores. During the wars with England in the reign of Edward I., Robert Bruce, who had removed to this place from Sliach, in Strathbogie, in a state of ill health, was attacked by the English army under Cumyn, over whom he obtained a signal victory, in acknowledgment of which he erected the town of Inverury into a royal burgh. In 1745, a battle occurred here between the forces of the Pretender and the Macleods, the latter of whom Lord Loudon had sent from the north, with a body of men, to relieve the city of Aberdeen, at that time in the possession of the rebels, who had imposed upon the inhabitants a tribute of £1000. The Macleods, on their arrival at this place, were attacked by Lord Lewis Gordon, who, with a force of 1200 men, crossing the river Ury, surprised and defeated them: there was, however, a sharp encounter, in which many were killed and taken prisoners on both sides.

The TOWN consists of irregularly built and detached houses, scattered along the turnpike-road from Huntly to Aberdeen. From the difficulty of access previously to the existence of the bridge over the Don, which was built at a cost of £2000 in 1791, the place was not much more than an obscure village, and had neither any manufacture nor trade. Upon that event, however, it became of some little importance. The construction of the Aberdeen and Inverury canal, which was completed in 1807, at a cost of £44,000, gave an additional impulse to its trade; and the subsequent erection of three bridges at different points on the river Ury has supplied all that was wanting to its prosperity in respect to means of communication. Considerable improvements have since taken place in the town, which is now lighted with gas. The manufacture of linen is pursued to some extent, affording employment to more than sixty of the inhabitants. Various handicraft trades, also, are carried on for the accommodation of the adjacent district; and there are several shops in the town well supplied with goods. The increase of trade since the completion of the canal has been very great; and large quantities of grain, lime, coal, salt, and other produce, are now sent to, or received from, Port-Elphinstone, where the canal terminates, near the bridge over the Don, on the opposite bank of the river, in the parish of Kintore. The post-office has two deliveries daily. Branches of the Aberdeen, the Town and County, and the North of Scotland Banks have been established; and facility of communication is afforded by good roads, and by the canal, on which an iron boat for passengers and light goods plies daily to Aberdeen. Fairs for cattle, sheep, horses, and grain are held monthly, those at Whitsuntide and Martinmas being likewise for hiring servants; also every alternate Tuesday from the first Tuesday in November till March. After the loss of its original charter, the town was created a ROYAL BURGH by charter of *novodamus* by Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1558: the government is vested in a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and four councillors, chosen under the regulations of the Municipal Reform act. There are no incorporated trades; but the guild burgesses have an exclusive privilege of trading, and are exempt from the payment of custom dues. The magistrates possess jurisdiction over the whole of the royalty, and hold courts for civil actions to an unlimited amount, and for the trial of petty delinquencies. Inverury is associated with Banff, Cullen, Elgin, Kintore, and Peterhead, in returning a member to the imperial parliament; the number of qualified voters is 115.

The PARISH, which is bounded on the south by the river Don, and on the north and east by the Ury, is about four miles in extreme length and two miles in breadth, comprising an area of 5100 acres, of which 3000 are arable, 1000 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moorland pasture and waste. Its surface, though level near the banks of the rivers, rises gradually towards the west, terminating in the three nearly equidistant hills of Manar to the south, Knockinglew in the centre, and Drimmies to the north, between which are some fine tracts of fertile vale. On the lower grounds the soil is a rich light mould, superincumbent upon sand, but on the higher grounds of less fertility; the chief crops raised are oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses. The system of husbandry is improved, and a rotation of crops is duly observed; lime and bone-

dust, for which the canal affords facility of conveyance, are applied to the soil, and some of the unprofitable land has been brought into cultivation. The Aberdeenshire breed of cattle is that most prevalent, but on some farms a few of the short-horned are reared; a cross between the short-horned and Aberdeenshire breeds is also in high favour, and is rapidly increasing. No regular flock of sheep is pastured; some sheep of English breeds are kept by different farmers for domestic use, and chiefly for their wool. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6395. The plantations are well attended to, and are generally in a thriving state: there are considerable remains of ancient wood. The rocks are chiefly of granite. Manar House is a substantial modern mansion, beautifully situated on the southern acclivity of Manar hill, commanding a fine view of the river Don, and surrounded with plantations.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Garioch, synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £257. 11., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum; patron, the Earl of Kintore. Inverury old church, built in 1775, contained only 400 sittings, a number very inadequate to the increased population; and consequently, a new church, containing 1330 sittings, has been erected on its site by the heritors and the burgh magistrates. The present structure is of beautiful granite, in the later English style of architecture. The burial-ground is situated near the river, where the church stood previous to 1775. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, Independents, and Wesleyans; and an episcopal chapel. A Roman Catholic seminary, formerly at Aquhorties, in this parish, has been removed to Blairs, in the parish of Maryculter, county of Kincardine; and the building, beautifully situated, is at present a farm-house. Inverury parochial school is attended by about ninety children; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the fees average £35 annually. The chief monuments of antiquity are two tumuli, one of which, called the Bass, and situated at the southern extremity of the town, is in the form of a truncated cone, and is supposed to have been a seat for the administration of justice; the other, called the Conyng hillock, is traditionally said to have been raised over the remains of one of the Pictish kings. There is also a very complete Druidical temple in a field about two miles west of the burgh. Inverury gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Kintore.

IONA, or ICOLMKILL, an island of the Hebrides, and a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of KILFINICHEN, district of MULL, county of ARGYLL; the quoad sacra parish containing 1084 inhabitants, of whom 460 are on the island, and the remainder in that part of the quoad sacra parish which is in the Isle of Mull. Iona, which is situated to the south-west of the Isle of Mull, in the Atlantic Ocean, is of remote antiquity; and, at a very early period, was the principal seat of the Druidical worship, from which circumstance it obtained the appellation of Inish-Druinish, or the "Island of Druids". It was subsequently occupied by the ancient Culdees, for whom, it is recorded, Fergus II. erected a monastery and a stately church, which became the burying-place of many of his successors, kings of Scotland. Its name Iona, signifying, in the Gaelic language, the "Island of Waves", appears to have been derived from the violent agitations of the narrow sound that separates it from Mull; that of Icolmkill, by which it is not uncommonly known, arose from the foundation of a religious establishment by St. Columba, about the middle of the sixth century. St. Columba, emigrating from Ireland, for the conversion of the natives of the Hebrides to the Christian faith, landed here with twelve of his companions in the year 563, and having converted many of the northern Picts to Christianity, received from their king a grant of the island, on which he founded a MONASTERY for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. This monastery, which was amply endowed, flourished under the superintendence of its founder, and acquired such reputation for sanctity and learning as to obtain for the isle the appellation of the Holy Island, and to render it the resort of pious and learned men from Ireland, Norway, and all parts of Scotland, for which it was the principal school of theology and philosophy.

St. Columba presided over the monastery he had founded till his death in the year 597, at which time his zeal for the propagation of Christianity had prompted him to found, in various parts of Britain, 100 monasteries and 365 churches, and to ordain not less than 3000 priests. The island hence became the grand centre from which the truths of the Christian religion, and the benefits of sound learning, were diffused to every portion of the kingdom; and after the death of St. Columba, the monastery continued to flourish under his successors, and was held in such veneration, that the island was regarded as consecrated ground, and became the burying-place of many of the kings of Ireland and Norway. From this monastery, which was independent of the papal jurisdiction, and in which, under St. Columba and his successors, the principles and discipline of the Culdees were retained, Oswald, King of Northumbria, in 632 obtained a bishop to teach his subjects the principles of Christianity; and in 765 Neil Frasach, King of Ireland, abdicated the sovereignty, and retired to this island, where he died. In 777 Asglal, son of the King of Connaught, became a monk of Iona, which was still, and continued for many years, the principal university of Britain. To this celebrated institution the young princes of Scotland and other kingdoms were sent to receive their education. The monastery became subject to the predatory incursions of the northern pirates, by whom it was frequently plundered and laid waste; and in 797 it was burnt by the Danes, who, again, in 801 massacred nearly eighty of the monks, and compelled the abbot and the rest to seek safety by flight. At a subsequent period, the monastery of Iona is recorded to have been refounded for monks of the Cluniac order, under whose superintendence it subsisted till the Dissolution; its revenues were then appropriated to the see of Argyll, and, after the abolition of episcopacy, became the property of the dukes.

Of the ancient buildings connected with the monastery, the principal REMAINS are those of the abbey church, which was also the cathedral of the bishops of the Isles, and, with its tower, is almost entire. It is a cruciform structure of red granite, chiefly in the Norman style, 160 feet in length, seventy feet across the transepts, and twenty-four feet in mean breadth, with a tower rising from the centre to the height of seventy feet. The choir, which is sixty feet in length, is divided from the nave by massive circular pillars, supporting the tower, and the capitals of which are sculptured with grotesque figures,

displaying scriptural allusions and other devices. The nave and choir are separated from the aisles by ranges of pillars of similar form, and obtusely-pointed arches, sustaining the roof; and are lighted by a lower tier of large windows of various character and inelegant design, and by a range of clerestory windows, some of which are Norman, and others headed in trefoil. The high altar, of marble brought from the Isle of Skye, unfortunately acquired the reputation of possessing a charm against shipwreck, and has totally disappeared by fragments. Around the cathedral are divers ruins of walls, supposed to have been chapels, and parts of the monastic buildings: four of the arches of the cloister are still remaining, and portions of the bishop's palace, the hall, and the refectory. On the south side of the cathedral are the remains of St. Oran's chapel, a rude edifice sixty feet in length, and twenty-two feet broad, in a roofless state, but otherwise in good preservation: the sculpture of the doorway, which is a Norman arch with chevron mouldings, is especially worthy of attention. In the chapel are various tombs of different periods, among which is that of St. Oran, the disciple of St. Columba, a handsome monument, apparently of much more recent date than the chapel. On the north of this chapel are the ruins of the Nunnery, or rather the chapel of the Nunnery, a structure in the Norman style, nearly of the same dimensions as the chapel of St. Oran; part of the vaulted roof is still remaining, and there are some very slender traces of the conventual buildings. The tombstone of the Princess Anna, lady abbess, is yet to be seen; it bears the date 1543, and presents a figure of the abbess, in the attitude of prayer to the Virgin Mary, who has an infant in her arms, and a mitre on her head.

To the south of St. Oran's chapel is the inclosure called "Relig-Owran", or "the burying-place of Oran", in which are a vast number of tombs, overgrown with grass and weeds, and mostly so defaced as to render the inscriptions on them altogether illegible. In this cemetery it is said that one of the kings of France, four kings of Ireland, eight kings of Norway, and forty-eight kings of Scotland, are interred, the last commencing with Fergus II. and ending with Macbeth, whose successor, Malcolm Canmore, removed the place of royal sepulture to Dunfermline. The precincts of the cemetery, which contained also the tombs of the lords of the Isles, and of the most distinguished families, had the privilege of sanctuary; and in various parts of the island were not less than 360 crosses of stone, of which four only are now left. At the time of the Reformation, the synod of Argyll ordered sixty of these crosses to be thrown into the sea; and the remainder appear to have been either wantonly destroyed, or suffered to fall from neglect. Of those that remain, two are in a perfect state, one of which is sculptured with figures of Adam and Eve, standing by the forbidden tree; a third has only ten feet of the shaft, and of the fourth the foot only is left, embedded in a mound of earth. In order to preserve all these venerable remains from further injury, they have been inclosed with walls by the Duke of Argyll, and placed under the vigilant superintendence of a keeper. During Her Majesty's visit to Scotland in 1847, the royal squadron anchored in the Sound of Iona, and His Royal Highness Prince Albert proceeded to view the ruins.

The ISLAND is about three miles in extreme length, and a mile and a half in average breadth, comprising an area of 2000 acres, of which not more than 600 are arable, and the remainder hill pasture, rock, or morass. Its surface rises into eminences, the highest of which, Dun-ii, has an elevation of 400 feet above the level of the sea. The coast on the eastern side is low and sandy, and is indented with a bay, called the Bay of Martyrs, in which were landed the bodies of such as were intended for interment in the cemetery. This bay, which affords good anchorage in five fathoms, within two cables' length of the shore, is frequented by steamers conveying passengers to visit the island; and near it is the village, containing about 170 persons. On the western shore of the isle is Port-na-Currach, or the "bay of the boat", where St. Columba is said to have landed, in commemoration of which event a heap of earth, about fifty feet in length, was thrown up in the form of a boat, with the keel upwards. Numerous small springs of excellent water intersect the island; and near the abbey gardens are vestiges of an artificial lake of several acres, surrounded by hills; also the ruins of a mill. The soil of the arable land is light and sandy, but fertile, producing favourable crops; several of the hills are arable to their summit, and in good cultivation, and most of the others afford excellent pasture. Marble of good quality was formerly wrought, and considerable quantities of it were sent to Leith and London; but the quarries have been discontinued for some time. Pebbles of green serpentine, also, are found along the shore; they are susceptible of a high polish, and are formed into various elegant trinkets. The quoad sacra parish of Iona, erected by authority of act of parliament, comprises, besides the island, a district of Mull containing a population of 620 persons: it is in the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll. The minister's stipend is £120, paid by government; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £1. 10. per annum: patron, the Crown. Iona church, erected in 1828, at a cost of £700, is a neat structure containing 266 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. A school, for which an appropriate building was erected by the ducal family of Argyll, is supported by government; and in the Mull district of the quoad sacra parish is a school maintained by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

IRONGRAY, in the county of KIRKCUDBRIGHT.—See KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY.

Obverse. *Reverse.*

SEAL OF IRVINE.

IRVINE, a royal burgh, and a parish, in the district of CUNNINGHAME, county of AYR, 26 miles (W. S. W.) from Glasgow, and 68½ (W. by S.) from Edinburgh; the parish containing 5214 inhabitants, of whom 4594 are

resident within the burgh; exclusively of 3053 in the parish of Dundonald, into which the town extends, the total population of the town being 7647. This place derives its name from the river on which it is situated, and appears to have attained a high degree of importance at a very early period. The inhabitants obtained from Alexander II. a charter conferring upon the town the privileges of a royal burgh; and a charter confirming all previous grants was subsequently given to them by Robert Bruce, in recompense of their services during his wars with England in the reign of Edward I. These two charters were renewed and enlarged by successive sovereigns till the reign of James VI.; and the various immunities possessed by the inhabitants were ratified by parliament in 1641. The TOWN is finely situated on the north-east bank of the river Irvine, near its junction with the Garnock, and comprises one spacious street, extending throughout its whole length, from which several smaller but well-formed streets diverge at right angles. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water, all at the expense of the corporation. A public library was established in 1796, and is supported by subscription; there is also a reading and news room, well supplied with the daily journals and the most esteemed periodical publications. A handsome bridge, erected in 1746, and greatly improved in 1827, connects the town with the spacious suburb of Fullarton, on the opposite bank of the river; and in the immediate vicinity are some fine downs, on which the game of golf takes place, and the Eglinton races are held. The environs are interspersed with numerous pleasant villas; and the scenery, in itself picturesque, is heightened by the proximity of the grounds of Eglinton Park.

The chief manufacture carried on is the weaving of book-muslin, jaconets, and checks, in which more than 500 looms are engaged; and great numbers of females are employed in tambouring muslin. The manufacture of anchors and cables is also considerable: there are extensive rope-walks, a yard for ship-building, and some works for magnesia and other chemical processes. This port, previously to the erection of Port-Glasgow, was the shipping-place of the Glasgow merchants: the trade now consists principally in the export of coal, of which nearly 300,000 tons are annually shipped, chiefly for Ireland and various parts of the British coast, but occasionally for France, Malta, Gibraltar, and other foreign parts. The chief imports are, timber, and sometimes grain, from America; grain and butter, in large quantities, from Ireland; and iron, slates, and limestone, from various places. In 1843, the number of vessels belonging to the port was 122, of 15,380 tons' aggregate burthen; and the amount of duties paid at the custom-house, £2040. Irvine harbour, which was greatly improved in 1826, and has since been under the superintendence of commissioners, has thirteen feet and a half depth of water on the bar at spring-tides, and is accessible to vessels of from 200 to 250 tons. The jurisdiction of the port extends over that portion of the coast included between Troon and Largs. The post-office has a good delivery. Branches of the Union Bank of Scotland, the Ayrshire Bank, and the British Linen Company, have been established; and great facility of communication is afforded by the Glasgow and Ayr railway, which has a station in the town, and is here joined by a branch from Busby, near Kilmarnock. The market, which is abundantly supplied with grain and provisions of all kinds, is on Monday. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in January, for horses; the first Tuesday in May, for cattle; and the third Monday and Wednesday in August, for horses, and for lint and wool. A market-cross, a very elegant structure in the centre of the town, was removed in 1694, and the materials employed in the erection of the present meal-market.

The government of the BURGH is vested in a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, and a treasurer, with twelve councillors, chosen under the regulations of the Municipal Reform act. There are six incorporated trades, namely, the shoemakers, coopers, tailors, weavers, hammermen, and squaremen. The fee of admission as a guild burgess is £5; and as a common burgess £2. 10. for a stranger, and half that sum for a son or son-in-law of a burgess. The magistrates, whose jurisdiction extends over the royalty, hold burgh courts both in civil and criminal matters; and the sheriff of the county holds a court here once in every two months, for causes not exceeding £8. 6. 8. A justice-of-peace court is also regularly held. The town-hall, situated in the centre of the principal street, was built in 1745, and is a neat plain structure, containing a court-room and a council-chamber, the public library, and three apartments for criminals. The debtors' prison has been discontinued since 1840, under the new Prison act, and has been transferred to the county gaol of Ayr, whither, also, all criminal prisoners are sent whose cases require more than temporary confinement. This burgh is associated with Ayr, Campbelltown, Inverary, and Oban, in returning a member to the imperial parliament: the number of qualified voters, including the suburb of Fullarton, which is within the parliamentary boundaries, is 235. The celebrated Robert Barclay was provost of the burgh.

The PARISH, situated in the north-western portion of the county, is bounded on the east and south-east by the river Annick; on the west, by the Irvine; and on the north-west, by the river Garnock. It is about four miles in length and nearly two in extreme breadth, comprising an area of almost 4000 acres, of which 3000 are arable, and the remainder woodland, plantations, and waste. Along the shore, and on the banks of the rivers, the surface is flat and sandy: the soil near the town is a light rich loam, and in the higher parts a strong clay. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips: the system of husbandry is improved; the lands are well drained and inclosed, and the farm-buildings generally substantial and commodious. Dairy-farming is well managed, and the produce is in high reputation. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,156. The plantations distributed over various parts are mostly in a thriving state: there are some considerable remains of ancient timber. The chief substrata are, coal, of which there are numerous seams; freestone; and whinstone, of good quality for building, and of which an extensive quarry, near the town, is in full operation. This whinstone is in great demand for oven soles, for which it is admirably adapted, and which are frequently sent as far south as London. The only seat of importance is Bourtree Hill, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Annick, about a mile and a half eastward of the town.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Irvine, of which this place is

the seat, and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is about £280, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum; patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Irvine church, erected in 1774, and repaired in 1830, is a spacious structure with a handsome tower and spire, and contains 1800 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church, the Free Church, and Baptists. An academy, for which a building was erected in the town in 1816, capable of receiving 500 pupils, is under the patronage of the corporation, who appoint a rector, an English master, and a commercial master, who have salaries of £30 each, in addition to the fees, which, however, are moderate. Near Bourtree Hill are some remains of an ancient structure called Stone Castle, belonging to the Earl of Eglinton; the principal portion is a square tower, of unknown antiquity. With this castle is said to have been connected a nunnery with a chapel and cemetery. Irvine is remarkable as the birthplace of Montgomery, the poet, and of the late Mr. Galt, the novelist; and as having been for some time the residence of Burns: whilst the last named was endeavouring to establish himself in business here as a flax-dresser, his shop was unfortunately burnt, and his prospects blighted. In Irvine also was born the Right Honourable David Boyle, the present distinguished head of the court of session.—See FULLARTON.

ISLAY, a large island, in the county of ARGYLL; comprising the parishes of Kilchoman, Kildalton, and Kilarrow; and containing 13,602 inhabitants. It is variously called, by some Ila, Ilay, and Isla, but more commonly Islay; and according to some accounts is twenty-eight miles in length and eighteen in breadth, while others make its length twenty-five miles and its breadth twenty-two. The island is separated from Jura by a narrow sound, over which is a ferry from Portaskaig to Feoline on the opposite shore. Islay was once a part of the kingdom of the lords of the Isles, who were crowned here by the bishops of Argyll, upon a large stone, which is still pointed out; and numerous ruins and memorials of antiquity, consisting of castles, forts, and chapels, are to be found in almost every direction, attesting the former importance of the isle. It continued under the lords until the reign of James III.; and when their power was abolished, their descendants, the Macdonalds, were the proprietors, holding directly of the Crown. The property afterwards passed, by the fortune of war, to the Macleans; but James VI., irritated at the disturbances raised by the private wars waged between these and other clans, rescinded the grant made by his predecessor, and transferred the lands of Islay, Jura, and Muckairn, to Sir John Campbell of Cawdor, ancestor of the Earls Cawdor, in consideration of an annual feu-duty, whereof the portion for this island was £500, paid to this day. It now belongs to another family of Campbell, a member of which was lately the representative of the county.

Islay is in general mountainous, especially towards the north, but there is much low, level, and cultivated land; the coast is indented by bays and points, and the shores are for the most part rugged. The inlets of Loch Indal and Loch Gruinard nearly insulate a considerable part of the district of Kilchoman; and besides several inland lakes, there are numerous streams and rivulets, in some of which are salmon and trout: the whole coast, also, abounds with fish. A lead-mine was at one time very successfully wrought, to the north-west of Portaskaig; and a copper-mine, likewise, was long in operation; but as the ore was mixed with lead, and the separation was troublesome, both mines were at length abandoned. The facilities for the improvement of the land are very great, and more than one-half of the surface could be brought into regular tillage. The island boasts of the breed and number of its cattle and horses; but whisky, for which it is also celebrated, is the great staple commodity, producing annually to government a revenue of more than £30,000: two-thirds of the grain used in the distillation are raised on the isle. Bowmore is the principal village. It is situated on the banks of Loch Indal, at the extremity of the bay, and is a neat and improving modern village, consisting of regularly-formed streets; these intersect each other at right angles, and the houses are in general well-built. It has an excellent harbour, with a fine quay, and there is good anchorage for vessels drawing ten feet of water. The village is the seat of the presbytery of Islay and Jura. (See BOWMORE.) There are a few handsome seats: Islay House stands at the head of Loch Indal; it has in front an extensive level lawn, and is surrounded by plantations, the ground gently rising, and being extremely well-wooded behind. Ardnave, near Loch Gruinard, was either the birthplace or the paternal residence of the lady of the celebrated Prince Polignac, involved in the fate of Charles X. of France, and for years a state prisoner in the fortress of Ham. On the islet of Oversay, opposite to Portnahaven, is a fine lighthouse, of which the light, flashing every five seconds, is seen at the distance of seventeen nautical miles.—See KILCHOMAN, KILDALTON, and KILARROW.

ISLE OF WHITHORN, county of WIGTOWN.—See WHITHORN, ISLE OF.

ISSAY, an island, in that part of the parish of DUIRINISH which constituted the former quoad sacra parish of WATERNISH, county of INVERNESS; containing 90 inhabitants. This isle, also called *Eilean Isa*, or "Island of Jesus", is the largest of several isles lying between Loch Bay and Loch Dunvegan, two considerable north-western inlets of the Isle of Skye. It is about three miles in circumference; and the soil, being generally fertile, affords comfortable support to about fifteen families.

J

JAMESTOWN, or DAMHEAD, a village, in the parish of BONHILL, county of DUMBARTON; containing 314 inhabitants. This place, heretofore a small hamlet, has latterly increased in population and extent, owing to the numerous and flourishing calico-printing and bleaching establishments which have sprung up in the parish, and in which the population here are chiefly employed.

JAMESTOWN, a village, in the parish of CONTIN, county of Ross and CROMARTY; containing 115 inhabitants.

JANETOWN, a village, in the parish of LOCHCARRON, county of Ross and CROMARTY, 1 mile (S.) from

Lochcarron ; containing 513 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern shore of the Carron loch, an arm of the sea, into which the Carron water falls about two miles northward of the village. From a very small hamlet consisting of only three families, it has risen latterly into comparative importance, in consequence, principally, of the division of land into lots. The high road leading from Dingwall to the western coast passes through ; and there is a post-office, where the mails arrive three times a week. On the Carron is a good salmon-fishery.

Burgh Seal.

JEDBURGH, a burgh, market-town, and parish, in the district of JEDBURGH, county of ROXBURGH, of which it is the capital, 11 miles (S. W. by S.) from Kelso, and 49 (S. E. by S.) from the city of Edinburgh ; containing, with the villages of Bongate, Bonjedward, Lanton, and Ulston, 5116 inhabitants, of whom 2697 are in the town. This place derives its name, originally *Jedworth* or *Jedwood*, from its situation on the river Jed, which rises on the north side of the Carlin Tooth, in the Cheviot range, and after flowing with considerable rapidity through nearly the whole length of the parish, and receiving in its course numerous tributary streams that descend from the higher lands into the vale of the Jed, falls into the river Teviot about two miles and a half to the north of Jedburgh. From the name of the river, in ancient records frequently called Ged or Gad, the place is thought to have been the principal seat of the *Gadeni*, who occupied the district lying between the county of Northumberland and the river Teviot. The ancient town, now called Old Jedworth in contradistinction to the present burgh, from which it is about four miles distant, appears to have originated in the foundation of a chapel by Ecgred, Bishop of Lindisfarn, who died in 845 ; and there are still some slight remains of the walls of the building, and of the tombstones in the cemetery, though scarcely above the level of the ground, and perfectly hidden by the grass by which they are overspread.

The present town owes its origin to the foundation of the magnificent abbey of Jedburgh. This establishment is, by some historians, said to have been founded in 1118, and by others in 1147 ; but from the great antiquity of some parts of the structure, and also from old documents in which St. Kennock is mentioned as abbot in the year 1000, it is supposed to have existed prior to the time of David I., by whom it was probably rebuilt or enlarged. From the situation of Jedburgh as a border town, it was exposed to continual depredations, and was frequently plundered and reduced to ashes. It suffered materially during the invasion of Scotland by Edward I., and subsequently by the incursions of hostile clans ; the abbey was burnt and pillaged by the Earl of Surrey in 1523, and by the Earl of Hertford in 1545. In 1566, Mary, Queen of Scots, attended by an armed retinue, held a court of justice at this place, for the suppression of the turbulence of the borderers ; and, being seized with a dangerous illness during her continuance here, resided in "the house of the Lord Compositor" till her recovery, when she returned along the eastern borders to Dunbar. In 1575, a severe affray, called the "Raid of the Reed Swire", happened here : it was the last of those hostile feuds which so frequently took place between the borderers of Scotland and England ; and since its occurrence the only event deserving of historical notice, has been the temporary alarm created by the arrival of the Pretender and his Highland troops in 1745.

From its exposed situation, the town was strongly defended by castles, and numerous other fortifications ; and the forest in its immediate vicinity was the rendezvous of armies. *The Castle of Jedburgh* was of great antiquity, though the precise time of its erection, and the name of its original founder, are unknown ; it was a place of much strength, and the favourite seat of Malcolm IV., who died here in 1165. This castle was the frequent residence, likewise, of many others of the kings, among whom were William the Lion, Alexander II., and also Alexander III., whose son, Alexander, was born here in 1263, and who, after the death of his children, celebrated in the castle with unusual pomp his marriage with Jolande, daughter of the Count of Dreux. During the wars between the two kingdoms, it was often an object of contest : after the battle of Durham, it was taken by the English, who kept possession of the castle till 1409, when it was retaken by the Scots, by whom it was afterwards demolished. *The Castle of Fernihirst*, situated on the eastern bank of the river Jed, about two miles from Jedburgh, is supposed to have been founded by the ancestors of the Marquess of Lothian. It was taken in 1523, by the Earl of Surrey, and remained in the hands of the English till 1547, when, after an obstinate siege, it was retaken by the Scots, assisted by a party of French at that time stationed at Jedburgh. In 1569, the Earl of Westmorland, who had entered into a rebellion against Elizabeth, in favour of Mary, after the dispersion of his troops took refuge in the castle, where he remained in concealment till he finally effected his escape into the Netherlands. In the year following, the castle, in consequence of its owner having joined with others of the border chiefs, in an irruption into the English pale, was taken and demolished by the Earl of Sussex and Sir John Foster ; but it was rebuilt in 1598, and part of it still remains entire. After the destruction of Jedburgh Castle, the town was defended by six towers, none of which, however, are remaining ; and numerous other fortifications were scattered through the parish, of which the tower at Lanton, and the ruins of another at Timpandean, are still left.

The TOWN is pleasingly situated in the picturesque and fertile valley of the river Jed, over which, within the parish, are nine bridges. Of these, one at the foot of the Canongate, handsomely built of stone, and having three ribbed circular arches, is of great antiquity, supposed to be coeval with the abbey, and had formerly a gateway over the centre, long since removed. The bridge near Bongate is of modern erection ; near it is a large stone, sculptured with representations of various animals, and inscribed with nearly obliterated characters, and which is supposed to have been the pedestal of the ancient cross of Bongate. The house in which Queen Mary resided during her illness is still entire ; it is a spacious building with walls of great thickness, and some of the ancient tapestry is yet preserved : the house is at

present the property of the Lindsay family, by whom it was purchased from the Scotts of Ancrum. The streets are spacious and regularly formed, the houses in general well built; and in the immediate neighbourhood of the town are many handsome villas. There are three public libraries, one of which, called the Company's Library, contains a very extensive collection; also a circulating library and a reading-room, and two public reading-rooms. The principal TRADE is the manufacture of blankets, flannels, tartans, shawls, plaidings, hosiery, woollen-yarn, and carpets, affording constant employment to nearly 400 persons. There are also foundries for brass and iron, and a manufactory for printing-presses, in which latter about twenty persons are engaged. Jedburgh has two branch banks, one a branch of the Linen Company, and the other of the National Bank; likewise a savings' bank for the district of Jedburgh, including the parishes of Jedburgh, Ancrum, Bedrule, Southdean, Hobkirk, Minto, Oxnam, and Crailing, established by Mr. Rutherford of Edgerston, in 1815, and the expenses of which are defrayed from a fund raised by subscription. The market is held weekly on Tuesday, for grain, which is sold by sample to a very considerable amount, and for other business. There is a market for cattle and sheep on the second Thursday of each month, from December until May, both inclusive. A market for the hiring of hinds is holden on the first Tuesday of March, and one for hiring servants on the Tuesday on or before the 16th of May. Whitsuntide fair, for cattle and horses, is held on the first Tuesday after the 26th of May; Lady-day fair, for cattle and horses, and for hiring shearers, on the Tuesday on or before the 20th of August; Rood-day fair, for cattle and horses, on the 25th of September, excepting when the 25th falls on the Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, in which case it is held on the Tuesday; and Rite or Martinmas fair, for cattle and horses, and for hiring servants, on the Tuesday before the 22nd of November. There are also large fairs for sheep, at Rink, in the parish, seven miles from the town, on July 12th and October 15th, which are numerously attended by farmers, and dealers in wool, both of Scotland and England. In 1846 an act was passed authorizing the construction of a branch railway from Roxburgh to the town of Jedburgh, in connexion with the Kelso branch (sanctioned by parliament the same year) of the Edinburgh and Hawick railway.

The various charters by which the BURGH was originally incorporated were all destroyed during the wars with England, in the course of which the town was frequently burned; but they were renewed and confirmed by Queen Mary, in 1556, when the magistrates were invested with the power of apprehending, and passing sentence upon, criminals guilty of capital offences. By another charter, James VI., in 1569, granted to the corporation all the revenues of the abbey of Jedburgh arising within the parish, for the purpose of erecting hospitals for the support of the poor and infirm, and for other pious uses. This gift was ratified by parliament in 1597; and a further charter was bestowed by Charles II., in 1641. By these charters, the government of the burgh is vested in a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, and a number of councillors: the incorporated trades consist of the smiths, weavers, shoemakers, masons, tailors, wrights, butchers, and glovers. The revenues above-mentioned are not now held by the magistrates. Under the act for amending the representation, the burgh unites with Haddington, North Berwick, Lauder, and Dunbar, in returning one member to parliament. The original boundary has been changed by the inclusion of a considerable suburb on the south side of the river, and the exclusion of a few acres of uninhabited land: the number of houses of the value of £10 and upwards is 208, and of those above £5 and below £10, sixty-eight. In addition to their control within the burgh, the magistrates exercise jurisdiction over the great fair of St. James, near Kelso, where they preside at a court to take cognizance of offences during the fair. A bailie-court, and a court of the dean of guild, are held in Jedburgh; but since the small-debt sheriff's court, and that of the justices of peace, have been established, the burgh courts have greatly declined. The chief officer under the corporation is the town-clerk, who holds his office for life. The county-hall is a neat building of stone, containing the necessary apartments for transacting the public business of the county and the burgh. What is called the Castle, comprising the gaol and bridewell, is a handsome edifice, well arranged for classification, and containing day-rooms, airing-yards, and every requisite for the health, cleanliness, and comfort of the prisoners.

The PARISH, which is divided into two detached portions by the intervening parishes of Oxnam and Southdean, is bounded on the north by the parish of Ancrum, on the west by the parishes of Bedrule and Southdean, on the east by Oxnam, Crailing, and Eckford, and on the south by the county of Northumberland. The lower portion, in which the burgh is situated, is about seven miles in length and five in breadth, and the upper portion five miles in length and four in breadth, including together an area of about thirty-eight square miles. The eastern part of the lower portion is intersected by the river Oxnam, and the northern part bounded by the Teviot. The surface is pleasingly diversified with hills and valleys: the high grounds on the sides of the vale of Jed are penetrated by deep ravines, and in some places gradually attain an elevation of 300 feet above the level of the river. In the upper part of the parish are several green hills of conical form, two of which, rising to the height of 1021 feet, are apparently lessened from their proximity to Carter Fell, one of the Cheviot hills, which has an elevation of more than 2000 feet. The Dunian, the highest hill in the parish, but the summit of which is in the parish of Bedrule, attains an elevation of 1120 feet above the level of the sea. Some remains of the ancient forest of Jed, consisting of a few clusters of birch-trees, still exist near Fernihirst; and considerable plantations, which have now attained a luxuriant growth, add much to the beauty of the scenery. Two oaks, also, of the ancient forest are yet left, near the town: one, rising to the height of ninety-nine feet, measures fourteen feet in girth; and the other, which has less height, but branches out more widely, is twenty-one feet in girth at three feet from the ground. Forest-trees of every kind grow well in the lower lands; in the higher, Scotch fir and larch are the prevalent trees. From the old stocks in the forest, which was cut down in the last century, many new trees have arisen; and the whole district abounds in timber.

The SOIL is peculiarly favourable for the growth of fruit-trees; and pears in great variety, and of the finest

quality, are produced in abundance. The land, especially in the lower districts, is fertile, and of good quality, and the system of agriculture is much improved; considerable tracts of waste have been reclaimed within the last thirty years, and at present the number of acres under tillage is 14,281, in pasture 6930, and in wood 2488. The prevailing plan of husbandry is the five-shift, consisting of two white and three green crops. The fences and inclosures are kept in excellent order, and the farm-buildings are commodious and in good repair. Many improvements have been made in draining and planting, and in the breed of stock, under an association called the Farmers' Club; and the Roxburgh Horticultural Society hold monthly meetings in the town from the beginning of April to the end of September, for the distribution of prizes to the most successful growers of flowers, fruits, and vegetables. Limestone of excellent quality abounds in the southern parts of the parish; and near the town are several strata ranged above each other, one of which is nine inches in thickness. Coal exists, and there are appearances of its having been formerly worked; but some recent attempts to procure it have been discontinued. There are quarries of sandstone of a white, and of a reddish colour. Iron-ore is found in a bed three feet in thickness, occurring between the primary and secondary formations, which near the town are seen in combination; the strata of the former are vertical and in many places irregular, and of the latter horizontal, alternating with red freestone and soft sandstone of the same colour. Several of the hills are of whinstone, resting on sandstone. In this parish the chief seats are Edgerston, Mossburnford, Langlee, Lintalee, Hundalee, Glenburn Hall, Hunthill, Stewartfield, and Bonjedward. The annual value of real property in the parish of Jedburgh is £22,370.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Jedburgh, of which this is the seat, and of the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; patron, the Crown. The stipend of the incumbent averages about £300, with a manse, built in 1806; and the glebe comprises seven acres of arable land worth £5 per acre, and pasture land that lets for £13. 13. The church is part of the ancient ABBEY, of which the western portion of the nave has been fitted up for public worship, and affords accommodation to 910 persons. Of that stately and magnificent structure, situated on the sloping bank of the river Jed, near the southern extremity of the town, the only remains are the nave, the north transept, and the choir of the church, a cruciform building 230 feet in length, with a massive central tower rising to the height of 100 feet, and surmounted by a projecting battlement crowned with turrets and pinnacles. The western entrance is strikingly beautiful, consisting of a lofty Norman doorway of deeply-recessed arches, springing from slender clustered columns, richly moulded and elaborately ornamented. Above the doorway is a spacious window of three compartments, of which the central arch is circular, and the others finely pointed; and in the gable is a round window of very elegant design. The nave, 130 feet in length, is separated on each side from the aisles by a series of lofty arches supported on clustered columns with sculptured capitals: the triforium consists of semicircular arches richly moulded, circumscribing two pointed windows of elegant tracery; and the clerestory, of a range of pointed windows of graceful proportions. The choir, which is greatly dilapidated, is of more ancient character. Its roof is supported on massive pillars, from which spring broad circular arches of the earlier Norman style, ornamented with zigzag mouldings; the triforium is of similar character, surmounted by a range of sharply-pointed clerestory windows of later date. The north transept, which is still entire, is embellished with windows of elegant design, highly enriched with tracery; and the principal window is of lofty dimensions and of great beauty. The south transept, the cloisters, the chapter-house, and other conventual buildings, have all disappeared; but a doorway, forming the south entrance to the church from the cloisters, is still remaining, an almost unrivalled specimen of architectural beauty and elaborate decoration. On the south side of the choir is a chapel, formerly used as a grammar school. There are three neat places of worship in connexion with the United Presbyterian Church, a place of worship for members of the Free Church, and a particularly beautiful Episcopal chapel.

The United Schools of Jedburgh, consisting of the grammar-school and the burgh English school, united in 1804, contain about 150 children, and are under the superintendence of the heritors and the magistrates of the burgh, by whom the rector is appointed. The rector receives from the burgh £21. 6. 8., and £12 for the English school, for which he is bound to keep an assistant; also £8. 6. 8. from the heritors, making a total salary of £41. 13. 4. The school fees amount on the average to £120, and the offerings at Candlemas to nearly £30; the rector has also a commodious house and garden. Two parochial schools, at Lanton and Rink, are well attended; the masters are allowed by the heritors £11. 2. each. There is also an infants' school endowed by the Marquess of Lothian. The town has two religious societies, one for the diffusion of education, and the other for imparting religious knowledge; they are supported by subscriptions, amounting on an average to £15. A dispensary was founded in 1807, chiefly by donations from the Kerr family, and is maintained by annual subscriptions: a commodious house, with baths and other requisites, was erected in 1822, by the then Marquess of Lothian. The number of patients, who are received from the parishes of Jedburgh, Ancrum, Bedrule, Southdean, Hobkirk, Minto, Oxnam, and Crailing, amounts annually to about 220. A sum of money arising from accumulated legacies, chiefly by Lady Yester, a daughter of Ker of Fernihirst, produces an interest of £23, appropriated to the education of poor children, and to the relief of the poor, for whose benefit also about £40 are annually collected at the church. The poor are chiefly maintained by assessments.

A Roman road, crossing the Jed and the Teviot about half a mile above their junction, intersects the northern part of the parish within two miles of the town; it is paved with whinstone, and in a state of good preservation. There are also vestiges of an ancient road leading over the high ground from Ancrum bridge to the town. Near Monklaw are the remains of a Roman camp about 160 yards square; and there are traces of camps at Howdean, Swinnie, Scraesburgh, Camptown, and Fernihirst, but nearly obliterated by the progress of cutivation. At Lintalee are the remains of an encamp-

ment formed by Douglas for the defence of the frontier, during the absence of Bruce in Ireland, and celebrated for a memorable engagement in which the Earl of Richmond, who had invaded Scotland at the head of 10,000 men, fell in a personal combat with Douglas: the double rampart by which it was defended is still remaining. In the face of the precipice below the camp, and now inaccessible, is a cavern dug in the rocky bank of the river Jed; and at Hundalee and Mossburnford are similar caverns, excavated in the rock as places of refuge, and for the concealment of property during the frequent irruptions of the English borderers. In the year 1827, many ancient coins of silver, chiefly of the reign of Ethelred, and one of the reign of Canute, were found in a field near Bongate, with a ring formed of silver wire; some of the coins are at present in the possession of Mr. Bainbridge, of Gattonside, but most of them are widely dispersed. A number of coins of the reigns of Edred, Edwy, Ethelred, Edward I. and III., and of Henry I. and II., have been also found, near the abbey bridge; and some Roman coins are said to have been discovered at Stewartfield. A horn was discovered near Swinnie within the last few years, containing silver coins of the reign of James V.; and in the year 1834, about 400 silver coins of the reigns of Henry VIII., James V., Robert III., and Mary, Queen of Scots, were ploughed up near the farm-house of that place. A silver coin, or medal, commemorating the marriage of Mary, with the Dauphin of France, was not long since found at Larkhall. On one side are combined the letters F. and M., surmounted by a crown, with the inscription *Fecit utraque unum* 1558; on the other are the arms of Scotland impaled with those of the Dauphin, and the inscription *Fran. et Ma. D. G. R. R. Scotor. D. D. Vien.* Arrow-heads of flint are occasionally dug up on Howdean moor, which is reported to have been the scene of a battle; and a camp-kettle, which was presented to the late Sir Walter Scott by Mr. Rutherford, was found at Edgerston.

In 1815, a sarcophagus of stone, formed of unhewn slabs, four feet six inches in length, and two feet six inches in breadth, containing a large urn and three of smaller size, one of which was full of pure water, was found in a garden on the west side of the High-street. The large urn, near which were parts of skulls, was of very elegant form; two of the smaller urns crumbled into dust on being touched. In the same garden, which is in some records called the Temple Garden, were discovered the foundations of ancient buildings, at a depth of six feet below the surface. A trophy taken from the English at the battle of Bannockburn, and another from the Highlanders at Killiecrankie, are in the possession of the corporate body of weavers; and another, taken from the English at the battle of Newburn, in that of the shoemakers. The inhabitants of Jedburgh, and of the forest, constantly accustomed to warfare, were a brave and hardy race; and their valour is recorded by the Earl of Surrey, in his despatches to Henry VIII. respecting the storming of Jedburgh. Their favourite weapon was the Jedworth axe, and their war-cry, "Jedworth's here". At Tudhope, about half a mile from the town, is a spring strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron, and found very efficacious in scorbutic disorders: there are chalybeate springs in several parts of the parish, and at Gilliestongues is a petrifying spring.

Among the eminent persons of this place were numerous abbots of Jedburgh, successors to St. Kennock, who held various high offices of trust and importance under the kings of Scotland, and were greatly distinguished by their learning and talents. Adam Bell, a brother of the Carmelite convent, who died here, was the author of a history of Scotland from the earliest period to the year 1535, entitled *Rota Temporum*. John Rutherford, principal of St. Salvator's college, St. Andrew's, and author of a work on the *Art of Reasoning*, was a native of the town. Samuel Rutherford, principal of St. Mary's college, St. Andrew's, and author of the *Letters*, who was born in an adjoining parish, received his early education in the grammar school of Jedburgh; as did also the poet Thomson; and among distinguished natives may be named Andrew Young, regent of philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, and Sir David Brewster.

JEMIMAVILLE, a village, in the parish of KIRKMICHAEL, county of ROSS and CROMARTY; containing 139 inhabitants. It is one of three very small villages in the parish, and, though the largest of them, consists of only a group of houses, of an inferior class.

JOCK'S-LODGE, a village, in the parish of SOUTH LEITH, county of EDINBURGH, 1½ mile (E. by S.) from Edinburgh; containing 449 inhabitants. This is a considerable, though scattered, village, situated on the southern border of the parish, and on the road from Edinburgh to Portobello and Musselburgh. It is said by some to have had its eccentric name from that of a beggar who, in the eighteenth century, inhabited a small tenement on the spot; but it appears, on better authority, that the village was called Jock's Lodge in Cromwell's time. The place is opposite to Piershill cavalry barracks, which were built in 1793, and are named from Colonel Piers, who commanded a regiment stationed at Edinburgh in the reign of George II., and who either erected or rented a villa on the height of a rising ground overlooking Restalrig, now occupied by the officers' apartments, and called Piershill. On the right hand of the village are many neat residences.

JOHNSHAVEN, a village, in the parish of BENHOLME, county of KINCARDINE, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Bervie; containing 1172 inhabitants. This place, which comprises the principal part of the population of the parish, is chiefly inhabited by fishermen and weavers, whose houses are small and irregularly built. It is situated on the shore of the German Ocean, close to a small harbour which is frequented in summer by coal sloops, and occasionally by vessels freighted with lime. Off the coast, fish are caught, consisting for the most part of cod, haddocks, and turbot.

JOHNSTONE, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 9 miles (S. by E.) from Moffat; containing 1072 inhabitants. It is generally supposed that the name of this place was derived from some ancient and important personage of the name of John, distinguished either by his possessions or achievements, and to whose name the ordinary Saxon termination *ton* or *toun* was added. From time immemorial the lands have been the property of the family of Johnstone, lairds of Annandale, whose castle of Lochwood, now in ruins, was situated in the north of the parish, and almost surrounded by impassable bogs and marshes. This fort, which was a place of great strength, and inaccessible to a foe, induced James VI. to

declare that "he who built Lochwood, though outwardly an honest man, must have been a knave at heart". About the end of the sixteenth century, it was burnt by Robert, natural brother to Lord John Maxwell; in revenge for which the Johnstones, who were a warlike tribe, assisted by the famous Buccleuch, the Elliots, Armstrongs, and Grahams, the bravest of the warriors of the Scottish border, attacked and cut to pieces a party of the Maxwells near Lochmaben, where the incendiary himself, Robert, was among the number of the slain. Those who escaped taking refuge in the church of Lochmaben, the sacred edifice was burnt to ashes by the Johnstones. This rash and sacrilegious act occasioned the memorable battle of Dryfesands, in which the Johnstones finally prevailed, Lord Maxwell being attacked behind and slain by "Will of Kirkhill", while engaged in single combat with Lord Johnstone.

The PARISH is situated in that district of Dumfriesshire known by the name of Annandale, and comprehends a considerable portion of the old parishes of Garvald and Dumgree. It is six miles in length, and averages three in breadth. On the north it is bounded by the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta; and on the east by Applegarth and Wamphray, from both which parishes it is separated by the river Annan. On the south, at a narrow part of about a mile, forming the vertex of the triangular figure of Johnstone, is the parish of Lochmaben; and on the south-west, the river Kinnel divides the lands from Kirkmichael parish. The country is generally flat with a gradual ascent towards the west. A large proportion of the surface is stony, supplying great facilities for filling the thorough-drains that have been cut to so considerable an extent of late years, and that are so necessary to prepare the land for the successful operation of the subsoil plough, now in very general use. The whole of the parish lies between the rivers Annan and Kinnel, with the exception of 2000 or 3000 acres to the west of the latter stream, which in their ascent towards Nithsdale rise about 1200 or 1500 feet. The two rivers form a junction two miles below the southern extremity of the parish. The Annan abounds with yellow and sea trout, eels, and salmon. Its banks are subject, in rainy and snowy seasons, to violent inundations, from which great mischief has arisen to the crops: two of the most remarkable floods were in August 1782, and in August, September, and October 1790.

The SOIL of the flat alluvial land along the Annan is a dry loam or gravel: in other parts the soil is chiefly a light loam, resting on gravel or rock, or a moorish soil lying upon a retentive clay or till; and there are several peat-mosses, extending to some hundreds of acres. Of the total area, between 5000 and 6000 acres are under tillage; about 5000 are uncultivated, or in natural pasture; from 500 to 1000, which have never been ploughed, are considered capable of cultivation; and 1500 are under plantations or natural wood. Wheat was at one time unknown in this district as a part of the produce, but it is now partially cultivated; other kinds of grain are raised, and the green crops, of which turnips and potatoes are the principal, are abundant and of good quality. The most improved system of husbandry has been for some time adopted, and within the last half century the aspect of the parish has been changed by the construction of roads, the formation of inclosures, and especially by the number of comfortable dwellings erected for the accommodation of the labouring classes. Pigs are reared in large numbers, and hams and flitches are sent in great quantities to England. There are two sheep-farms, on which the stock consists partly of the native black-faced, and partly of Cheviots. The cattle are the Galloway, except upon two or three of the farms, where they are of the pure Ayrshire breed. Great attention has been paid to the improvement of the cattle, and in several instances the farmers have obtained premiums from the Upper Annandale Agricultural Society. The plantations receive much care: they were greatly increased about half a century ago by the then Earl of Hopetoun, at which time a large quantity of Scotch firs, interspersed with larch and spruce, were added to the former stock. About a dozen fallow-deer brought from Hopetoun House, in the year 1780, were put into an inclosure opposite the house of Raehills, and after a while broke loose, and established themselves among these extensive plantations: since that time no one has been able to capture or control them; and they are now increased to the number, as is supposed, of about 200 or 300. The rocks in the district consist of red sandstone, and whinstone, the latter of which varies much in its fineness and consistence. Attempts have been made to discover a vein of lead-ore, the existence of which seemed to be indicated by several portions occasionally found above the surface, near Lochwood ruins; but the expected success has not attended the undertaking. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4408. The mansion-house of Raehills, the seat of J. J. Hope Johnstone, Esq., descendant of the Earls of Hopetoun, was principally built by James, third earl, grandfather of the present possessor, in the year 1786; and is a castellated edifice, of the old baronial style which prevailed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A large addition, fronting the south, and containing an elegant suite of apartments, has lately been erected, constituting it one of the most splendid and imposing mansions in the south of Scotland.

This is entirely an agricultural parish, and the population are scattered. The road from London to Glasgow, by Carlisle, passes for five miles through the parish; and that from Dumfries to Edinburgh, by Moffat, for the same distance: a turnpike-road from Moffat to Lochmaben and Annan runs for six miles, from north to south, nearly through its centre. There is a bridge over the Kinnel at St. Ann's, and one across the Annan at Johnstone Mills, besides several bridges over the smaller streams: all these, with the roads, are kept in good repair. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; patron, Mr. Johnstone. The stipend is £165. 13., and there is a good manse, with a glebe of ten acres worth about 20*s.* per acre. Johnstone church, which is inconveniently situated, at the eastern extremity of the parish, was built in 1733, and rebuilt on an enlarged scale in 1818; it is now a comfortable and commodious edifice. There is a parochial school, where Latin, Greek, and French, and all the usual branches of education are taught: the master has the maximum salary, with the fees, which average about £21 per annum, and £3 received from a bequest left by the late Mr. Aitkin, farmer, of Kirkbank; he has also the legal allowance of land. Of two other schools, the teacher at Goodhope receives £16 a year from the pa-

tron of the parish, with about £10 fees; the master of the school at Cogrieburn-bridge has an income of £10, independently of the fees. The parochial library, now consisting of 300 volumes, was established in 1828, by the minister of the parish. There was once also a farming society, founded in 1818, which proved beneficial in supplying a stimulus to improvements in husbandry, and especially in the rearing of cattle; but it is now discontinued. Near the farm of Crawknowes is a small barrow, or tumulus, said to mark the spot where the Laird of Lochwood, in a private quarrel, shot the Laird of Dumgree, whose body he afterwards hid in the earth. The only other memorial of antiquity is the old castle of Lochwood, already referred to, supposed to have been built during the fourteenth century. Dr. Matthew Halliday, physician to the Empress Catherine of Russia, and Dr. John Rogerson, who succeeded him in that station, were born in the parish of Johnstone; the latter died about twenty years since.

JOHNSTONE, a village, or rather a manufacturing town, and for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the Abbey parish of Paisley, Upper ward of the county of Renfrew, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from Paisley; containing, in 1841, 5824 inhabitants. This place, which, about sixty or seventy years since, consisted merely of a few scattered cottages, is pleasantly situated on the river Black Cart, over which is a bridge, from which it derived its former name. It is indebted for its rise, and subsequent rapid increase, to the introduction of the manufacture of cotton-yarn, and to the encouragement given by its spirited proprietor Mr. Houston, who granted leases of land for the erection of dwelling-houses, and for the works which have been since opened. The increase of the place both in population and manufacturing importance has been unrivalled in the history of any other place in Scotland. In 1781, when the lands were first leased, it contained only ten inhabitants: in 1792, the number had augmented to 1434; in 1811, to 3647; and in 1831, to 5617. The town is regularly built, consisting of Houston-square, nearly in the centre; a spacious market-place; and numerous handsome streets intersecting each other at right angles. The houses are of stone, and to each is attached an adequate portion of garden ground; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water, and the streets are well lighted with gas. Assembly-rooms have been erected; a lodge of freemasons has been instituted; circulating libraries are kept by the various booksellers; a post-office with two daily deliveries has been established; and in almost every respect the town may be said to be improving. It contains an old-established library, and there is a mechanics' institution, with a library attached; but these institutions are not well supported. Johnstone Castle, in the vicinity, the seat of the Houston family, is a large and handsome structure in the modern castellated style, surrounded by luxuriant wood.

The population are chiefly employed in the cotton trade, for which mills have been erected in the town and immediate vicinity. According to a statement made some years ago, the mills contained in the aggregate 90,000 spindles; two of them were propelled by water, and the others by steam-power. The capital employed in their erection, and in keeping them in operation, was estimated at £135,000; and they afforded employment to more than 2500 persons. At the present time, there are fifteen cotton-mills in active operation. A flax-mill, a very substantial fireproof building, has been erected, in which flax is spun into yarn, and dyed; and an old cotton-mill has been converted into a shawl-weaving factory. There are six manufactories of machinery, to one of which a foundry is attached; there are also a very extensive iron-foundry, and a brass-foundry of less dimensions: boiler-making has of late been commenced in one of the machine shops. In this flourishing town are likewise a saw-mill, a cooperage, and a shop for turning operations. Numerous collieries and lime-works are carried on in the neighbourhood. Branches of the Union Bank of Scotland and the City of Glasgow Bank have been established. There are numerous excellent shops in the town, which is well stocked with every kind of provisions; and fairs are annually held on the Thursday after the second Monday in July, and the last Thursday in December, for cattle. Great facility of communication is afforded by the Glasgow and Ayr railway, which passes by Johnstone, and has a handsome station here. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan canal, commencing at Port-Eglinton, near Glasgow, is completed only to this place, a distance of eleven miles free of lockage. It is twenty-eight feet broad at the top, fourteen at the bottom, and four feet and a half in depth; and cost nearly £100,000. The navigation was opened in 1811, and light iron passage-boats were established in 1831; but by a recent arrangement with the Ayrshire and the Greenock Railway Companies, the conveyance of passengers is to be discontinued for twenty-one years, and the traffic confined to heavy goods, of which 68,063 tons were carried in the year ending 30th Sept. 1844. The canal terminates in a basin at one extremity of the town, and adjoining the wharf is a yard for landing the stone from the Nitshill quarry. The magistrates hold a petty-session in the assembly-rooms on the first Friday in every month. A church was erected here in 1793, at a cost of £1400; it contains 995 sittings, and is a handsome octagonal edifice, with a very light and elegant spire, built in imitation of the spire of Lincoln designed by Sir Christopher Wren, but on a smaller scale. This church forms a strikingly interesting object as seen from the road to Paisley, and gives to the town a very pleasing appearance. Ecclesiastically the place is in the presbytery of Paisley, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and the patronage is vested in the Congregation; the stipend of the minister is £150, arising from seat-rents and collections, and part of the amount is secured by bond. Besides the church, or chapel of ease, there are two places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod, and one, a fine building with a small tower, for the Free Church. A body of Methodists, and another sect called Latter-Day Saints, occupy halls where they have public worship regularly on Sundays; and a charity school has been established, which is upheld by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants.

JOPPA, a village, in the parish of Coylton, district of Kyle, county of Ayr, 3½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Ayr; containing 168 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Ayr to Coylton, a short distance westward of the Coyl water, and is regarded as the principal village in the parish, the others being chiefly groups of cottages. There is a Sabbath school here; also a private school, attended by about fifty children, and the teacher of which has a rent-free schoolroom.

JOPPA, a village, in that part of the parish of DUDDINGSTON, county of EDINBURGH, which formed the quoad sacra parish of PORTOBELLO, ½ a mile (E. S. E.) from Portobello; containing 275 inhabitants. This is a modern and neat village, situated on the sea-side, and on the road between Edinburgh and Musselburgh. The North-British railway passes by. Joppa may be said to form a suburb of the large and fashionable village of Portobello, which, on account of its excellent beach and its proximity to Edinburgh, is visited as a bathing-place in the summer season. In the vicinity are some handsome villas.

JUNIPER-GREEN, a village, in the parish of COLINTON, county of EDINBURGH, 1¾ mile (W. by S.) from Colinton; containing 325 inhabitants. It lies on the high road from Currie to Edinburgh, and in the western extremity of the parish. Juniper-Green is one of the five principal villages of Colinton; and has a small school.

JURA and COLONSAY, a parish, in the district of ISLAY, county of ARGYLL; containing 2299 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated to the west of the main land, comprises the islands of Jura, Colonsay, Oronsay, Scarba, Lunga, Balnahuaigh, and Garvelloch, and several small uninhabited islets. The island of JURA takes its name from the numerous herds of red-deer with which it abounded, and of which many are still preserved. It is separated from the main land by the sound of Jura, which forms its eastern boundary; and from the isle of Islay by the sound of that name, which bounds it on the south: on the west is the Atlantic Ocean. It is about thirty-six miles in extreme length, and varies from two to nearly eight miles in breadth; the number of acres has not been ascertained. The surface is rugged, and broken by mountains of conical form, of which the three principal, called the *Paps of Jura*, are Beinn-a-Chaolais, Beinn-an-Oir, and Beinn-Shianta. These mountains, the highest of which, Beinn-an-Oir, has an elevation of 2700 feet above the level of the sea, form a conspicuous landmark for mariners; they are seen from a great distance, and are the first points discovered by vessels navigating the Atlantic.

The coast of the island is rocky and precipitous, and in many places perforated with deep caverns, some of them affording secure shelter. Of these the most remarkable is *Uaghlamaich*, on the western coast, the entrance of which is thirty-eight feet above the level of the sea at high tides, and thirty-three feet in height. The interior has an area of 1312 square yards; the floor is smooth, and the roof beautifully arched. So perfectly is this cavern protected, that, during the severest storms, scarcely a breath of wind is felt within it. There are numerous moorland lakes, several of which abound with trout; and from them issue various streams, which in their course towards the sea form considerable rivers, wherein trout and salmon are found. Of these rivers the largest are the *Knockbreck*, on which the proprietor, Mr. Campbell, has a salmon-fishery, and the *Avin Lussa*, in the north of the island: the river *Corran* has its source in some springs issuing from the mountains, and flowing eastward receives different tributaries in its course, and falls into the sound of Jura near Corran House. The shore on the west is deeply indented by *Loch Tarbet*, an inlet from the sea, which almost divides the island into two parts; and on the eastern shore are several bays, of which *Lowlandman's* bay and the bay of *Small Isles* constitute commodious harbours. The former bay, two miles and a half in circumference, has an entrance 570 yards in width, and is from five to six fathoms in depth; the latter, which is more capacious, is formed by three small islands, ranging in a line nearly parallel with the coast, and between which are the entrances. Between the north point of Jura and the island of Scarba is the famous whirlpool of Coryvrechan.

The SOIL in the east of the island, in which direction nearly the whole population of Jura reside, is stony and shallow along the shore, but on the acclivities, where most of the arable land is situated, of better quality. The crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and a little flax: the system of agriculture has been improved; much of the land has been drained, and some tracts of moss have been brought into cultivation. In general the farm-buildings are commodious; and the lands have been inclosed, partly with stone dykes, and partly with hedges of thorn. The cattle are of the native black breed, and about 1200 are annually sold from the isle: the sheep, of which, also, a number are reared in the pastures, are generally the black-faced, with some of the Cheviots, which are increasing in favour. The prevailing rocks are of the primitive class, and comprise mica-slate, quartz, trap, and whinstone: slate was formerly quarried. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5761. The mansions in the island are, *Jura House*, the seat of the principal proprietor, a spacious residence, with some splendid additions of recent date; and *Ardlussa*, also a handsome mansion, beautifully situated, and surrounded with plantations. The only village is *Miltown*, which includes *Craighouse*; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving, and in the various handicraft trades requisite for the supply of the neighbourhood. There is a neat inn at Craighouse, that has been rebuilt and enlarged. A distillery has been erected, which produces about 700 gallons of whisky per week; and there is likewise a corn-mill, whence the village takes its name. Facility of intercourse is afforded by several roads and bridges, and by three ferries, where there are staiths for the shipping of cattle: the ferry at Kenuachdrach communicates with Craignish; that of Lagg with North Knapdale, and the ferry of Feoline with Portaskaig. From Feoline to Lagg, a distance of seventeen miles, a government road has been formed, adding greatly to the means of intercourse; and at the latter place is a sub-office, where the London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow mails are received from Islay.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Islay and Jura, synod of Argyll. The minister's stipend is £200, charged with the payment of £50 to an assistant at Colonsay; he has a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum: patron, the Duke of Argyll. The church, erected about the year 1776, is a neat plain structure; it has been enlarged and greatly improved by Mr. Campbell, and contains 250 sittings. In the old churchyard is an elegant mausoleum for the Campbell family. There are two schools in Jura, and one in Colonsay, among the three masters of which the parochial salary of £34 is divided: Mr. Campbell has erected two commodious schoolrooms, with good houses for the masters, to each of whom he gives a garden and a small portion of land. Two other schools are supported by the Society for Propagating

Christian Knowledge, one of which is at Colonsay. The sick poor are admissible to the infirmary and asylum of Glasgow, through the liberality of Mr. Campbell. Stones of vast dimensions are found along the shores, and in other places; they are supposed to have fallen from the erect position in which they were originally raised in commemoration, it is said, of ancient battles. There are also the ruins of many chapels of early date. In digging the foundation for an inn at Lagg, several stone coffins were found; and in forming the road from Feoline to Lagg, numerous urns, containing ashes, were discovered. Silver coins of the reign of Charles I., also, were found many years since.—See COLONSAY, &c.

END OF VOL. I.

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